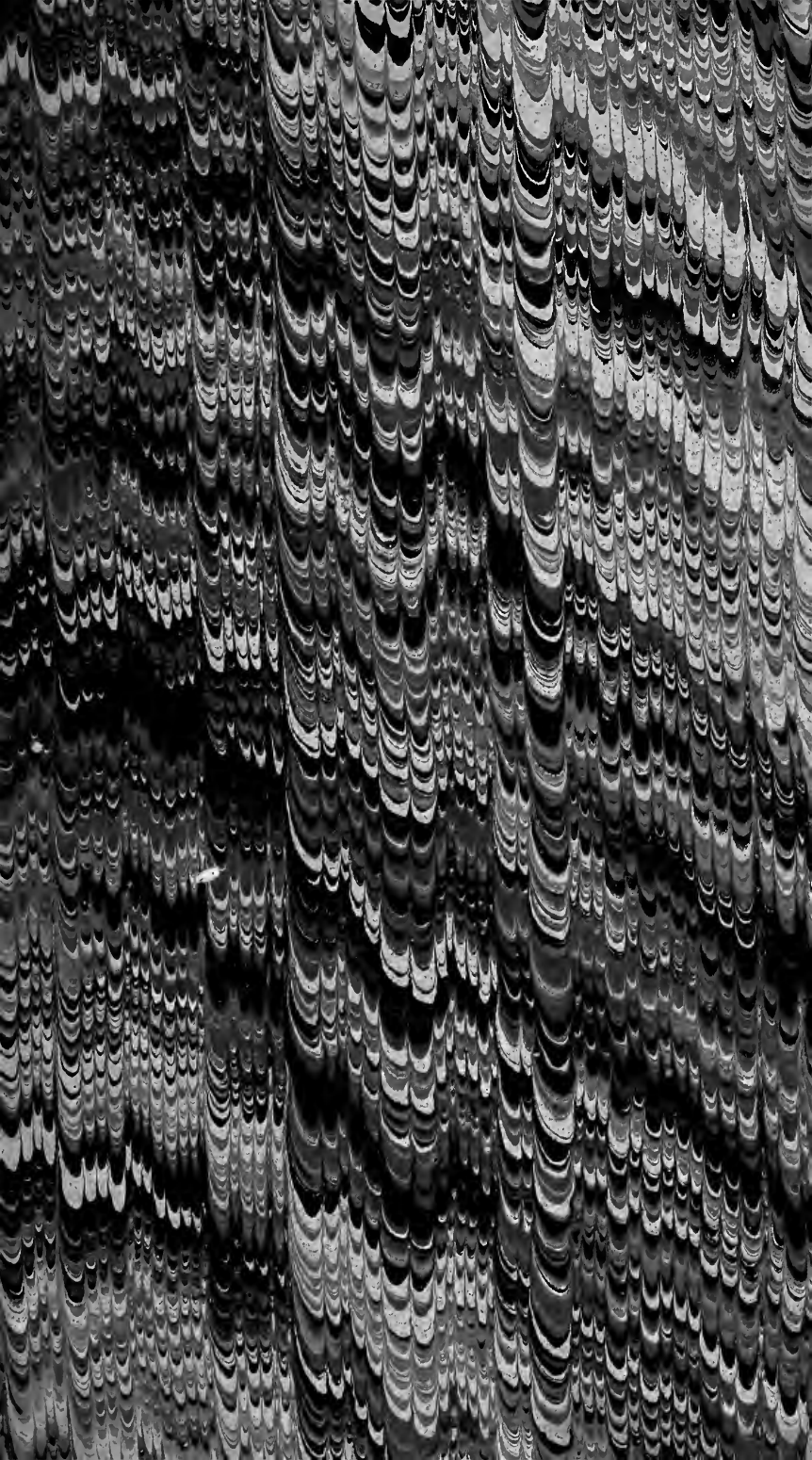


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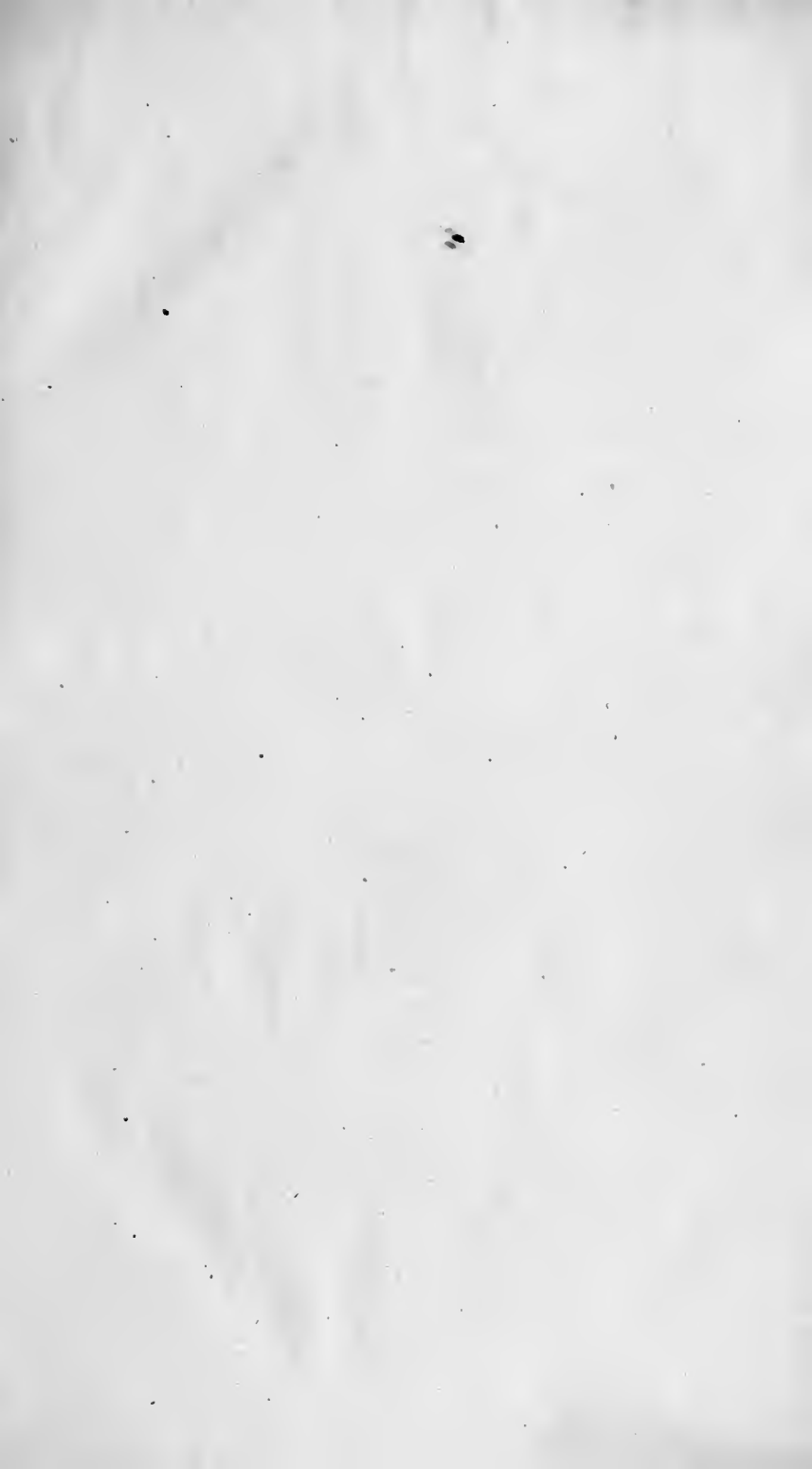
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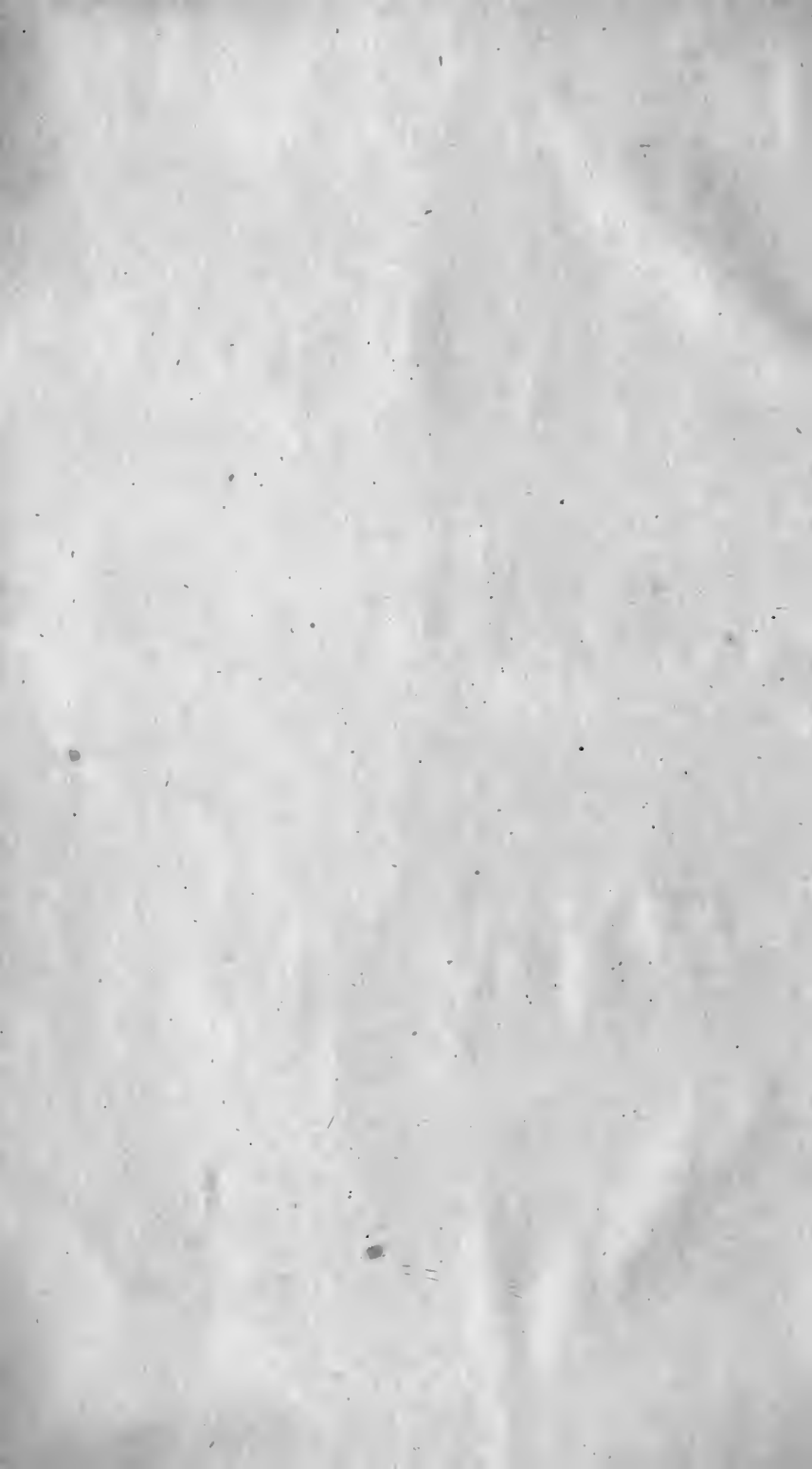
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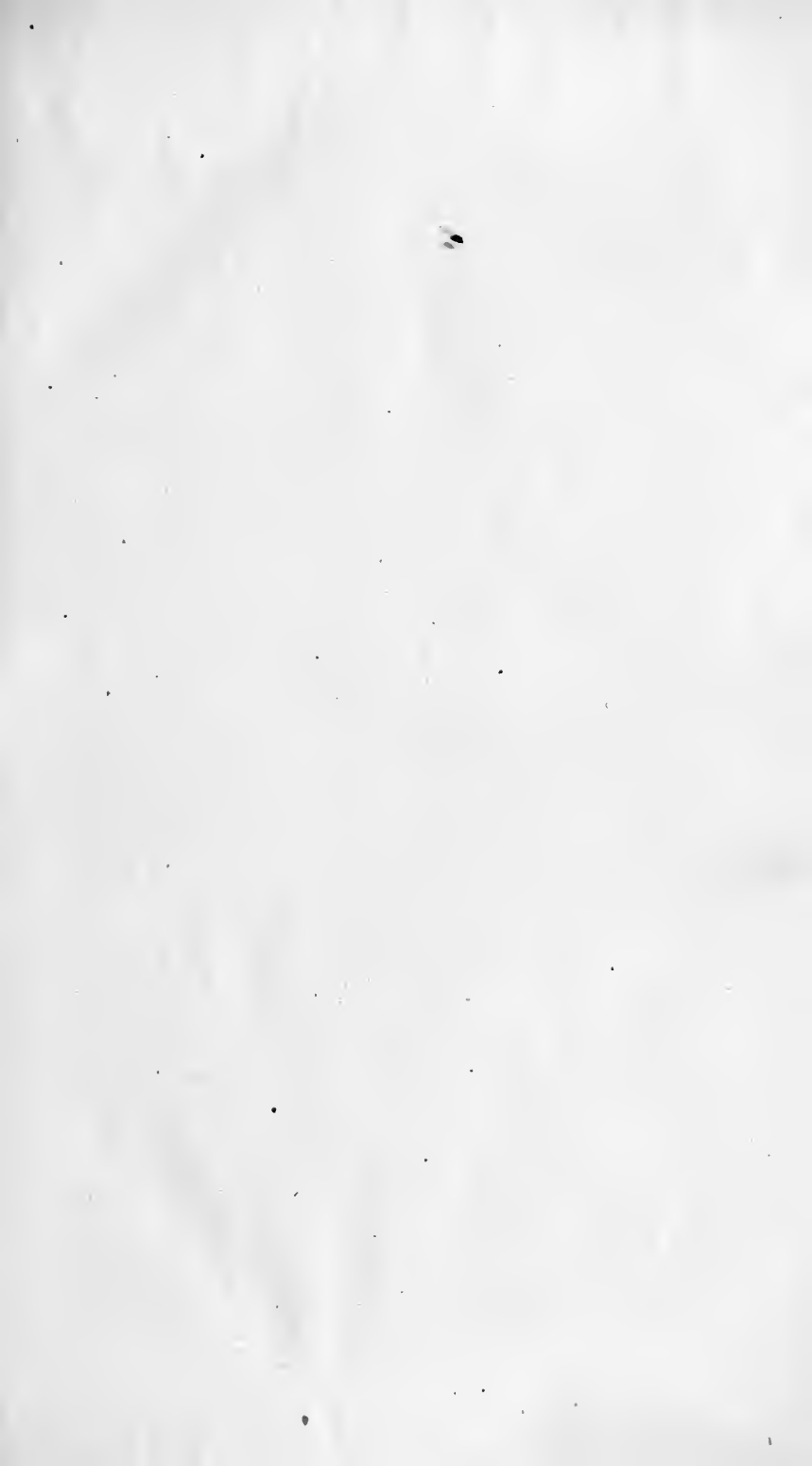
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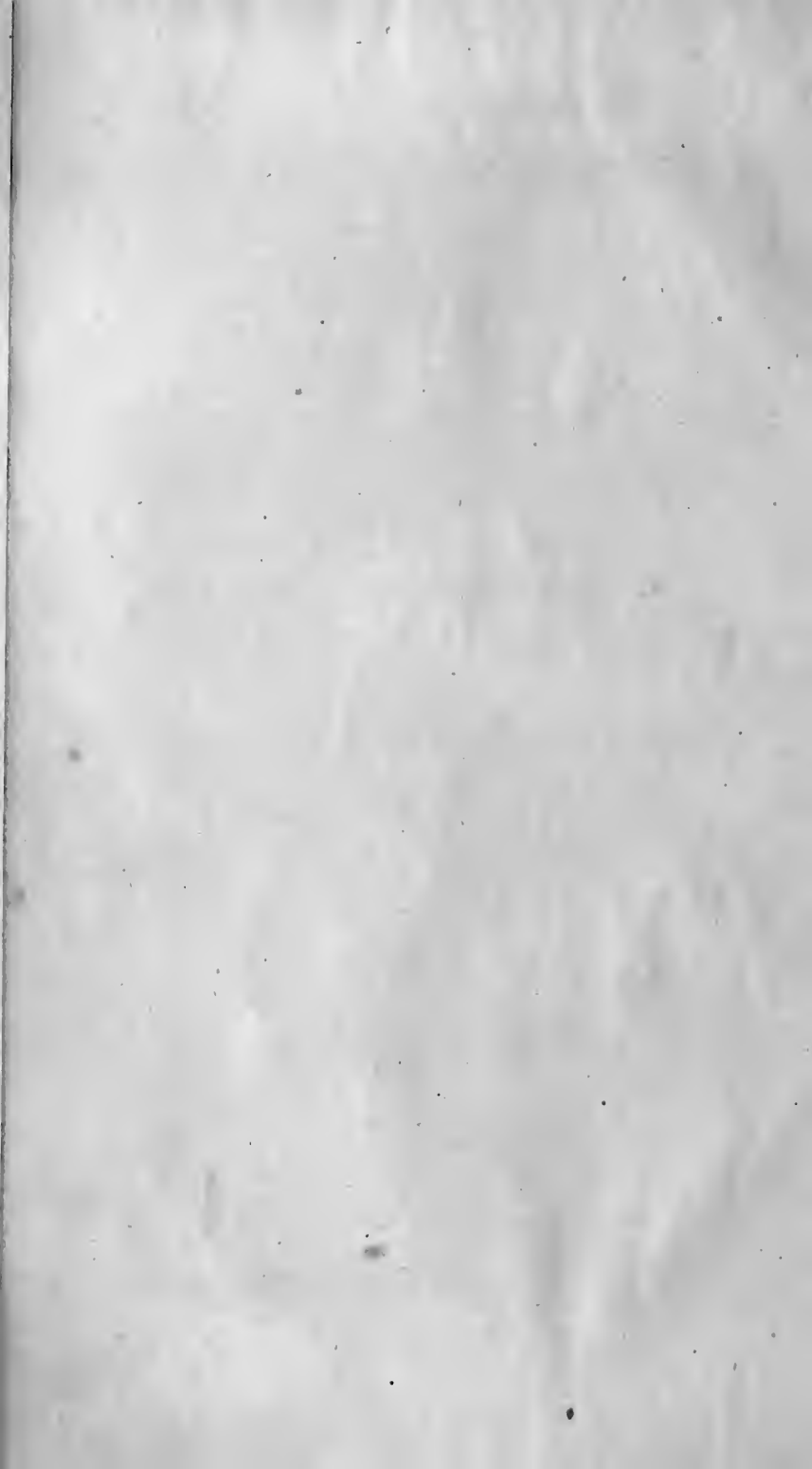












MEMOIRS,
DOCUMENTS, &c.



Genl. A. M. M. a
AUTHENTIC AND INTERESTING
MEMOIRS OF MRS. CLARKE,

FROM

HER INFANCY TO THE PRESENT TIME.

LIKEWISE,

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF MR. WARDLE'S CHARGES,

RELATIVE TO

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

THE DUKE OF YORK :

TOGETHER WITH

THE MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AS TAKEN IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FROM AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS

ILLUSTRATED WITH
A BEAUTIFUL PORTRAIT OF MRS. CLARKE.

BOSTON :

J. BELCHER, PRINTER, STATE-STREET.

1809.

MEMOIRS
OF
MRS. CLARKE.

VARIOUS and opposite are the means by which obscure persons, of both virtuous and vicious habits, become the objects either of public admiration, curiosity, or disdain.

The accidental causes which sometimes lift the unknown individual into notoriety are frequently as unforeseen as they are remarkable; and among the number who exert their best endeavours to obtain publicity, but few become eminently conspicuous. A combination of unexpected events, however, sometimes throws a person out of the common path of life, and gives him a distinguished niche in the temple of Fame, which creates a general enthusiasm to learn by what steps he ascended the high station of his repose, and the claims he had to it.

It has been observed by Plutarch, that a jest or an apophthegm often shows a man more than a battle; and it may be seen with what curiosity the biographers of old sought after the most trifling incidents of those characters whose actions or works handed their names

down to posterity. Little, therefore, can it be made a matter of surprise that the mistress of a PRINCE, who by her great powers of intrigue has agitated, and I may say almost suspended, the tranquility of the kingdom, should be a subject of biographical delineation. Cleopatra, Livia, and a number of other beauties, who by their personal and mental qualifications enslaved some of the brightest characters that ever shed lustre on the Roman name, now enliven the historic page, and fill with delight the amorous periods of voluptuous romance.

The name of Clarke, like that of Cleopatra, will, from her relative situation with an illustrious branch of the house of Brunswick, and the circumstances that have occurred from her connexion with royal blood, not only occupy the pen of the historian, the biographer, and the poet, but the pencil of the painter will be employed to gratify public curiosity with a variety of descriptions of her mind, character, and connexions.

The present portrait will, as far as authentic materials have furnished us, contain an impartial delineation of her character in all its various features, without descending to *party views of either flattery or detraction*.

The subject of this Memoir is the daughter of a Mr. Thompson, who lived in Bowl-and-Pin Alley, near White's Alley, Chancery Lane; where Miss Thompson was born, and where she continued to reside with her mother some time after her father's death. Her mother entered into the marriage state a second time with Mr. Farquhar, a compositor in the printing-office of Mr. Hughs, who procured her employment to read copy to the corrector of the press. In this situation she attracted the notice of a Mr. Day, the eldest son of the over-

seer of the same printing-office, who felt so interested in her welfare as to place the object of his admiration in a boarding-school at Ham in Essex, with a view of making her his wife at some future period.

On her return from boarding-school, after an absence of two years, Mr. Day discovered a great alteration in her deportment towards him ; and after several little altercations between them, withdrew from her acquaintance.

Her parents were now removed to Black Raven Passage, Cursitor-street, Holborn, where her native vivacity distinguished her in the neighbourhood as a fine sprightly and agreeable girl.

Under the care of a father-in-law, and living in a neighbourhood at that time notorious for its being the residence of the most abandoned females in London, it is not extraordinary that Miss Thompson should have acquired habits not exactly congenial with the strictest rules of morality ; and accordingly we have an account of her intimacy with Mr. F—ll—d, a pawnbroker, of Golden-lane, into whose good graces she worked herself by the artful method she employed to induce him to advance sums of money much above the real value of the various things she surrendered to his care.

It appears that the sensibility of this tradesman was not assailed by the poverty of the suppliant, but by that undescribable something which interested his feelings in her favour, and induced him to admit her into an apartment better calculated for *private negociations* than his regular place of business.

It has been ill-naturedly insinuated that she grew up on the affections of Mr. F—ll—d, and by ruinous means of artifice so repeatedly applied to his pocket, that in

the end he became a bankrupt; but we are inclined to believe that no share of credit can be attached to this story. If Mr. F—ll—d was in the habit of *private negociation*, it most likely happened that other distressed fair ones obtained an admission to the interior; and in that case it cannot be a matter of surprise that his name should soon appear in the Gazette.

That sprightliness and animation which so much distinguished this young creature in the circle in which she then moved, engaged the attention of all the young men in the neighbourhood, who vied with each other to catch the smile which played on her brow, and graced her lovely face, and which at last appeared directed to the unfortunate and ill-fated Clarke, the second son of a wealthy bricklayer in Angel-Court, Snowhill.

Young Joseph Clarke had been bound an apprentice to Mr. Burnell, the stone-mason, at the corner of Black Raven Passage, Cursitor-street; but about this time he had just shook off the trammels of apprenticeship, and began to feel all the delights of unrestrained liberty, which afforded every opportunity his heart could pant for, to pour into the ear of his fair one the soft language of affection. His efforts were attended with success, and the hymeneal knot made them one for life, at least according to law. But alas! how mutable are all human affairs, which no prophecy can divine, or wisdom prepare us to expect and meet. Time alone is the test by which true affection can be ascertained and valued, as the short space of Mr. and Mrs. Clarke's connubial happiness verifies, among the many instances of misery that accompany the fairest promises of comforts in the marriage state.

From the confined air of an alley they accordingly soon eloped, and lived for some time obscured in lodgings at Pentonville. In this neighbourhood Mrs. Clarke brought her husband her first child, as the tender pledge of their mutual affection. Before they quitted this quarter of the town, Mr. Clarke exhibited his companion to his friends for their congratulation; and those persons, from having many opportunities of observing their conduct, now say that she continued but a short time to live with her husband on terms of peace and amity.

Some time after the connexion, Mr. Clarke's father set him up in business, in a stone-yard in Golden-lane, where he remained not much more than two years, when he was made a bankrupt by the late Alderman Staines.

To the honour of Mrs. Clarke it must be observed, that she did not forsake her husband in his misfortunes, till his dissolute way of life, and the disgrace it entailed upon himself by his amours, obliged her to seek her safety in the world with, it is said, four children.

Mr. Clarke, we are told, is now a wanderer about the town upon the moderate pittance of one guinea a-week, which he receives according to his father's will; the bulk of whose fortune, about 18,000*l*, being settled on the other branches of his family.

The want of industry and care on his part, and perhaps economy on her's, soon occasioned distress, with its dreadful train of evils, to disturb those happy moments which the lover's hot imagination had painted as lasting; and while labouring under pecuniary embarrassments, it is said Mrs. Clarke again resorted to the successor of her Golden-lane friend, who, in Mr.

F—ll—d's prosperity, had been his shopman. With this person she also had some influence in raising the circulating medium ; but as this convenient money lender was animated with a passion much stronger than that of *love*, he bestowed more adoration on his *gold*, than on Mrs. Clarke ; and as we have every reason to believe that money was the principal magnet of her attraction, she soon ceased to assail the cold bosom of her young pawnbroker.

To avoid a careless and drunken husband and provide for her children, she endeavoured to obtain some kind of asylum in a family out of London, but was unsuccessful. In the midst of her anxiety, a barrister accidentally met with her, and she proposed a convenient period for a settlement, which he promised ; but as she could never get him to perform his promise, she, in the course of a short time, broke off the connexion. He, however, supported her children till subsequent good fortune enabled her to maintain them herself.

Our young adventurer was too pretty to be long without a lover, and the next who took notice of her was Sir Charles M—ln—r. He, however, ranked but a short time among her admirers.

Sir James B. was another in the list of her friends, but it appears he suddenly left her much disappointed and angry at his unhandsome departure without having first settled a small debt she had contracted.

Thrown in some measure, upon the great stage of life, and having all her views veiled by an indeterminate end, one pursuit appeared to her as uncertain as another ; and as it would be of little importance which road she took in the wide map of adventure, she at last hit upon

that path which leads to mimic fame, and accordingly became a candidate for Thespian honours on the boards of the Haymarket Theatre in the part of *Portia*; and if report speaks truth, Mrs. Clarke's performance evinced more than an ordinary share of talent. She imparted all the beauties of the character to her audience, and delivered the sublime speech on Mercy with a feeling and taste that would have graced some of our best performers.

Her personal attractions, aided by the proofs she gave of mental endowments, which the stage affords a lady to show in the best point of view, it is said laid the foundation of Mrs. Clarke's recent elevation and prosperity in life.

Whatever were the real motives of Mrs. Clarke for appearing on the stage, whether to follow the profession of an actress or exhibit her person to the eye of the public in order to obtain a suitor, cannot now, perhaps, be determined; but at all events the result was fortunate: for it was at the Haymarket Theatre, where she was first seen and admired by Lord B—— and Mr. O. an army agent: the latter of whom immediately introduced himself to her, and became her sincere friend, as will shortly be more particularly stated.

While living in a state of uncertain provision, she is reported to have had a promiscuous intrigue with a Mr. M——y, who is described as a young person calculated, at that time, 1803, to fascinate women, and insinuate himself into their good graces. He is also said to have been one of those persons who according to Mr. *Colquhoun's* Police of London, had no certain provision for the day, but regaled, or economized, as his knowledge of the town and the fortune of the gaming table attended

his usual exertions. Mrs. Clarke was, on the day of this accidental meeting, very fashionably dressed, and her amorous beau speculated rather largely upon the pecuniary benefits that would probably result from his victory over the passions of his fair one. She, it appears, was also animated by a similar impression, and thought from the *impudent ease* of his address, and the style of his attire, that she had achieved the conquest of a *good warm fellow*. But such is often the effect of a good dress and good address, that a third of London are deceived by them, and led into error by their eyes and ears : and such was the case with this enamoured pair, who looked at each other as objects of pecuniary consequence.

From what has already been given of this portrait, it may be supposed he had a plentiful share of what is called *small talk*, which embraced all the light floating subjects of the day : this qualification, united to a personable man, gave him more than common influence over the feelings of Mrs. Clarke, and shortly made her *pro tempore, rib of his rib*. As a mark of more than ordinary attention, he took her into a hosier's shop, at the first interview, and purchased several trifling articles her fancy had singled out from the tradesman's stock, and then made an engagement with her to meet at Vauxhall on the following evening. The flattering prospect of a wealthy connexion was an inducement to each to keep their promise, and accordingly they met, and went to Vauxhall : but finding the gardens not very attractive that evening, and without a certain *convenience* lovers of this description usually look for, they retired to the Royal Oak Tavern, where she suffered herself

to be prevailed upon to believe the next day would be time enough to return home. Our authority proceeds to say, that the house being very full of guests it was with great difficulty an *old* press-bed could be obtained to consummate the happy union.

It is an old remark, that those who endeavour to please will please : and as it was the interest of this gay Lothario to make a strong impression on the lady's feelings, and at once establish himself as an ardent lover; it cannot create surprise to hear that she was much delighted with her chance beau, who proposed a small cottage at Bayswater where they might live in mutual love and happiness. Our young adventurer met the offer with enthusiasm, and in a short time they became house-keepers in the above neighbourhood, where Mrs. Clarke's acquaintance commenced with Miss Taylor, who has been an evidence in the House of Commons.

Time, that works so many extraordinary occurrences in life, and makes cool reason resume her seat, which the passions had carried away in the current of their violence, convinced Mrs. Clarke, as well as her lover, that their connexion would not turn out very profitable to either party ; and experience having taught them that love alone was the very worst dish on which they could feed, each began to meditate on different views in life. The lady found that her dashing gallant was not so rich as she expected, and that his daily resources were the accidental result of his success at the card or billiard table. The gentleman also, had dived to a certain degree into the history of his fair companion, and felt miserably deceived that Fortune's wheel had turned him up a blank—that show and cautious reserve on

her part had led him into a connexion by which he had obtained nothing but—a woman. If inclination had prompted him to maintain his darling, the want of money, and the still greater want of credit, (which sometimes bolsters up a rake for a short period,) put a *veto* upon the continuance of their union. Accordingly Mrs. Clarke again launched into promiscuous life, and the gentleman took the *pavee*, in order to kill all the beauty that came within the dart of his amorous eye; reserving to himself the sportsman's privilege of choosing his bird to shoot at.

The next place we hear of Mrs. Clarke is at Brighton, where, amidst the fashionable society of that place, she made a conquest of a more wealthy lover than the former. She, however, appears to have kept in remembrance Mr. M—l—y, from her urging him in very warm terms to come down to Brighton, as she could receive his visits privately. But as that gentleman was only acted upon by the prospect of gain, and as time and possession had sent to rest all the soft emotions of the tender passion, he did not obey the mandate of his late charmer. He was too well versed in all the arts of intrigue to place any dependence on the caprice of a woman of whose disposition he must have known something; and as fresh pursuits in the affairs of love had double incitements—such as novelty of person, and prospects of profit—there was no very impelling motive to his making a journey to Brighton, merely to be the temporary convenience of the lady's amorous hour.

The gallant with whom Mrs. Clarke was now basking in the sunshine of fortune, at Brighton, was Mr. Dowler; whose connexion with that lady has recently

engaged the serious consideration of the House of Commons. With this gentleman she revelled in all the fashionable pleasures of the day, and lived as if a limited fortune would never be exhausted.

It is not our intention to attach any blame to Mrs. Clarke for the waste of Mr. Dowler's money : most probably if she had not been in existence he would have spent his fortune in the same foolish, extravagant manner, with some other woman.

While Mrs. Clarke continued at Brighton under the protection of Mr. Dowler, it is said that she distinguished herself as an excellent swimmer, and occasionally used to float on the liquid element to the great astonishment and admiration of the spectators.

A mind physically strong, and an early attachment to literature and the arts, gave her many advantages of introducing herself to the notice of the higher circles of men, on whom she left a strong impression of her superior qualifications and agreeable society, that were not a little heightened by the sweetness of her features and the elegance of her form. These united perfections soon raised Mrs. Clarke much above the common description of characters that ill-fortune, and a variety of fortuitous circumstances, have thrown upon the world for a precarious maintenance.

As the public is impressed with a belief that she is extravagantly profuse in her style of living, and that all her happiness is centred in self, and her own immediate gratifications, it is necessary, in justice to truth, to say, that this is not a faithful portrait of her character. Mrs. Clarke, though distinguished for many acts of imprudence and folly, has many traits (our authority

says) of a good heart. She has administered to the distresses of a number of poor families ; and but few persons, borne down by difficulty, ever applied to her in vain.

Mrs. Clarke, it is said, sets no value on money, further than it renders herself, and those with whom she mingles, happy ; but this remark is not to be understood to convey that she entertains a philosophic contempt for money, and that as long as she can procure a decent subsistence she is satisfied. She certainly has not so much of the ancient philosopher in her composition ; for no woman loves or enjoys the luxuries of life and the table better than Mrs. Clarke ; but with these enjoyments she is not satisfied, if others do not participate in them ; and what may be called avarice in her, to obtain money, arises from an extraordinary desire to distribute pleasure and comfort to every one around her.

There are some minds so constituted, that to measure their conduct by the common standard of human actions, would be absurd. A certain eccentric bias of the disposition leads them into modes of life peculiarly their own ; and whether in poverty or affluence, the same extravagant principle of feeling and acting will ever distinguish them.

Mrs. Clarke is one of those eccentric beings who appear happy in that variety of speculative life which the generality of females have not courage or talent to encounter.

As Mr. Dowler's purse was not so prolific as the mines of Peru, nor filled the lap of indolence with that measure of massive metal which nature has lavished on the torpid Spaniard, Mrs. Clarke soon had reason

to believe that her joys with him did not afford a promise of long continuance.—Mr. Dowler's resources, it is said, principally emanated from the affection of doting parents, who knew no bounds of indulgence to an extravagant son—a misapplied parental regard which at last reduced them to distress.

A friendly separation now took place between this dashing pair, and on her return to London she again flew to the embraces of Mr. O—l—the army agent, who took the house in Tavistock-place which has been the subject of so much remark in the House of Commons. Here was a remove at once into something like a regular establishment, where she found herself mistress of an elegant mansion, and in full possession of every luxury. Her mental energies and love of literature had now the most favourable opportunities of cultivation; and as the desire of improving herself did not abate, and with the means in her power, she immediately engaged masters of every description, under whom she acquired all the useful accomplishments of a gentlewoman. It cannot be a matter of surprise that such a woman should have an influence over the mind of any man with whom she came in contact, particularly if he were a person whom she considered of importance to her comforts. Report speaks of her seldom failing to fascinate those whom she felt a desire to enslave in the fetters of love. A female of this description could not remain long in partial obscurity: the higher classes of gay men would naturally feel an inclination to see her whose fame for accomplishments, and the art of pleasing, were so exquisitely united in one object; and thus her name and attractive qualities soon reached the ears

of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, who, like other men, is not expected to be exempt from the influence of the tender passion.

But before we proceed to take a view of her acquaintance with that illustrious personage, it may not be uninteresting to say something more with respect to her, while residing in Tavistock-place.

Her principal visitors here were Lord B. and Mr. O. both of whom lavished every indulgence upon her that the imagination of a giddy girl could suggest, or her heart pant for. Her confidants at this time are said to be her mother and sister, the latter of whom is, no doubt, Mrs. Favery, one of the persons examined at the bar of the House of Commons.

From Tavistock-place Mrs. Favery married, much against the inclination of Mrs. Clarke; and after a short time she separated from her husband, and returned to Mrs. Clarke's house, where the husband presented himself, one evening, in great rage, to demand his wife: in consequence of which a serious quarrel ensued, and the guardians of the night assembled to appease the fury of the storm; but before peace was restored, one of the enraged couple jumped out at the window to make an escape.

It was during Mrs. Clarke's residence here that she pleaded her coverture, and in consequence of an accident had nearly lost her cause at Westminster. Previous to going to the trial, it was necessary to procure the certificate of her marriage at St. Pancras, Middlesex, and accordingly the vestry-woman of Tavistock chapel was dispatched, in the character of an errand-woman, to the clerk of that parish, for the proper docu-

ment. By some unaccountable accident the certificate could not be found, just as the cause was coming before the court : but on the discovery of the misfortune an active messenger was sent off, and by great good luck the clerk of St. Pancras was in the way to make out another certificate, which arrived but a few minutes before it was tendered as a defence to the action in question.

If report speaks truth, Mr. O. became greatly embarrassed by his attentions in Tavistock-place, and in the course of time was obliged to relinquish all claims on the favours of that house. Mrs. Clarke, however, has always held his memory in esteem, and spoke of him with gratitude.

Who the person was, or is, that became the immediate medium of introducing Mrs. Clarke to the Duke of York, is at present not well ascertained. Some persons have observed, that the Mr. O. just mentioned gave such a flattering description of her mind and manners to his Royal Highness, which brought about his acquaintance with this interesting woman. It however appears pretty certain that the Duke visited her at Tavistock-place ; and as her charms grew upon him, and warmed admiration into love, he only followed the footsteps of other men who had not philosophy enough to withstand the fascinating qualities of a lovely female, which generally lay a powerful hold on the sensibilities of our nature.

We now approach that splendid period when Mrs. Clarke appears in a character far different from any thing that the fancy of the most vain could possibly picture, in the heat of its imaginary bliss. At once the

endearing companion of the third person in the state, surrounded by all the splendour that accompanies royalty, and moving amidst a retinue of gorgeous servants, like Venus attended by the obedient Graces, Mrs. Clarke ascended the throne of Gloucester-place Palace, where she held the sceptre of power, and dispensed favours for two years. But, alas ! how uncertain are all earthly enjoyments ! She, who could command the smiles and favours of a prince—whose name and presence delighted his ear and eye, is now like hemlock, which poisons and affrights.

It appears that nothing could exceed the liberality of the Duke of York, in fitting up this superb mansion. The establishment consisted of upwards of twenty servants—a housekeeper, five or six maids, two butlers, and six other men servants. Three or four men cooks were frequently employed, each of whom had a guinea a-day. Her confidential friends say she was allowed to receive whatever company she chose, and nothing was spared to give every one a princely reception.

The furniture is described as having been the most magnificent that could possibly be procured. She paid from four to five hundred pounds each for pier glasses ; and her wine glasses, which cost upwards of two guineas a-piece, sold afterwards, by public auction, for a guinea each !

To things already named may be added two carriages, and from eight to ten horses, and an elegant mansion at Weybridge, the magnitude of which may be conjectured from the single circumstance that the mere oil-cloth for the passage cost fifty pounds. The furniture of the kitchen at Gloucester-place cost upwards of two

thousand pounds, a sum greatly exceeding the expense of furnishing all the royal kitchens in the kingdom.

Such (says one of her intimate friends) was the splendid establishment to which his Royal Highness introduced the fair object of his esteem.

Much has been said respecting the annual income which Mrs. Clarke received from the Duke, to maintain this gigantic concern. Her account is, that his Royal Highness's settled allowance to her was one thousand a-year, which was to be paid monthly; but with the addition of presents, &c. it might amount to about 1200*l.* per annum.

That impartiality which we mean to observe throughout the whole of this Memoir obliges us, in justice to the Duke, to say, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer denied her statement to be true, and declared that his Royal Highness's banker's book and accounts afford the most satisfactory proofs that she openly and fairly received from him about 6000*l.* per annum. Here we leave these two statements for that variety of opinion which will naturally be exercised upon this subject, without presuming to lead the reader on either side by speculative reasoning.

However unpleasant it may be to narrate the misfortunes of a fellow-creature, and however reluctantly the task is performed by us, in giving a biographical sketch of Mrs. Clarke, we are under the necessity of giving an account of those little disagreeable vicissitudes of fortune which appear to mark her progress through life, while in the harbour of prosperity there is a gratification in pursuing her footsteps, because the idea of happiness is usually attached to the fortunate; but when

the day of life is overcast, and promises but a gloomy conclusion, there is no satisfaction in taking up the pen to delineate it. It is from this impression that we have to perform a painful duty in observing, that it must be regretted that this lady, after the style of her living, should, either from imprudence or some other cause, be obliged to pledge and dispose of a vast quantity of valuable property; of which, it is said every advantage has been taken by those who live on the follies and misfortune of their neighbours.

Whether, as it is reported, Mrs. Clarke expended large sums upon entertainments given to sheriff's officers, musicians, &c. is of little or no importance. A large establishment of servants is not likely to have been kept for nothing; and as the expenses of the house, we know, were considerable, it is only fair to conclude that Mrs. Clarke has given many a good dinner to a set of people who now return her hospitality and kindness with falsehood, calumny, and detraction.

There is one thing of which we highly disapprove, and that is, that Mrs. Clarke should ever have given up the name and circumstances of her footman, whom the Duke of York could have had no motive for raising but to oblige the woman he then loved, and in compliment to the memory of the young man's father, who had educated him for the life of a gentleman. We hope, however, the exposure of his introduction to the army will not, while he conducts himself as a gentleman and a soldier, lessen him in the estimation of either his country or his regiment.

It is understood that captain Sutton, the father of the young man whom Mrs. Clarke induced the Duke to

place in the army, was one of the most accomplished gentlemen of the age, whose amiable disposition and companionable qualities attracted the notice of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with whom he lived for a considerable time on terms of intimacy, and under the patronage of that illustrious personage.

This gentleman having experienced most of the inconveniencies arising from the want of discretion, became destitute of the common necessities of life; and shortly before his death he had no resources but those which he derived from the bounty of Mrs. Clarke, who, as we have before stated, is highly distinguished for that virtue called charity.

We cannot but regret that Mr. Wardle should have called in the situation of young Carter to support his case, because the Duke could not possibly derive any benefit from granting a commission to a young man in his humble station, and raising him to his proper situation as a gentleman, from which he had fallen through the indiscretion and misfortunes of his father. It was an indulgence granted to the youth at the solicitation of Mrs. Clarke, and ought on no account to have been made the medium of a public charge against his Royal Highness.

To proceed any farther upon this topic might lead us into the great question now before the Commons of England, and also out of the path we proposed to tread. We set out by professing our impartiality, and a determination not to arraign the conduct of either his Royal Highness or Mrs. Clarke, nor by the strength of speculative reasoning or prejudice to enquire which of them were most entitled to the attention and belief of

the public ; and having, we trust, fulfilled our promise in not leaning to either side of the question, it is most likely that our readers will give us credit for impartiality and independence.

In whatever way Mrs. Clarke may view this biographical sketch, (if the work should fall into her hands,) we cannot presume to say, because it often happens that persons who have raised themselves from a humble station to elevated life, dislike to view the source from whence they sprung ; but we hope that a little consideration on her part will convince her of the weakness of such pride.

Half the families in England have originated in an obscure and humble stock ; and if she be the sensible woman we suppose her to be, she will feel, like Mr. Cobbett and others, proud that her merit has raised her from the cottage to the palace ; and that though her conduct must be universally disapproved, yet her abilities have gained her no ordinary share of public notice and admiration.

THE
CHARGES

EXHIBITED AGAINST

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORK,

BY MR. WARDLE.

MR. WARDLE commenced his Charges by stating as follows. He said that the first establishment under the control of the Commander in Chief to which he would call the attention of the House was the Half-pay Fund, arising from the sale of commissions vacant, either by death, by promotion, where officers were not allowed to sell, or by dismissals. The legitimate power which the Commander in Chief possessed over this fund was either that of rewarding deserving officers with any of the commissions which fell in, or of causing them to be sold, and the money applied either to the redemption of the Half-pay-List or in aid of the Compassionate Fund. If he could prove that commissions, so vacated as he had described, had been sold, and applied to different purposes, he should establish the fact, that the original intention of the Half-pay Fund had been abandoned ; for in such cases he should prove, that neither had merit received any reward ; the Half-pay List experienced any reduction, nor the Compassionate Fund obtained any assistance. In the year 1803, his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief took a handsome house in Gloucester-place, engaged a full establishment of servants, and placed at their head a lady of the name of Clarke, whom he should frequently have occasion to mention in the course of what he had to say. And here he trusted that the House would be convinced, from the number of facts which he should have to allege, and the number of names which he would distinctly and unequivocally declare, that he had not taken up this subject on light grounds.

FIRST CHARGE.

In the first case that he would submit to the house, Major Tonyn, (then captain Tonyn) of the 31st regiment and lieutenant Donovan of the Royal Garrison Battalion, were concerned. The former, as he understood, for he had not the honour of his acquaintance, was a most meritorious officer, and he trusted that he should not be considered as casting any reflection on him by stating precisely what had come to his knowledge with respect to this transaction. Captain Tonyn, although the son of a distinguished general, not having been fortunate enough to obtain the promotion for which he was anxious, was, by captain Huxley Sanden of the Royal Waggon Train, introduced to Mrs. Clarke. In consequence of that introduction an agreement was entered into between Mrs. Clarke and capt. Tonyn, that on the promotion of the latter to the majority of the 31st he should pay Mrs. Clarke the sum of 500*l.* through the hands of Mr. Donovan. Before he proceeded it would be necessary to apprise the House who Mr. Donovan was. In the year 1802 he had been appointed a lieutenant in the 4th Royal Garrison Battalion, and had afterwards been removed to the 11th Garrison Battalion, in which he still continued. The House would naturally ask what this gentleman's services have been. Certainly not of a military nature ; for from his first appointment to the present hour Mr. Donovan had not gone near his regiment, having, as it were, obtained perpetual leave of absence ; a circumstance at which, when the House became better acquainted with the kind of services which Mr. Donovan had actually rendered, they would not be at all surprised. To return to the case which he had been stating, the 500*l.* lodged by captain Tonyn with Mr. Donovan was paid to the hands of Mrs. Clarke by captain Huxley Sanden, and captain Tonyn obtained his majority. Now the regulation price of a majority was 1100*l.* ; so that the half-pay fund lost 1100*l.* for the purpose of putting 500*l.* in Mrs. Clarke's pocket. This 500*l.* he could prove was immediately paid by Mrs. Clarke to Mr. Burkett the silversmith, in part of payment for a service of plate sent by him to Gloucester-Place, and the deficiency for which was paid by the Commander in Chief. It thus evidently

appeared that his Royal Highness was in this instance an absolute partaker of the benefit derived from this nefarious transaction ; and the House would be aware, that to prove the truth or falsehood of the circumstances which he had stated, no less than five witnesses might be summoned to the bar, namely, major Tonym, Mrs. Clarke, captain Huxley Sanden, Mr. Donovan, and the executor of Mr. Burkett.

SECOND CHARGE.

The second case which he should adduce of the influence possessed by Mrs. Clarke in military matters was an exchange which took place between lieutenant-colonel Brooke and lieutenant-colonel Knight. In this negotiation Dr. Thynne, a medical gentleman of high respectability, was concerned. It was agreed betwixt him and Mrs. Clarke, that if the latter could effect the wished-for exchange, she should receive an acknowledgment of 200*l*. It chanced that just at this time Mrs. Clarke had a strong inclination to make an excursion into the country : she stated her wishes to the Commander in Chief, and informed his Royal Highness that they might be gratified without any expense to himself, as an opportunity then offered of obtaining a sum of 200*l*. provided his Royal Highness would cause the exchange of colonel Brooke and colonel Knight to take place. On the very next Saturday the exchange of these officers was gazetted. Of this fact he could prove the reality by the evidence of lieutenant-colonel Brooke, lieutenant-colonel Knight, Mrs. Clarke, and Dr. Thynne. As a contrast to the facility with which the exchange of these two officers was effected, he would mention a circumstance which had occurred a few weeks ago, and which showed how difficult it was for officers, even of high rank and great respectability, to obtain the most reasonable indulgence, without availing themselves of undue means. Major Macdonald and major Sinclair, men of high military character, were placed in the following predicament. They were both in bad health. Major Macdonald, with whom the climate of England agreed infinitely better than that of the West-Indies, received orders to join his regiment, which was in one of the West-India islands. Major

Sinclair, with whom, on the contrary, the climate of the West-Indies agreed better than that of England, was most anxious to exchange with major Macdonald : but notwithstanding the utmost exertions were used by both these officers to obtain an object so desirable by them both, they failed in their endeavours. The Commander in Chief forced major Macdonald to go abroad, he forced major Sinclair to stay at home, and both had since fallen victims to this cruel arrangement, from not having offered a bribe in a quarter when perhaps they were not aware that it would have been unblushingly accepted.

THIRD CHARGE.

The third case which he should mention was that of major Shawe ; and on this occasion Mrs. Clarke must have exerted her influence more strongly than usual ; for it appeared that major Shawe was no favourite of the Commander in Chief. Mrs. Clarke and Mr. Shawe, however, soon came to a right understanding, and the latter consented to give the former no less a sum than 1000*l.* on being appointed deputy barrack-master-general at the Cape of Good Hope. Major Shawe's appointment to that situation was in consequence gazetted on the 3d of April, 1807. He immediately paid himself into Mrs. Clarke's hands, 300*l.* ; soon after he sent her 200*l.* more through his uncle, Mr. Shawe. For the remaining 500*l.* Mrs. Clarke applied in vain ; and when, after repeated attempts, she found that she had no chance of it, she complained to the Commander in Chief, who felt so much enraged at the circumstance, that he immediately put major Shawe on half pay. He (Mr. Wardle) had in his possession a letter of major Shawe's, complaining heavily of the treatment he had experienced. Mrs. Shawe had also written to Mrs. Clarke, and threatened her and the Commander in Chief with a public exposure of the whole transaction, unless justice were immediately done her husband, but in vain. This case pretty clearly showed, that Mrs. Clarke's influence extended to the staff as well as to the other departments of the military service ; and by reducing an individual from full pay, in consequence alone of his breach of such an iniquitous bargain, the

Commander in Chief had made himself a direct party to the transaction.

FOURTH CHARGE.

The fourth case to which he should call the attention of the House, related to a levy under the direction of colonel French. Colonel French applied, in the year 1804, for permission to conduct the levy of a regiment. This levy was set on foot by the influence of Mrs. Clarke, to whom colonel French was introduced by captain Huxley Sanden, and an agreement took place by which it was stipulated that Mrs. Clarke should receive a given sum out of the bounty of each man, and have the patronage of a certain number of officers. This agreement Mrs. Clarke immediately made known to the Duke of York, and then sent colonel French to the Horse Guards to wait on his Royal Highness, where, after several interviews, he succeeded in obtaining his object. As the levy proceeded, Mrs. Clarke received several sums from colonel French, from captain Huxley Sanden, and from a Mr. Corri; one sum of 500*l.* she received by the hands of Mr. Corri, which was paid to him by Mr. Cockayne, a solicitor of eminence in London, employed by colonel French.

FIFTH CHARGE.

The fifth case which he should state it would be necessary for him to revert to lieutenant Donovan, of the Royal Garrison Battalion, who was the agent of an old officer, a captain Tuck, and who had actually given to that officer a written list of the prices at which Mrs. Clarke would engage to procure military promotions, namely, for a majority 900*l.* for a company 700*l.* for a lieutenancy 400*l.* and for an ensigncy 200*l.* Now, the regulation prices were, for a majority 2,600*l.* for a company 1,500*l.* for a lieutenancy 550*l.* and for an ensigncy 400*l.*; so that the Half-pay List, and the Compassionate Fund most evidently have sustained the most material injury.

SIXTH CHARGE.

The sixth case that he should bring forward was of a still more pointed nature, and bore on the Commander in Chief alone. He was prepared to prove that the Commander in Chief was to have had a loan to a considerable amount from colonel French, or his agent, on condition of successfully using his influence to procure for colonel French a large arrear due to him from government, for the very levy of which he had already spoken. His Royal Highness did use his influence, but did not succeed, and did not receive his loan ; and it was a fact, that at that moment there was due from government to colonel French no less a sum than 3000*l*.

SEVENTH CHARGE.

The seventh case which he should intrude on the patience of the House, was that of captain Maling, who, being appointed an ensign in the 87th regiment on the 28th of November, 1805, was made a lieutenant on the 26th of December, 1806, and obtained a company in the African corps on the 15th of September, 1808. This African corps, by the way, was commanded by colonel Gordon, the Duke of York's private secretary. Captain Maling was a man of unexceptionable character ; he meant to cast no reflection upon him, but he certainly had had the good fortune to be a clerk in Mr. Greenwood's office, and he could prove, that though an ensign in 1805, he was at Mr. Greenwood's desk in 1807. But what was worse, was this, that in three years, without an hour of actual service, he was put over the heads of all the subalterns in the army, consisting of hundreds of brave men who had long served their country—who had shed their blood in her defence and in the assertion of her glory, and many of whom had even lodged money for the purchase of that promotion which captain Maling had thus easily obtained. Whether this was doing justice to the British army or not, he left the House to determine.

EIGHTH CHARGE.

The eighth case to which he would draw the attention of the House, and on which he could speak from his own knowledge was, that there existed a public office in the city, open to all comers, where military commissions were offered for sale at the reduced prices which Mrs. Clarke used to exact ; and the agents of which declared they were so enabled to offer them by Mrs. Carey, the present favourite of his Royal Highness ; and further, that in addition to commissions in the army, they had the power of procuring all descriptions of places in the Church and State. Nay, those agents had not hesitated to give it under their own hands, that they were employed by two of the first officers of his Majesty's Administration.*

* On Mr. Wardle being requested to name the agents, he said the offices he alluded to were held in a Court off Thread-needle-street ; that the names of the agents were Haylop and Pullen ; and that the persons in Administration said to be connected with them were the Lord Chancellor and the Duke of Portland. (*The outrageous absurdity of the latter part of this statement caused the House to be convulsed with laughter.*)

AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS,

&c. &c.

Wednesday, February 1, 1809.

Mr. WHARTON in the Chair.

THE following entry in the Gazette, page 970, was read :

“ War-office, July 30th, 1805.

“ 56th regiment of foot : Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Henry Raleigh Knight, from the 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Major ; vice Brooke who exchanges.”

ANDREW THYNNE, Esq. M. D.
called in.

Examined by the Committee.

Did you attend Mrs. Clarke in your professional line, in July 1805 ?—I have attended Mrs. Clarke for the last seven years : I do not recollect that it was in July 1805 more than any other time. I have known her for seven or eight years, and in different situations. I have attended her when she was ill.

Did you ever, by the desire of any person, apply to Mrs. Clarke respecting an exchange between Lieut. Col. Knight and Lieut. Col. Brooke ?—I have applied to Mrs. Clarke respecting the exchange of Lieut. Col. Knight and Lieut. Col. Brooke. The application I made was in consequence of an application made to me by an old and valuable friend, Mr Robert Knight, the brother of the lieutenant colonel. He understood I was acquainted with Mrs. Clarke ; he begged I would speak to her to expedite the exchange ; and I did speak to Mrs. Clarke upon the subject, and delivered her the message I got from Mr. Knight and his brother the lieutenant-colonel, to whom I was then introduced.

What passed upon that subject between Mrs. Clarke and yourself ?—I was authorised to tell Mrs. Clarke she would receive a certain sum of money : I specified the sum of 200l.

For what was that sum specified ; upon what event was that sum offered ?—It was offered for the purpose of inducing Mrs. Clarke to expedite the exchange. The exchange was to take place in the office in a certain length of

time ; it began in the office : some delays and impediments were expected, and in order to remove those impediments and those delays I was authorised to say that such a sum would be given to her, if she would exert herself to expedite this exchange.

Through what medium was it expected she should obtain that exchange ?—I am sure I cannot answer that question : I should suppose it was pretty well known that she was acquainted with a great personage at that time : I know nothing about that. I was desired to deliver a message, and I did nothing more than deliver a message from an old friend to Mrs. Clarke, to induce her to expedite an exchange between two officers.

Was it not under the consideration and conviction of her at that time being under the protection of the commander in chief that such application was made to her ?—Of course, if Mrs. Clarke was not thought likely to expedite the thing, no application would have been made to her.

I understand you expressly to have stated, that you offered her 200l. for expediting this exchange : I wish to ask how many days, to the best of your recollection, passed between the application and the exchange being notified in the Gazette ?—I really cannot be accurate in that respect, for it made so little impression on my mind, that I merely recollect having delivered the message. I was anxious to oblige my friend Mr. Robert Knight, but it did not concern me, and I cannot bring my mind to tell the exact period between the application and the Gazette ; but I believe it was a good deal expedited by Mrs. Clarke.

Do you think, to the best of your recollection, it occurred within a few days or a week ?—I protest I cannot bear it in mind, but I believe a fortnight or three weeks elapsed before it was done. I cannot speak positively to that. I had nothing to do with the transaction but

barely to deliver that message, and that message made no impression whatever upon my mind.

Did Mrs. Clarke communicate to you the circumstance of the exchange being gazetted?—Mrs. Clarke sent the Gazette to my house in consequence of the message I delivered to her from Mr. Knight: the moment I received the Gazette I sent it to the parties. No money ever passed through my hands. If Mrs. Clarke received money, she received it through some other quarter. I solemnly declare that no money passed through my hands whatever. I sent the Gazette to the parties, and what they did with the Gazette I do not care.

Did Mr. Robert Knight alone authorize you to offer the 200l. or was Lieut. Col. Knight a party to that offer?—I was entirely influenced by Mr. Robert Knight: his lady was an old patient of mine: he was always a great friend of mine. I had nothing to refuse Mr. Robert Knight. Lieut. Col. Knight I knew little of at this time: I was introduced to him by his brother: but I was certainly influenced by Mr. Robert Knight, and by nobody else.

Is the Committee to understand that Lieut. Col. Knight was present when this authority was given to you to offer the 200l.?—I am sure I cannot answer that, for I saw Mr. Robert Knight at his own house, sometimes privately, and sometimes in the company of his brother; and the transaction made so little impression upon my mind, that after a lapse of three or four years it is not possible for me to relate all the circumstances; but I was influenced by Mr. Robert Knight, who, as a man, I have the greatest esteem and regard for to this hour.

Did you request Mrs. Clarke to apply to the Duke of York for the purpose of expediting the exchange of Lieut. Col. Knight, in consideration of the 200l. she was to receive?—I do not exactly understand the question: I beg to have it explained.

Whether you requested of Mrs. Clarke to apply to the Duke of York to expedite this exchange between Lieut. Col. Knight and Col. Brooke, and in consequence of that application told her she would receive the 200l.?—The thing is understood: I could not have applied, nor should not have applied to Mrs. Clarke, unless she had the means of expediting the thing: it was understood at the time that she had the means.

How did you understand that Mrs. Clarke possessed the means of expediting that exchange?—It was understood at the time that she had some influence.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

[The witness was again called in, and was directed by the chairman, in his answer to the questions put to him to answer to facts within his absolute knowledge, and not to his understanding or surmise.

Did you or not request Mrs. Clarke to apply to the Duke of York to expedite that exchange?—I applied to Mrs. Clarke to beg of her to interest herself on behalf of Lieut. Col. Knight, and to expedite the exchange.

Did you or not apply to Mrs. Clarke to request her to apply to the Duke of York to expedite that exchange?—Yes I did so, I acknowledge that, if she had it in her power.

Was it for that purpose the 200l. was offered to Mrs. Clarke?—For that sole purpose.

In this conversation was the Duke of York's name personally mentioned?—I am sure I cannot recollect: I cannot take upon myself to say so: It is impossible for me to recollect every circumstance of a message delivered between three and four years ago.

Was your application to Mrs. Clarke merely to expedite the exchange, without mentioning the manner in which it was to be expedited?—Certainly without mentioning the particular manner: it was to facilitate and expedite the exchange.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

[The witness was called in again.

Whom did you mean to refer to in the expression, a great personage, which you used early in your examination?

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

[The witness was again called in, and the following question and answer were read to him.

Through what medium was it expected that she should obtain that exchange?—I am sure I cannot answer that question: I should suppose it pretty well known that she was acquainted with a great personage at that time: I know nothing about that. I was desired to deliver a message, and I did nothing more than deliver a message from an old friend to Mrs. Clarke, to induce her to expedite an exchange between two officers.

Who was that great personage?—It was understood the commander in chief.

At the time you spoke of this exchange to Mrs. Clarke, did you give the names in writing to Mrs. Clarke?—I believe I did upon a slip of paper, and upon that paper, I believe I wrote, Lieut. Colonel Knight wishes to exchange with Lieut. Col. Brooke: if I did not write it down myself, she wrote it: it was given in writing.

Subsequent to your application to Mrs. Clarke, did she at any time communicate to you that she had used her influence for the purpose expressed, with the Duke of York?—I do not know that I had seen Mrs. Clarke from the first communication till she had sent the Gazette to my house: that Gazette proved that the exchange was effected, and I sent to the parties; and that is all I had to do with the transaction.

When that Gazette was sent by Mrs. Clarke, did she communicate to you that it was by her means the exchange had been obtained?—Mrs. Clarke accompanied the Gazette with a note, to say that the exchange was accomplished, and that she was going out of town in a day or two, and that the 200l. would be very convenient.

Are you certain that those were the whole contents of the note?—That was the impression upon my mind at the time. This is a transaction between three and four years ago, and having thought so little about it, I cannot be supposed to know all the circumstances: but I recollect receiving a note and a Gazette: the Gazette I sent to the parties: and I cannot recollect anything more than I have stated.

Since that period has Mrs. Clarke ever communicated to you, that it was by her means it was obtained?—Mrs. Clarke never said anything to me more than sending the Gazette: for, from my first application to the receipt of the Gazette, I do not recollect having seen Mrs. Clarke; or if I did see her, it was merely to enquire whether any progress was making in the exchange.

Has any communication of that kind been made since the sending the Gazette?—I do not recollect having any such communication: at the same time I believe it was expedited by her means.

Have you preserved that note?—No, I have not preserved it, certainly; I considered the note as one not concerning me, and I sent it to the parties with the Gazette.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

[The witness was again called in.

The chairman, by desire of the committee, repeated the caution to the witness to speak only to his own knowledge.

Had you any reason, besides your own surmise, for believing that this exchange was expedited by the interference of Mrs. Clarke?

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

[The witness was again called in, and the question was proposed.]

If I recollect right, I understood that the exchange would be obtained in the regular way, in the course of time; but Mr. Knight, whether from ill health, or what other reason I know not, was desirous of having it done expeditiously; and it was in consequence of that, and his brother's wish, that I applied to Mrs. Clarke in the first instance.

Have you any reason but your own surmise for believing that this exchange was expedited by the interference of Mrs. Clarke?—No other reason on earth.

When you made this application, did you not know that Mrs. Clarke was living with the Duke of York, and immediately under his protection?—It was so understood at the time.

Did you ever see the commander in chief at Mrs. Clarke's?—Never.

Of your own knowledge, do you know of such a relative situation between those two parties?—I never saw the Duke of York there in my life.

Do you recollect the manner in which the proposition was at first made, engaging Mrs. Clarke's interest?—When I first spoke to Mrs. Clarke, she seemed to suppose there were some difficulties in the way, and she spoke a good deal about secrecy, and of the danger she should run if this ever transpired.

Do you recollect what words she used when she expressed that sentiment?—It is impossible for me, at this length of time, to recollect the precise words, but the meaning I am clear in.

You have said that Mrs. Clarke expressed a great desire that it should be kept secret: did she mean secret from the Duke of York as well as the rest of the world?—That is matter of surmise.

Did you not understand from Mr. Knight that the exchange alluded to was in a train of being effected previous to Mrs. Clarke's interest being solicited?—I understood the thing would have happened in the course of time. Mr. Knight

wished to have the thing expedited, I know not from what motive; and it was to expedite it that he begged of me to speak to Mrs. Clarke. The exchange was a simple fair thing, as I supposed, and would have gone through the office in a regular way.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

ROBERT KNIGHT, Esq. was called.

Examined by the Committee.

Did you desire Dr. Thynne to use his influence with Mrs. Clarke to have an exchange between your brother Lieut. Col. Knight, and Lieut. Col. Brooke, carried into effect?—I did.

Did you authorise Dr. Thynne to hold out any personal temptation to Mrs. Clarke, to induce her to carry the point?—Yes.

To what amount did you authorise Dr. Thynne to offer Mrs. Clarke?—Two hundred pounds.

After the exchange was effected, did you, by yourself or any other person, give any sum of money to Mrs. Clarke, —Yes.

To what amount?—200l.

Had Col. Knight any positive promise from the commander in chief for this exchange with Col. Brooke, prior to such application to Mrs. Clarke?—My brother applied in the regular way to the Duke of York, and received the usual official answer on the subject, that whenever a proper successor could be found, there would be no objection to the exchange taking place.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

[The witness was again called in, and was directed by the chairman to answer only to circumstances within his own knowledge.

Do you know of any positive promise of the commander in chief prior to the application to Mrs. Clarke, that that exchange should take place?—No.

Where was the application made to Mrs. Clarke?—There was some delay in the business, from what cause I do not know, and I stated that circumstance to Dr. Thynne, who happened to be attending my family at the time. He replied, that he thought he could be of service, by applying to a friend of his, Mrs. Clarke. I told him I should be much obliged to him if he would apply to her, and that I should be happy to give 200l. if the business could be effected, as my brother was in a very bad state of health at the time, and I was very desirous that

he should exchange to infantry, for the purpose of going upon half-pay, that he might recover his health. I believe he had served as long as any man in the country of his age, and suffered by it: he had served twenty-three years, and I believe he has been in every battle during the French revolution; and it was my anxiety to serve him that has placed me in this painful and distressing situation.

How did you send the 200l. to Mrs. Clarke?—Under a blank cover, as far as my recollection serves me, by my servant. I do not think that I made any observation in the enclosure, but directed it simply to her.

Did you see Mrs. Clarke soon after the notice in the Gazette that the exchange was effected, and for what purpose?—I saw her, I think, in the month of September, for the purpose of thanking her.

Upon that occasion did Mrs. Clarke desire you to be secret with respect to this transaction; and did she assign any and what reason for that secrecy?—She did intreat me to keep it a secret, lest it should come to the Duke of York's ears.

Huve you seen Mrs. Clarke within the last month, and how did it happen that you saw her?—She wrote to beg that I would come to her, about a month ago; to which letter I made no reply. She wrote a second letter, as far as my recollection serves me, about ten days ago. I went to her, and she asked me the name of the officer who had exchanged with my brother: I told her. She made a number of complaints of her having been ill treated by the Duke of York; that he had deserted her, and left her in debt, I think to the amount of 2000l.; and that she was determined, unless she could bring him to terms, to expose him in the manner in which she is now endeavouring to do. I said that that was her affair, but that I trusted she would not introduce either me or my brother. She said, O good God, no by no means, it is not my intention: you can have nothing at all to do with it. That passed in the drawing-room, and I took my leave, and heard nothing of her since; and I was very much surprised to hear of my name being mentioned in the way in which it has. I was thunderstruck at its being done without any notice.

Had Col. Brooke's name been mentioned to the Duke of York to exchange with your brother, previously to the application to Mrs. Clarke?—I think I

have already replied that the application was made in the regular way. I do not know it: but by a reference to the office the papers will speak for themselves. I cannot speak from my own knowledge, to that.

You have stated, that your reason for applying to Mrs. Clarke, was, that a delay existed in the exchange taking place; do you, of your own knowledge, know where those delays took place, in what office?—In the Duke of York's office, I suppose.

Can you state in what department of the office?—I fancy that Col. Gordon was secretary at the time.

You have mentioned that you sent the bank notes in a cover by your servant; at what time of the day did you send those notes?—I am pretty sure it was in the former part of the day, rather early in the morning.

Were they bank notes that were sent?—That I cannot charge my memory with.

Was it one or two notes?—Upon my word I cannot venture to say, but I rather think in two bank notes.

Can you say from whom you received the bank notes?—Upon my word I cannot, it is a long while ago, nearly four years.

How long was this before your brother was gazetted?—The sending was after he was gazetted.

How long before your brother was gazetted did you speak to Dr. Thynne?—I should think the negotiation went on near a fortnight, or from a fortnight to three weeks, as far as my recollection serves me.

Did you ever receive any note from Mrs. Clarke with the gazette?—No, it was from Dr. Thynne I received the communication.

Did you receive any letter from Dr. Thynne?—That I do not recollect.

From Mrs. Clarke to Dr. Thynne?—No, I do not think that I saw any letter. Did you ever receive any letter from Mrs. Clarke except what you have mentioned in your former evidence?—I have received several letters from her subsequent to the transaction.

Respecting this transaction?—No, I do not think I received any from her respecting this transaction.

Did you receive any answer to the note transmitting the bank notes?—No.

Did your brother, to your knowledge, ever apply to the commanding officer of the 56th regiment, to recommend the

exchange to the commander in chief?—I do not know: I believe he did; I am pretty sure that he did.

Do you recollect about what time?—Upon my word, I do not.

Did you receive from Dr. Thynne the Gazette containing the account of the exchange?—It now occurs to me that I went to the office for the Gazette myself, somewhere about Chancery-Lane. I got it myself from the Gazette office.

How long a time elapsed between the first application being made at the commander in chief's office, and the second application to Mrs. Clarke through Dr. Thynne?—I think, as I said before, about from a fortnight to three weeks.

How long a time elapsed between the first application being made at the commander in chief's office, and the second application to Mrs. Clarke through Dr. Thynne?—Upon my word, I cannot exactly say.

About what time?—It might have been ten days, but I cannot speak accurately.

You have stated, that you went to the Gazette office to fetch the Gazette; had you any reason to suppose that the exchange would be announced in that particular Gazette, or did you go upon every publication to fetch the Gazette, to see whether it was inserted?—I think I went three times in the whole.

In point of fact, before this transaction took place, had you ever learned from Mrs. Clarke that she did apply to his Royal Highness the commander in chief to expedite this exchange?—I cannot tell; I did not become acquainted with her till after the exchange was notified in the Gazette; about six weeks afterwards.

In the conversations you have since had with Mrs. Clarke, did you ever understand from her, that she had, in fact, applied to the commander in chief to expedite the exchange?—Of course, she took credit to herself for expediting the business.

You have no reason for presuming it, but that she took that credit; you do not know that she actually applied?—I am not bound to draw inferences.

Did you ever learn from Mrs. Clarke, that she actually applied?—She told me she had applied, certainly, when I saw her in September.

To whom did she say she had applied?—To the Duke of York.

At the time she said she had applied to the Duke of York, were the Duke of

York and she living upon terms?—I do not know that of my own knowledge.

When this conversation took place, did Mrs. Clarke reside in Gloucester-place?—Yes.

Was it after she said she had applied to the Duke of York, that she requested the transaction might be kept secret?—Yes, it was after, certainly.

In point of fact, did you send the 200l. to Mrs. Clarke for any other reason than her interference in expediting the exchange?—I certainly sent it her to do all in her power to accelerate the exchange.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

[The witness was again called in.

Did not Dr. Thynne transmit to you a Gazette, after the exchange had taken place between your brother and Col. Brooke?—I do not know but he might.

Was that accompanied with any note from Mrs. Clarke to Dr. Thynne?—I do not remember that it was.

Was it after you had sent the 200l. to Mrs. Clarke, that Mrs. Clarke expressed her desire that it should be kept secret?—Certainly.

Was the fact which Mrs. Clarke desired should be kept secret from the Duke of York, the receipt of the 200l. which you sent her?—Yes.

Did she expressly desire you to conceal from the Duke of York your having paid her 200l.; did she use those words, or as nearly as you can recollect, what words did she use?—She requested that the whole business might be kept a secret.

Did she express herself particularly, during the conversation, as to the money, or was it one general conversation as to the transaction itself?—As to the transaction itself.

Was that wish of Mrs. Clarke that the matter might be kept secret, at the last interview you had with her, about ten days ago?—No, it was in the month of September, 1805, subsequent to the transaction in question.

How long previously to that interview had the money been transmitted?—It was the day after the transaction was notified in the Gazette; I believe, the next morning.

Did Mrs. Clarke, in expressing a wish that the transaction might be kept secret, express a wish that the Duke of York might not know that you had any thing to do with it?—Certainly.

Was not her wish expressed, that it might be kept a secret from the public?—From him, the Duke of York.

Repeat, as nearly as possible, the conversation that passed upon that subject.—Upon my word, I do not see how I can exactly; it is a long while ago. It is impossible that I should repeat her words.

What expression did Mrs. Clarke use, that you now recollect, which enables you to state that it was not from the public, but from the Duke of York himself, that she wished it to be kept secret?—She begged it might be kept a secret from the Duke of York. I do not know how to shape my answer in any other way; it is impossible to recollect every word that passed four years ago.

Did she add to that request, or did she join with that request, that your having any thing to do with it might be kept from the Duke of York?—She was anxious that the whole transaction might be kept from him.

Did she say, or give you to understand directly, that the Duke of York would object to your being a party in the transaction, more, probably, than to any other person?—No.

Do you know that this exchange took place in consequence of your application to Mrs. Clarke?—I cannot say that I know it; it is impossible that I can say that, for the application had been in the war-office some time previous to the transaction with Mrs. Clarke; I should think it must have been in the office from ten days to a fortnight, but I cannot speak exactly; but that is a fact very easily got at by reference to the war-office; the correspondence is to be found, no doubt.

Did you ever ask Mrs. Clarke whether she applied to his Royal Highness the Duke of York to expedite the exchange?—It does not occur to my mind that I asked her that question.

Did she ever say that she had applied to the Duke of York?—I understood that she had applied to the Duke, most certainly.

Did Mrs. Clarke appear more anxious that the transaction might be kept a secret from the Duke of York than from the public?—The public was never mentioned in the business.

Was the Gazette, which was transmitted to you from Dr. Thynne, transmitted in a blank cover, or with any letter from the Doctor?—I do not remember.

When Mrs. Clarke told you, that unless the Duke of York made terms, she would expose him; did she state what

measures she was taking to expose the Duke of York?—No.

Do you recollect the expressions that she made use of?—She stated that she had been ill treated by him, and deserted by him, and left in debt; and that if he did not pay those debts (I understood her so, however) she certainly would expose him.

Do you recollect whether you or Dr. Thynne first mentioned the name of Mrs. Clarke, in the conversation you had together?—I think it was Dr. Thynne; I became acquainted with her through him.

Was the interview you had in September 1805 the first personal interview you had with Mrs. Clarke?—Yes; but I will not be positive as to its being September; it might have been the latter end of August; it was the latter end of the year.

That was the first interview you had with her?—Yes, it was.

Where did Mrs. Clarke reside when you sent the 200l. to her?—I have already stated, in Gloucester-place.

Had you any particular reason for sending the money early in the morning?—No, no particular reason; I should have been sorry to have disturbed the family.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

A member present observing that it would be proper to examine the commanding officer of the 56th regiment; general the hon. Chapple Norton said;—“I cannot speak to time; but colonel Knight certainly applied to me, and explained himself very fully and very satisfactorily to me, or I should not have recommended the exchange which I did.

Mrs. MARY ANN CLARKE was called in, and

Examined by the Committee.

Did you reside in Gloucester-place, in a house of the Duke of York's in July 1805?—Yes I did.

Did you live under his protection?—Yes I did.

Do you recollect Dr. Thynne about that period attending you in his professional line?—He attended me, I believe, about that time.

Do you recollect that an application was made to you by Dr. Thynne, to effect an exchange between Lieut. Col. Knight and Lieut. Col. Brooke?—Yes I do.

Do you recollect that he urged great dispatch?—Yes.

Did he hold out any expectation of a pecuniary compliment, provided you effected the exchange?—Certainly he did.

Do you recollect his mentioning any particular sum?—Yes, I think he did say something about a couple of hundred pounds.

Do you recollect that Dr. Thynne told you, that Col. Knight had been long endeavouring to get the exchange?—Yes, I do.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

[The witness was called again.]

Did you afterwards speak to the commander in chief upon the subject?—Yes, I did.

How did you mention the business to him?—I told him of it, and I gave him the slip of paper that Dr. Thynne gave me, with their names, just after dinner.

Did you at the same time state to the commander in chief, that you were to have any pecuniary advantage, provided the exchange took place?—His Royal Highness asked me if I knew the parties, and I said I did not: that they would make me a compliment.

Did you state the amount of the compliment you were to have?—I am not certain that I did.

Are you certain that you mentioned to the commander in chief, that you were to have any pecuniary compliment?—I told his Royal Highness that I did not know the men at all, and certainly they would make me some sort of compliment; I did not know them then.

When the exchange appeared in the Gazette, do you recollect sending it to Dr. Thynne?—Yes I do.

Do you recollect sending any note with that Gazette?—Yes.

Do you recollect afterwards receiving any pecuniary consideration?—Yes I do.

How much?—A 200l. bank note was sent me.

How was that 200l. bank note sent you?—It was sent me inclosed in a note, with Dr. Thynne's compliments.

Do you mean to say that the person who brought it, brought compliments or that there were any written compliments?—I think it was written in the note.

After receiving the 200l. do you recollect at any time making the circumstance known to the commander in chief?—Yes I do.

When did you mention it to him?—The same day.

What passed upon the subject?—I

only merely said that they had kept their promise.

Did the commander in chief know from you the amount of the money you had received?—He knew the amount, because I showed him the note; and I think that I got one of his servants to get it exchanged for me through his Royal Highness.

Where were you immediately before you came to the bar of this House?—In some room about this place.

Did you see any, and what, people there whom you knew?—I saw captain Thomson there; Mrs. Metcalfe, the wife of Dr. Metcalfe; Miss Clifford, the lady who was with me; Mr. Wardle came in for a minute; Dr. Thynne and his son.

Did any, and what, conversation pass between you and Mr. Wardle?—None.

Not a word?—He asked me how I did, and spoke to a lady there.

No other conversation passed between you and him?—None.

Has any conversation passed between you and Dr. Thynne, since he has been examined in this House?—Yes, he has been sitting with me nearly ever since.

To what purpose was that conversation between you?—Not at all relative to this business; it has not been addressed to me, it has been addressed to the two ladies with me intirely.

Repeat as much of that conversation as you can recollect.—I could not repeat after Dr. Thynne; if his character is known at all to the gentlemen here, it would be very indelicate; he has merely been laughing at the gentlemen here.

Do you know Mr. Robert Knight, and how long have you known him?—I know Mr. Robert Knight; he took an opportunity of calling upon me, to thank me for getting his brother so quickly through the business, soon after I came to town, about a month or six weeks afterwards, in company with Mr. Biddulph.

Was it in the month of September?—I do not know exactly the month; it was soon after.

What was the conversation which passed between you at that meeting?—It is so long since, it is impossible for me to recollect; but Mr. Knight thanked me for getting the exchange for his brother, as he had been trying some months before, and I did it so very quickly; and Mr. Biddulph had some favour to ask me.

Did you, upon that occasion, desire Mr. Robert Knight to keep secret this

transaction?—Yes; I should think that I did, certainly I should say that; I do not recollect saying it, but it is very likely that I did.

Do you recollect expressing a wish that it might be kept secret, lest it should come to the ears of his Royal Highness, the Duke of York?—O no, never.

Or any thing to that effect?—Nothing like it.

Are you quite sure of that?—Positive.

When you mentioned to the Duke of York, that you were to receive a compliment for promoting the exchange of commissions between those officers, did his Royal Highness make any remark upon that; and if he did, what was it?—He told me that he knew the business very well, that they had been trying at it some time, and that he thought one of them was rather a bad subject; but he would do it.

When you mentioned to the Duke of York, after the exchange had taken place, that you had received a compliment, and shewed him the note of which that compliment consisted, did his Royal Highness then make any observation?—Not that I recollect; it was finished.

At what time was this application first made to you?—Two or three days before it took place, or a couple of days.

Was it not gazetted on the Saturday?—I do not recollect.

Can you be sure it was not more than three days before it was gazetted, that the application was made to you?—I do not think it was. I think I might guess at the time of the year.

What time of the year was it?—His Royal Highness was going to Weymouth on the night that I changed the note, which was the reason that I got the note changed; my servants could not get it changed, and his servants got it changed for me. Lord Chesterfield's family was going down, and he was going to be godfather to Lord Chesterfield's child: it was the end of July or the beginning of August.

When did you first mention this transaction to col. Wardle?—I mentioned it to others before I mentioned it to him.

When did you first mention it to col. Wardle?—I do not recollect.

About how long ago?—It must have been very lately.

Why do you say that it must have been very lately?—Because I speak from the fact.

How long ago did you first mention it to col. Wardle?—I should think within a month; he had heard it from other quarters than from me, and attacked me upon it.

Had you any knowledge of col. Wardle before he attacked you upon it?—Yes, I had.

What had led to your knowledge of col. Wardle before that time?—Himself.

Are you speaking of a time before the attack he made upon you with respect to this transaction?—Yes, I knew him before ever he attacked me upon this subject.

How long?—I suppose six months.

Had you ever mentioned the transaction voluntarily to col. Wardle, till he attacked you upon it?—He asked me if it was true, and I told him yes.

Had you stated this voluntarily of your own consent to col. Wardle, or only in answer to his enquiries?—When Mr. Wardle told me he had heard of it, and mentioned the circumstance to me, I said yes, it was true; that was all I said; I did not think I should be brought here upon it, or I might have been very apt to deny it.

Would you willingly have concealed it?—I concealed it from the beginning, it was not a public thing; certainly any thing which ought to be private, I have sense enough to keep as such. I believe Mr. Knight spoke of it himself—it had got round.

Who were those other persons that you spoke of of it, besides Mr. Wardle?—A few of my friends, I do not recollect who; I am not without friends.

How came you to mention to a few of your friends, whom you cannot recollect, a transaction which you say ought to have been kept secret, and which you think came forward only from Mr. Knight's mentioning it?—I did not say that I mentioned it, I said that my friends mentioned it, and that then I said it was all very true.

When you mentioned this transaction to col. Wardle, did you give the same account of it which you have given to-day?—No, I did not.

Which was the true account?—Both.

In what did the two accounts differ?—I do not see that they differ at all, I did not enter so into detail as I do now.

Was the difference between your accounts, that you were shorter in the account you gave to col. Wardle, than in the account you have given to-day?—

Considerably.

Can you recollect the day on which Dr. Thynne applied to you?—The day of the month, or the day of the week?

Either?—I do not, it was such a trifling affair.

Cannot you tax your recollection upon either one or the other?—Not upon such a trifling occasion.

Have you not told col. Wardle on what day Dr. Thynne applied to you?—No, I have not.

Did not you tell col. Wardle that the application was made to you on a Thursday, and that it was gazetted on the Saturday?—No, I did not; I might as well have said Tuesday as Thursday, I do not recollect any thing about days or dates.

Have you told the House now, all that you told col. Wardle upon the subject?—I have answered that before; I have told the House more than I have told him a great deal; I told them that I did not go into detail with him, and I have with the house.

Have you told the House every thing that you mentioned to him?—Upon what subject?

Upon this subject?—Yes, I have, and a great deal more.

What have you told the House to-day, which you have not told col. Wardle?—I mentioned it but slightly to him, and I have told every thing here that I recollect, except a slight conversation between his Royal Highness and myself, which I suppose it is not necessary to repeat.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

[The witness was again called in.]

What circumstances have you mentioned to the House relative to this transaction, which you did not mention to col. Wardle?—I did not mention to col. Wardle that I shewed the note to his Royal Highness, nor did I tell him that his Royal Highness got change for it; it was for me that he got change; he was going out of town at one o'clock, and I at four, and I wanted the change to leave some with my servants in town, and some I wanted with me; I did not enter into that detail with col. Wardle.

Is that the only circumstance that you have mentioned to the House, and did not mention to col. Wardle?—No, it is not.

State the other circumstances which you did not mention to col. Wardle.—I did not say much to col. Wardle at all; it was very trifling what I mentioned to

him ; he had heard it from other quarters, and asked me if it was true, and I said yes.

Had you any intention to have mentioned this, if Col. Wardle had not asked you ?—It was in conversation it was mentioned.

Should you have mentioned this to Col. Wardle, if Col. Wardle had not mentioned it to you ?—Perhaps I might, and perhaps I might not.

Had you any object in mentioning it either to him or to any other person. — None whatever.

Had you any end to accomplish by making this known.—Certainly not.

Have you ever stated that you had any ground of complaint against his Royal Highness.—All my friends know I have.

Have you ever stated to any one that you had grounds of complaint against his Royal Highness.—To many I have stated it.

Have you not stated, that if his Royal Highness did not comply with your demands, you would expose him.—I told Mr. William Adam, in a letter, that if he did not fulfil his promises, and the Duke's by paying me the annuity, for which Mr. Adam was the guarantee, and which Mr. Adam promised me should be regularly and punctually paid me, that I should be necessitated to expose his Royal Highness' letters : that was all.

Have you never said, that if his Royal Highness did not come to your terms, you would expose him.—No never in my life.

Never to any one.—Never to any one whatever, nor is it willing at all in me now. I was very angry in that letter, and perhaps Mr. Adam will produce it : that goes to the worst part that ever I said or acted.

Is it only in one letter that you have threatened to expose his Royal Highness.—Two I have written to Mr. Adam : that is all, to any one.

Were there threats in both the letters.—They are not threats : I solicited.

Did you say in those letters that you would expose his Royal Highness.—Mr. Adam, I suppose, has the letters ; and, if he is in the house, will perhaps produce them.

Did you accompany your solicitations by saying, that if they were not complied with, you would expose the Duke.—I do not recollect that I did : but you had better ask for the letters.

Did you never make any declaration

of that sort to any other person.—No, never.

Did you never state to any other person, that if your terms were not complied with, you would expose the Duke, or use any terms to that effect ?—I have told you before, I did not.

Are you quite certain of that ?—Yes, quite.

Did you ever tell Mr. Wardle, that you wanted this 200l. for a particular purpose.—No, I did not.

Did you not say to Mr. Robert Knight that if his Royal Highness did not come into your terms, you would expose him ?—No, I did not.

Did you ever say any thing to that effect to Mr. Robert Knight.—No, I did not : I told him I was going to publish the Duke's letters to pay the creditors, which his Royal Highness had refused. His Royal Highness had insisted that I should plead my marriage, to avoid the debts, or that I might go to prison : that was his last message to me.

When was that message sent ?—I should think six weeks or two months since : my lawyer can tell, the message went to him.

Who is your lawyer ?—Mr. Comrie was my lawyer.

Who was your lawyer then ?—Mr. Stokes, who lives in Golden-square.

He was your lawyer when that message was sent ?—He received the message, and came with it to me.

Who carried the message to him ?—A man in the employ of Mr. William Adam, a sort of lawyer.

Did Mr. Knight come voluntarily to you, or did you send for him ?—I was in the habit of writing to Mr. Knight since we have been intimate, after the affair of his brother. I wrote him one or two letters, and told him where I lived, and told him to call when he came to town. I dare say he has the letters, which will resolve the question at once.

Did you not write to him, to desire him to come, particularly on the occasion when you told him you should publish the Duke's letters ?—No, certainly I did not.

Did you not send to him, to desire that he would call upon you, and when he came, tell him, that you intended to publish the Duke's letters ?—I must refer you to the letters : it was only a common sort of letter that I am in the habit perhaps of writing to many more gentlemen besides Mr. Knight.

You have mentioned that you were advised to plead your marriage : are you married ?—It is of no consequence at all about my husband, that has nothing to do with it. Mr. Adam can tell who I am.

Are you a married woman or not ?—You have no reason to doubt it.

[The witness was informed by the Chairman that she must give a direct answer to the question.

I am a married woman ; there is no question which I will not answer, though it may be unpleasant.

How long have you been married ?—I refer you to Mr. William Adam, he has my certificate.

[The Chairman informed the witness she must give a direct answer to the question.

How long have you been married ?—I believe fourteen or fifteen years.

Is your husband living ?—I do not know.

Have you not sworn yourself to be a widow ?—His Royal Highness, a short time since, when I sent to him to ask him to send me a few hundred pounds, sent me word that if I dare speak against him, or write against him, he would put me into the pillory, or into the Bastile. He fancies that I swore myself to be a widow woman when I was examined at a court martial ; but the Deputy Judge Advocate had more feeling than the gentleman who has examined me now ; he told me I might say any thing out of the Court which it might be unpleasant to me to swear to. I told him it would be very improper for me to say that I was a married woman, when I had been known to be living with the Duke of York. I did not swear that I was a widow : I said it out of court, and it was put into the court-martial Minutes as if I had sworn to it, but it was not so. The Judge Advocate, to whom I told it, is at the door, and I think he had better be called in. I know now what he has come for.

Who brought that message from the Duke to you ?—A very particular friend of the Duke of York's.

Who ?—One Taylor, a shoemaker in Bond-street, very well known to Mr. Adam.

By whom did you send the request to the Duke for these few hundreds, to which the Duke sent this answer by Taylor ?—By my own pen.

How did you send the letter ?—By this ambassador of Morocco.

What do you mean by this ambassador of Morocco ?—The ladies' shoemaker.

Was it a verbal answer that was brought to you, or a letter ?—A verbal answer, in Mr. Taylor's own language, or the Duke's : I do not know which it was exactly, but those were the words that passed.

What is your husband's name ?—Clarke.

What is his christian name ?—Joseph, I believe.

Where were you married to him ?—At Pancras : Mr. Adam can tell you.

[The Chairman stated to the witness that he felt it his duty to inform her, that her manner of giving her answers was extremely indecent, and unbecoming the dignity of the House ; and that if persevered in, it would call for a heavy censure.

Have you not said that you were married at Berkhamstead ?—I did, when I was laughing at Mr. Adam.

Did you not persevere in that story over and over again ?—No, I did not, I merely laughed at it.

Was it true or not, that you were married at Berkhamstead ?—I tell you I told it him laughing ; and I told the Duke I was making a fool of him when I said that ; for which his Royal Highness said he was very sorry, for that he was entirely in Mr. Adam's clutches.

Did you make Mr. Adam believe that you were married at Berkhamstead ?—I do not know what I made him believe.

Did you not find, from subsequent conversations with Mr. Adam, that he had believed it, and acted upon it in some enquiries that he had made ?—He set a man of the name of Wilkinson to make some enquiries respecting me ; so his Royal Highness wrote me in a letter ; but I believe that Mr. Adam, nor no one, will go to say there was any thing improper in my conduct during the time I was under the Duke's protection ; nor will his Royal Highness believe it, I am certain.

Did you not represent your husband as a nephew of Mr. Alderman Clarke ?—He told me he was.

Did you believe that your husband was a nephew of Mr. Alderman Clarke ?—Yes, I did ; he told me so.

Did you ever see Mr. Alderman Clarke ?—I never saw any of Mr. Clarke's relations but two of his brothers and his sister : I have seen the Alderman sometimes about, as any body else might have seen him.

Do you now believe that your husband is the nephew of Mr. Alderman Clarke?—I have never taken any pains to ask any thing concerning him, as I have quitted him: he is nothing to me, nor I to him: nor have I seen him nearly these three years, nor heard of him since he brought an action against the Duke, or threatened. I saw him about a month before that.

What is your husband?—He is nothing—but a man.

What business?—No business.

Was he never any business?—No, his father was a builder. He lives at Kettering in Northamptonshire.

Was not he a stone-mason?—No, he was not; he lives at Kettering with his younger brother, who was brought up at Cambridge, and his brother's wife: that is all I know of him.

Did you ever live in Tavistock-place?—Yes, I did.

When did you live there?—I do not recollect. I lived there with my mother.

How many years ago?—I do not recollect.

When did you go to Gloucester-place?—I do not recollect: I was with the Duke in Park-lane, before.

When did you go to Park-lane?—I do not recollect.

How long was it before you went to Park-lane that you were in Tavistock-place?—I do not recollect.

Did you live at any other place between the time of your living in Tavistock-place and in Park-lane?—I do not know: the Duke knows if I did: I might have gone to some of his houses, I do not know.

How long did you live in Tavistock-place?—I do not recollect. I did not live long there: I was backwards and forwards.

Was not that before you knew the Duke? No, it was not.

Where did you live when first you knew the Duke?—You will excuse me if I do not mention it.

[The Chairman informed the witness she must answer the question.

I do not recollect.

If you do not recollect, why did you desire to be excused from answering the question?—Because I do not recollect it.

Was your only reason for desiring to be excused from answering the question, that you do not recollect it?—Yes, because it would be seeming as if I could not answer many of the questions you

put to me: I wish to be very fair and very honest.

Recollect yourself, and say positively whether you did not live in Tavistock-place before you knew the Duke?—I knew the Duke many years before that. I do not think it is a fair question at all to put to me: you hear that I am a married woman, and I have a family of children, and I have a daughter grown up.

Did you not live in Tavistock-place before you were under the Duke's protection, as you expressed yourself?—I was under his protection: I might have lived there: I lived under his protection there.

Do you mean to say you were under his protection when first you went to Tavistock-place?—No, I was under my mother's; but I knew him before.

Did you not live in Tavistock-place as a widow; did you not represent yourself as a widow?—No, never at any place whatever; but at that court martial lately I did: I thought it was saving myself and my family something; and I thought it was saving his Royal Highness likewise, he was married also.

Do you mean to say that you never lived in Tavistock-place till you were under the protection of the Duke?—No, I say I was there with my mother and my children: I knew his Royal Highness previous to that, but I did not live with him.

Did you not represent to the tradespeople who furnished your house there that you were a widow?—Never to any one whatever.

Have you not threatened the Duke, that if he would not come into the terms you proposed, and pay you what you required of him, you would put the letters into the hands of persons who would pay you?—Would pay me what?

That which you required the Duke to pay you?—What is that? Will you be so good as to state what I wanted him to do?

Have you not stated, that you had put upon paper, or would put upon paper, the transactions for the last fourteen or fifteen years, and that if he did not comply with your demand, that you would put that memoir into the hands of persons who would publish it?—No, I have not: I cannot recollect what I said, but I must beg for the letter, and that will convince at once.

You have stated, that you have men-

tioned this transaction to some other persons besides Col. Wardle; who are those persons?—Indeed I do not recollect; my acquaintances; it might have been in a slight sort of way: I did not make a talk of it myself.

How long ago was it that you first mentioned it to Col. Wardle?—That must have been since I wrote that letter to Mr. Adam: I did not know Col. Wardle at that time: Mr. Adam sent a messenger to me, but I would not see him.

Who has been present besides Colonel Wardle, when you have ever mentioned this transaction to him?—I do not know of any body but my children, or a young lady now and then; nobody of any consequence—no man.

To what man have you ever mentioned this, except to Col. Wardle?—To many gentlemen: to my acquaintances: I do not recollect: I do not know.

Do you know Major Hogan?—Not at all: I never saw him in my life, nor ever heard of him till I read a pamphlet. Mr. Greenwood sent a message some time since by this same man, Taylor, to say that he was very sorry to hear that I was acquainted with a Mr. Finnerty. I never saw the man in my life. I believe about eight or nine years ago, at Margate, they said there was some newspaper men there, and he was there. That is all that I know. I never saw him since. And there is another man who writes, who says he is very intimate with me: I never saw him but once, and that was when his Royal Highness was with me: that was at my mother's.

Do you recollect the particulars of the last conversation which you had with Mr. Robert Knight?—Yes: he asked me who had taken the house I was in, and if the Duke and I were upon intimate terms now: it was a sort of general conversation; and then the subject of the letters came up, and he asked me whether his Royal Highness had paid me my annuity. I told him no; that his Royal Highness had not taken any further notice of me, nor of the debts; that he had forgotten the annuity, and indeed that he had sent me word that he had never made any; that the tradespeople were daily harassing me for the debts I had run into when I was under his protection, and it was impossible for me to plead my marriage to them all, the people not being contented; and that I would publish his letters, and give the

money among the tradespeople. Mr. Robert Knight then desired me, if I was going to publish any sort of memoir, that I would be sure to spare his brother. That was the heads of the conversation that passed between us.

Was there any other notice taken, in that conversation, of the business that is at present under discussion, except Mr. Robert Knight requesting you generally to spare his brother?—No, certainly not.

Did you make any enquiries of Mr. Robert Knight, concerning the business now under discussion?—Mr. Knight told me, I believe, as well as I can recollect: "Ah, by the bye, you got very well over the difficulty that my brother could not;" and then I asked him the name of the other man; but I knew it before; and what sort of looking man he was: he said he was an Irishman.

I understand you to have said, in the former part of your examination, that Colonel Wardle had mentioned the circumstances to you; and that all the information you had given to him, was generally, that the circumstances he had so mentioned were true: do you still abide by that answer?—Yes.

Have you ever had any more than one conversation with Colonel Wardle upon this matter under discussion?—No, I have not; and I hope I never shall hear of it any more.

Are you in the habit of seeing Colonel Wardle, or have you seen him more frequently than that occasion when he came to enquire into those circumstances?—O dear, yes.

Do you recollect how long ago it was that that conversation relating to this business took place between you and Col. Wardle?—I have said before, it could not have been long since.

Has the only conversation you had with Col. Wardle, upon this subject, taken place within these three days?—No.

Has it taken place since Friday last?—Indeed I do not know: I do not recollect. I do not think that it has.

Did that conversation take place since Friday last?—No, to the best of my recollection not.

Did you see Col. Wardle on Saturday last?—I see him very often. I think I saw him at the Opera on Saturday.

Did you see him any where else but at the Opera on Saturday?—He frequently calls upon me.

Did you know, and when did you know, that Col. Wardle had, in this

House, stated the present transaction, and mentioned his intention of calling upon you as a witness?—When I saw the newspaper. He called upon me soon afterwards, and I certainly was very angry with him, and we had some words, as he had made very free with a friend's name of mine, Mr. Donovan, without my authority, depreciating his services and abilities. Mr. Donovan has been wounded in the service of his country, and has not been in bed for these twenty years, and he is only a lieutenant in some garrison battalion. Mr. Wardle, one morning when he was calling upon me, took a parcel of letters away from me, without my giving him my sanction, and that has led more to the business than any thing; and I have never been able to get them back since. He laughed it off, saying, that he should get into my love-secrets. They were letters between friends and myself.

Do you not now recollect, that it was on Saturday last that you saw the newspaper that gave you this information?—I do not recollect the day at all.

Did you not see Col. Wardle on Saturday last?—I see him almost every day; sometimes every other day, or twice a week—I do not recollect—I dare say I did—I am in the habits of seeing him often; but I did not know he was going to bring this thing forward; and I told him I would get out of town; and he told me, that if they caught me any where, they would put me in prison, and I must not show contempt to a summons from the House of Commons.

Did you see Col. Wardle yesterday?—I think I did.

Have you any doubt; are you not certain that you saw him yesterday?—No, I did not see him yesterday.

Are you certain now that you did not see him yesterday?—I think that I am; I do not think I was at home all day.

Did you see Col. Wardle on the forenoon of this day?—Yes, I did, two or three times.

Do you still adhere to your former answer, that you have not, within these three days, or since Friday last, had any conversation with Col. Wardle, relative to the subject at present under discussion?—To-day he told me that I must come here and obey that summons; and one day last week, a few days ago, he told me I must abide by what he had done, and speak the truth, and if I did not, the House would commit me for contempt;

that if I prevaricated at all, and did not speak the truth, the House would commit me, and send me where they had sent some sheriffs before.

You have stated, that his Royal Highness the commander in chief must have known you had received a pecuniary compliment for the service you had done to Col. Knight, because he had seen a note; did you shew the commander in chief that note before or at any other time, except when you asked him to exchange it for your own convenience, for the distribution of money among your servants?—I shewed it him after dinner one day, when I was going out of town in the morning, and his Royal Highness at night; I never shewed it him but that once, and it was changed on that night.

By whom was the message concerning Finnerty conveyed?—By Taylor; he told me that he had just left Mr. Greenwood, who had been just reading one of Hogan's pamphlets to him, and that Mr. Greenwood told him that he had been told by several people, that I was concerned with all the pamphlet writers, and among the rest, was very intimate with one Finnerty, which I denied, as I do now.

Soon after you had received the 200l. Mr. Robert Knight and Mr. Biddulph called upon you?—Yes, I do not know exactly how soon. I went out of town the night after I had received the 200l. and staid perhaps a fortnight or three weeks, and they called after that time. He introduced Mr. Biddulph to me.

Did Mr. Robert Knight, after that, ever call upon you alone at any time, soon after you had received the 200l.? Many times alone.

Did you ever at any time, in conversation with Mr. Robert Knight, either when Mr. Robert Knight was alone with you, or when any person was with you, ever say to him, that you were desirous that the transaction that had happened should be concealed from his Royal Highness the Duke of York?—Never in my life; I never said that, and I have so stated before.

Then, if any body has ever said that you said so, that accusation is false;—Certainly.

You have stated, that you sent the Gazette, containing the exchange which took place, in a note to Dr. Thynne; do you recollect what was said in that note?—No, I do not, very little, I dare say, as I sent the Gazette with the note.

You have likewise stated, that the 200l. was brought to you in a note, with Dr. Thynne's compliments; are you certain as to that fact?—Yes, I think I can say positively as to that, because I told my own maid to go down and give the man who brought the letter a guinea.

Was the compliments a verbal message, or inserted in the note?—I am certain the note was inclosed in an envelope; I never recollected to speak certain as to there being a note on the paper, because I thought there was a finish of the thing, and that nobody would ever call upon me about it, but I think I read Dr. Thynne's compliments.

Do you know who brought that note to your house?—No, it was a man servant, and I considered it to be Dr. Thynne's servant, as he had spoken to me.

Do you recollect at what time of the day it was received?—In the middle of the day.

You have stated in a former part of your examination, that the exchange was effected within a very few days after the application was made for the exchange; do you allude to the application made by Dr. Thynne to you, or the application made by you to the commander in chief?—I spoke to his Royal Highness the same day, at dinner.

And the exchange was effected within a few days.—Yes, two or three days.

Do you recollect how soon after that it appeared in the Gazette.—The same day as it was effected it was in the Gazette.

Had you any reason to desire to conceal from the commander in chief Mr. Robert Knight's visits to you; did you ever desire him to conceal his visits from the commander in chief.—I never concealed his visits, or those of any gentleman who ever visited me, from the commander in chief.

Were those letters you referred to, taken away before the time that colonel Wardle had the conversation first with you upon the subject of this inquiry.—Yes, I should think they were, because it is some time since.

Do you recollect how long since.—No, I do not; but there was nothing of Mr. Knight's business in those letters.

Had you any conversation with col. Wardle upon the subject of those letters before he took them away.—No, I had not.

How happened they to be lying in his

way.—Because I was looking over my papers, going into a new house; I had removed from my mother's, in Bedford-place, to Westbourn-place, and he took up those letters, and said he would take away the packet of love-letters; and he ran away with them.

Do you mean seriously to state, that col. Wardle took away those letters without your leave, and without your authority.—Yes, he did; but he had run away with many others, which I suppose had induced him to take those nonsensical little notes he had run away with before, and then he told me he would give me those back again, if I wished it; that they were, on a different subject to what he imagined them to be; that he was very sorry for it; but he should take care to read them before he gave them me back.

Were those letters, letters from his Royal Highness to you.—No, there might have been one or two of his interspersed; but they were Mr. Donovan's letters, and others.

Do you mean to say they were not the Duke of York's letters that were taken away by Mr. Wardle.—No, they were not; he has not let me see them once.

How came you to state, that the greatest part of this business has principally been occasioned by those letters having got into the possession of colonel Wardle.—Because he has read them.

Whose were those letters, that he had read, which led to this inquiry.—There are more letters than I could really mention or recollect; they are from different friends of mine, and on different subjects, which I suppose led him to make such free use of Mr. Donovan's name.

Do you recollect ever having been offered any money for the delivery of any letters from his Royal Highness, or from Mr. Donovan.—Never.

Did you ever place any letters in the hands of any body, with intent to forward and facilitate any negociation of your own.—No, I have not.

Have you never so said to any body.—Except to Mr. Adam, who was the confidential friend of his Royal Highness.

Have you never stated, that you had put letters in the hands of any one, for the purpose of facilitating some negociation of your own.—No, I have not; except that once or twice that I wrote to Mr. Adam, I never did, nor never said it to any one.

Have you ever, in point of fact, put any letter into the hands of any one, for the purpose of facilitating any negotiation of yours.--No, I have not.

Have you never written to any one, to say that you had so done.--To no one, but Mr. Adam.

What is the name of the deputy judge advocate, to whom you have referred.--His name is Sutton.

At the time when you received the 200l., was the Duke of York present in the room.--No, he was not.

How soon afterwards did you state to the Duke of York, that Mr. Knight had fulfilled his promise.--The same day.

Was it on the same day that you desired his Royal Highness to get that note changed for you.--I did not desire his Royal Highness to get it changed for me; he wished it himself, as I could not do it.

What was the name of the servant by whom that note was changed.--I do not know, I am sure; it is a very unusual thing to ask servants their names.

WILLIAM ADAM, Esq. a Member of the House, examined in his place.

You have heard the account which the last witness has given of the part you took in this transaction; will you give your own account of it?--I wish to state to the committee, in answer to the question put to me by the hon. and learned gentlemen over against me, that I believe, in the year 1789, I was desired by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, to look into some concerns of his. From that time to the present period I have continued my attention to those concerns, and I have continued it upon the ground that I stated the other night to the House; namely, that it is not professional, that it is not attended with any emolument whatever, but it has been perfectly gratuitous on my part. I felt it a duty, when engaged in it, to discharge all of it, and every part of it, with as much fidelity and accuracy and attention as I could. It came to my knowledge, late in the year 1805, that the husband of the person who has been examined at the bar, threatened an action for criminal conversation against the Duke of York: it was necessary to inquire into the circumstances of the case; and it fell to my lot, from the communications which I had upon other subjects with his Royal Highness, and from the intercourse which had con-

stantly and invariably subsisted (if I may use the expression) between his Royal Highness and myself, that I should give directions for those inquiries. In the course of the directions, and in the matter that was laid before me in consequence of the investigation, I had reason to believe that the conduct of the person who has been examined at the bar, had not been so correct as it ought to have been, and that it had a tendency to prejudice his Royal Highness's interests, not his character in a military point of view, or in a public capacity, but his interests and his name with regard to money: This led to further inquiry; and I conceived it to be my duty to intimate the result of these things to the Duke of York: I found the Duke of York not inclined to believe that there could be any thing wrong in that quarter, and that he continued of that opinion almost to the last, till the very close of the connection; and that the connection, as the facts will shew, closed in consequence of his conviction that that investigation had disclosed the character of the person who had just been examined. The transactions of a pecuniary nature, which, as I have stated, had no relation to any thing like the subject of this inquiry: these transactions came to be brought more directly home to his Royal Highness's attention by a fact which I could state, if it were fit, according to the rules of evidence; but it would be stating hearsay evidence, and that, hearsay evidence of the party whose conduct is the subject of inquiry: I state it merely to make my evidence intelligible. I then directed the inquiry more at large, and had an accurate investigation made by employing Mr. Lowton, an eminent solicitor, who employed Mr. Wilkinson, as the person that he generally gets to superintend business until it is brought forward in proper shape, he not having leisure for those parts of his business. By Mr. Wilkinson, to whom the person at the bar alluded, these investigations were completed, and when they were completed, they were, I think, either upon the 6th, 7th, or 8th of May, 1806, submitted in detail and in writing to his Royal Highness, accompanied with the proofs: it was an unpleasant task, because it is not pleasant to state to any person that which is contrary to their inclinations and their feelings; but it was a thing that I thought I was bound, in

the discharge of my duty to the Duke of York, to do exactly in the manner in which I had received the information. This information was considered. In the course of it, his Royal Highness wished that I should have an interview with the person who has just been examined; I accordingly agreed to have that interview, because I considered that no unpleasantness that might afterwards, or at the time, arise to myself, should prevent me from following up the business, and extricating that Royal person from the person with whom he was at that time connected. Upon the score of those representations, I had this interview: it was an interview not of long duration; but, of course, I conducted the conversation to those points which led me to discover how far, with perfect accuracy, there was truth or falsehood in the information which I had obtained in the manner I have stated. It had been represented to me, that this person had defended an action as a married woman, having obtained the property for which the action was brought in the character of a widow. Investigation was made with regard to the place of her marriage, and it was found she was married a minor at Pancras. She had represented, at different times, that her mother was of a family of the name of Mackenzie; that her father was named Farquhar; that they lived in the neighbourhood of Berkhamstead, and that accounts would be had of the family there. The Berkhamstead Register had been examined with that view, and it was examined with accuracy for forty years back. In the course of the conversation I had with her in the first interview, I took occasion to ask her, where she was married; and she stated to me, seriously and distinctly, that she was married at Berkhamstead. I then took occasion to put some questions with regard to the register of Pancras; and I took occasion likewise to state what I knew with respect to the registers of births, burials, and marriages at Berkhamstead; and from the impression it made, I came away with a conviction in my mind, that those facts which had been stated to me upon the investigation I had directed, were correct and true; because, no doubt remained upon my mind, from her demeanor and conduct upon that occasion. She stated seriously that her marriage was at Berkhamstead. She likewise stated in that conversation, that her hus-

band was a nephew of Mr. Alderman Clarke, now the chamberlain of London. I know, from the same investigation, that she was equally incorrect with the other. In a few days after this, his Royal Highness's mind being made up to separate himself from this person, I was again asked by his Royal Highness, whether I had any difficulty in undertaking the communicating to her his determination. My being to wait upon her was announced in a short letter from the Duke of York to her; and I, accordingly, from the same motive which I have already stated, and feeling it to be a duty, as I had commenced the transaction which was to lead to this, not to flinch from any personal inconvenience, or any unpleasantness which might arise at the time, or in future, to make the communication, I made the communication, and I accompanied it with this declaration, That the Duke of York thought it his duty, if her conduct was correct, to give her an annuity of 400l. a-year, to be paid quarterly; that he could enter into no obligation in writing, by bond or otherwise, that it must rest entirely upon his word, to be performed, according to her behaviour, and that he might, therefore, have it in his power to withdraw the annuity in case her behaviour was such as to make him consider that it was unfit it should be paid. That was the nature of the proposition which I made, and no other. The conversation lasted for very short time. I left the lady, and I have not seen her from that time to the present moment. These circumstances seem to me, in the narration, all that is necessary to be stated with respect to that part of the transaction in which my name has been so frequently used. There are, however, two other matters, the one in which my name was used when it was first introduced, and the other respecting a particular person, upon which I wish to state the facts to the committee. I did, at some time in the year 1808, receive a letter, I think the 11th of June; I will not be quite sure about the date, but I think it is marked in my own hand the 11th of June, 1808, which is the letter which has been alluded to. I am not in possession of the letter, I gave it into the same custody that had the papers which constituted the investigation I have stated; that letter I shall state nothing of the contents of; I only mean to say that letter is in a situation to be produced, and I

suppose from what has passed there will be no necessity for any thing more. The other fact, to which I wish to speak, is with respect to the persons whom I employed. With respect to Mr. Wilkinson, the Committee have already heard the manner in which he has been employed, and those who know him, know his capacity for that employment. With regard to the other person, of the name of Taylor, I can only say that I never happened to see that person in the whole course of my life. If, in what I have stated, in which the facts only can be considered as evidence, but which I have endeavoured to make intelligible by connecting circumstances, any thing has arisen for any question to be put to me, I am most anxious that all or any gentleman in the House should call upon me to answer it. The separation took place upon the 11th of May, 1806; the transaction which has been examined took place in July, 1805.

Did you guarantee this annuity?—Never; I stated that it was to depend entirely upon her behaviour, and not to be guaranteed, because the Duke of York was to be at liberty to withdraw it, in case of her behaviour rendering it proper so to do.

Was the promise, whatever it was, made to her in a letter written by you?—That was what I stated in conversation.

When you announced the separation, it was not by a conversation, but by a short letter written to her?—I did not state that the short letter was written by me, but that the short letter was written by the Duke of York. On subjects of this kind, not having had any opportunity of refreshing my memory, I may not have been perfectly correct in trifling particulars, but now I can state, that the only letter I ever wrote to her was a very short note, that I was coming to wait upon her in consequence of the Duke of York's wishes that I should do so.

Did Mrs. Clarke appear exasperated at the separation?—She appeared very much surprised at the communication; she did not appear exasperated, but she declared her determination to see the Duke of York again; and I collected from what she said, that she expected to be able to prevail upon him to receive her again under his protection.

Did she know that you had been active in explaining the nature of her conduct to the Duke of York?—I had every

reason to believe so; I do not know it of my own knowledge.

GWYLLYM LLOYD WARDLE, Esq. a Member of the House, was examined in his place, as follows:

Had you only one short conversation with Mrs. Clarke upon the subject of to-night's enquiry?—That is a difficult question to answer exactly, there are such a vast variety of cases I have talked over with her from time to time. I do not know exactly the time when I talked this case over with her; I had heard of it before, and in short, got out of her more than she told me voluntarily. She attacked me very warmly with respect to another case which I mentioned, and I believe she spoke generally of the whole. When the matter was talked over between us, I took my pen and ink, and entered every thing which passed in a book. I do not believe that I have altered any part of what I entered. I believed I never had but one pointed conversation on this case; whether, in speaking of other cases, I have touched upon that, I cannot say; the case has remained in that book ever since; and I took a copy the other day, from that book, of what I had written.

What you stated to the House, was what you had collected from Mrs. Clarke?—What in part I had collected from Mrs. Clarke, and in part from other quarters.

Did you state to the House any thing as having passed between Mrs. Clarke and those persons who were immediate agents in this transaction, except what you collected from her?—I fancy a good deal. I know some points; but I believe a good deal of the main points were stated from the book which I had written when I had conversed with her upon the subject.

Did she state to you that this passed on the 25th of July?—No, she did not, certainly. I do not think she was at all aware of the positive date. I remember, at the time of the conversation, she mentioned the circumstance of Lord Chesterfield's christening, and seemed guided by that; that his Royal Highness was going down to that christening; and, by that, she made out the period to be in July, when the transaction took place.

Upon what authority did you state with particularity, that this took place

on Thursday the 25th of July ; this agreement for the 200l. ?—She, upon taking note of that christening, and taking note of the Gazette also, was positive then in her assertion (I remember perfectly well) that the thing was proposed on the Thursday, and done on the Saturday ; that was her positive assertion, from the first to the last ; and that it was that led me to state it.

I understand you to have stated, that she did not state it to be on the 25th ?—She did not, in the first instance ; the Gazette was found, and the moment it was looked into, she was so positive as to the Thursday and the Saturday, that no doubt remained upon her mind.

Have you a particular recollection, that it was at last brought to the Thursday, the 25th of July ?—I have really no further recollection ; I have no other guide.

Do you remember that it was the Thursday preceding the Saturday on which the Gazette was published ?—I do not know how to make the matter clearer ; these were the two points that guided me in my assertion ; if I was wrong in my assertion, it was a blunder arising from that.

Is the committee to understand, that while Mrs. Clarke and yourself were seeking to fix the day on which this transaction took place, the Gazette was found ; and, that finding the date of that and considering the time which had preceded it, you fixed the date on which the offer was made to be on the Thursday preceding ?—I mean merely to assert, that from the evidence Mrs. Clarke gave me, and from the information I got from the Gazette, I fixed that it must be on the very day I mentioned ; I had no other guide to go by of one description or another ; and I do not see that I am to stand here, however willing I may be, after the very heavy examination which that witness has gone through, which, I believe, many gentlemen think with myself must tire any gentleman ; I do not feel disposed to submit to the same sort of discipline ; she never did, to the best of my recollection, give me any other date than that I have mentioned, the christening of my Lord Chesterfield ; and I remember her stating, that the thing was petitioned on the Thursday, and done on the Saturday ; more than that I really do not recollect on the subject. Any ques-

tion which I can answer, I shall be willing to answer, but I do not know how further to answer that. I afterwards enquired, and ascertained when that christening was ; and, from that and the Gazette, I mentioned the date, which I thought was correct ; whether it was or not, I cannot state.

The Gazette was referred to as a medium of proof at the time ?—No, I referred to the Gazette since.

Was that in the presence of Mrs. Clarke ?—No, it was not.

Was that circumstance communicated to her ?—Not by me ; I do not know that it was.

I understood you to have said, that you and Mrs. Clarke, upon referring to the Gazette, and other circumstances which occurred to you, fixed, that the time must have been about Thursday the 25th of July ?—Then I said what I did not mean ; the conversation was respecting the christening ; I made inquiry when the christening was of a friend or two of my own ; and I mentioned it from that : whether between that period and this I may have named the date to her, or she got it from another quarter, I cannot say ; that of the three days was all the information that I obtained from her as to the date.

Is it true that you took away some papers from Mrs. Clarke against her will, and without her consent ?—I certainly did take some letters away from Mrs. Clarke, which I did not believe she exactly approved at the moment ; I did it in that sort of way, there was no force in the business ; but amongst papers, she was in the habit of giving me letters respecting the cases ; and she gave me one or two of Mr. Donovan's ; there were one or two of Mr. Donovan's, and one or two of light moment from another quarter on the table. I said, I will take this away ; and she said, those are from a friend of mine, and he must not be touched ; that made me curious about the letters ; and they were certainly letters of very great moment : I have had them in my possession ever since.

Mrs. Clarke had been in the habit of communicating letters to you upon this subject before that time ?—One or two letters, not relative to this case ; but one or two letters much about that time, just about that period, she communicated to me.

Relative to the Duke of York ?—No,

not relative to the Duke of York ; that had nothing at all to do with this business.

Why was it that he was not to be touched ?—It was Mr. Donovan.

Did Mrs. Clarke ever state to you, that she had stated to his Royal Highness the Duke of York her wishes to go into the country, and that those wishes might be gratified without any expense to his Royal Highness, as an opportunity had occurred to her of obtaining the sum of 200l. ?—No ; she stated to me to the best of my recollection, that she wanted to go into the country ; that she told his Royal Highness that there was 200l. could be had for that exchange, and that she got it, and went in consequence. I do not recollect any thing further.

Did she inform you that she had stated this to his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, previous to the receiving the 200l., and with a view to obtain his Royal Highness's consent so to receive it ?—I understood that she had stated, three days before the occurrence took place, that she should have a pecuniary consideration ; that that pecuniary consideration was 200l., and that she went into the country immediately after she received it. I understood her, that she had told his Royal Highness that a pecuniary consideration was to be given for the exchange, and that that pecuniary consideration proved to be 200l.; that that was told him on the day when the application was made, which I understood from her was three days before it took place.

Three days before the person was gazetted, or three days before the 200l. was received ?—Three days before the person was gazetted ; I understood the person was gazetted, and the money was received, on the same day or the next day.

Did Mrs. Clarke state to you, that she had stated to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, previously to her actual acceptance of the offer of 200l., that such an offer, in fact, had been made to her, and that the acceptance of it would enable her to go into the country, which she desired to do ?—I understood from her, that when she made the request to the Commander in Chief, she had mentioned to him that she was to receive a pecuniary consideration ; as to the going out of town, that was a fixed thing before they were both going out, as I understood ; but in justice to her I will state what I this moment recollect,

that a few days ago, after my motion, she stated, that I had been very incorrect, if the papers stated truly what I said, and whether it was that or what other circumstance, I will not undertake to say ; but to the best of my recollection. I understood from her, that on the day she made the application, she gave the Commander in Chief to understand, that a pecuniary consideration was forthcoming for the exchange.

Did you receive any other information from any other person than those who have been examined here to-night, and Colonel Knight, as to this point, upon which you founded the statement which you made to the House ?—I had, as I before stated to the House, had other information from other quarters ; it will not become me to state to the House who those persons were ; that I conceive would be very indecorous.

Did that expression which Mrs. Clarke used as to a particular person, who was not to be touched, imply that there were some proceedings to be instituted concerning some other persons ?—I have no reason to think that she meant any more than exactly what she said, that when I got hold of those letters, she knew I was possessed of facts that would touch Mr. Donovan ; I do not think she connected any other matter with it.

With respect to those letters which you carried away from Mrs. Clarke's, has Mrs. Clarke since made frequent application to you for those letters ?—Yes she has ; and was very much enraged with me, particularly for having said what I did respecting Mr. Donovan.

Was the conversation which took place on Saturday, the conversation to which you alluded, in which you received the information upon which you proceeded ?—That was subsequent to my motion.

Did you see Mrs. Clarke yesterday ?—I was at her house late last night, about nine o'clock ; I was in the drawing-room for a few moments, there was company with her.

Did you see Mrs. Clarke yesterday ?—Yes, as I have said before, I was in her drawing-room when she had company last night.

She was in that drawing-room ?—Yes, certainly.

Is it possible that she should not have seen you in the drawing-room at that time ?—No, it is totally impossible.

I understand you to say, that being informed that the gazetting took place

within two or three days after the original order, you provided yourself with the gazette of Saturday, in which that appointment appeared, and so calculating backwards, fixed Thursday as the day on which the proposition had been made?—I understood from the first, that it was on the Thursday that the exchange had been applied for, and that the business was completed on the Saturday; that is entered in my book in the first conversation, that she understood it was gazetted on the Saturday, or in two or three days.

The gazette in which this is announced is dated on the Tuesday?—Yes, I am perfectly aware of that fact: that is a blunder of hers, but I never heard any one thing to make me doubt that it was so till to-night.

Being asked whether you were not at Mrs. Clarke's yesterday, you answered that you had been there about nine o'clock in the evening; were you not at Mrs. Clarke's house at any prior hour of yesterday?—I called at Mrs. Clarke's yesterday morning, she was not at home; I returned in the evening, and had a conversation with her for a few moments.

Did you merely call at Mrs. Clarke's house; did you not go into it, and wait a very considerable time at Mrs. Clarke's house?—I was up in Mrs. Clarke's drawing-room for some time in the morning, I did not see her then, but I saw her in the afternoon.

WILLIAM ADAM, Esq. was again examined in his place, as follows:

Having mentioned the annuity which was conditionally promised, can you state whether that annuity was actually paid: and, if so, for how long?—I can state nothing respecting the payment: I had nothing at all to do with it; I never heard anything of it from the time when had the second and last interview.

You have stated, that the annuity was to be continued so long as Mrs. Clarke's conduct was correct; will you have the goodness to explain that term?—The term I used I meant in this sense; that her conduct was to be such, as not to have any reference to any pecuniary transactions, such as I stated to have been the cause of the investigation, and the subject of the subsequent communication to her by me, that the Duke of York was to have no further connection with her; and I stated in my evidence, that at that time, nor at any time till re-

cently, had I any notion that there were any transactions of this kind in which she had been in any way concerned! Those pecuniary concerns to which I alluded were the use of the Duke of York's name for the purpose of raising money, so as to involve his credit and character, but not by the sale of commissions.

Do you mean by getting in debt with tradesmen, and borrowing money?—Any mode by which she could raise money.

Did you continue, from the year 1806, to have the management of his Royal Highness's finances, and his money concerns?—I had not, properly speaking, the management of any part of his Royal Highness's. But I wish to mention this to the house;—the Duke of York, from causes which it is unnecessary to refer to, found his circumstances embarrassed; at a very early period, he applied to me to look into them, and to get matters arranged; he appropriated to that arrangement, as soon as his income was such as to enable him to afford it, a very large sum of money annually, 12,000*l.* a year, that was put under the administration of Mr. Coutts and myself, as trustees for the creditors, to settle the payments. From the circumstance of the Duke of York being a mere annuitant, and from other causes, which I should be extremely glad to explain, to render my evidence intelligible, particularly from one cause, that in the arrangement of his estates he had cast upon him the expense of a large inclosure, which by Act of Parliament he was bound to see executed, which took a great deal of money, and his being under the necessity of buying tythes to a large amount, together with the property-tax coming on him, we were not enabled to operate the redemption of the debts by the payment of 12,000*l.* a year; it was therefore the Duke of York's wish to appropriate a larger sum; this was done, and it is still to go to a greater extent, in the hands of Mr. Coutts and myself, for the same purposes. These are the monies which come under my management, and no other. I know nothing about the Duke of York's private expenditure; I know nothing about the pension he pays to any one, but only the fund raised for the payment of debts; and also that for the reduction of the debt he owes to the Public, a sum lent to him from the Civil List, when Mr. Pitt was Minister, and which Mr. Pitt and other Ministers suspended the pay-

ment of to a certain time, and which was last year begun to be paid : a fund was vested in me for the payment of 4,000*l.* a year of that ; this will extend to the sum of from 26 to 30,000*l.* a year ; and when it is considered that the income-tax falls upon that, as well as the whole of his other property, I believe that his Royal Highness will be found to give up as large a sum of money as his present circumstances will afford. These are the only funds which fall under my knowledge ; and therefore it is impossible for me to know whether a pension is paid to this or that person, and it is not correct to suppose that I am in the administration of his affairs further than I have stated.

Did Mrs. Clarke apply to you at any time since 1806 for the payment of this pension ?—It is extremely difficult for me to state positively that she did not, but I believe the two letters which she mentions are the only letters I have ever received from her. I cannot undertake to say, in the variety of transactions I have, that there were no others ; the prominent letter was that of the 11th June 1808, which I immediately indorsed and delivered over to Mr. Wilkinson.

COLONEL GORDON was called in, and examined by the Committee, as follows :

Do you hold any office under the Commander in Chief ?—Yes, I do.

What is it ?—His Military or Public Secretary.

Does the business of exchanging commissions pass through your Office ?—It does.

Can any transaction of that nature pass without your knowledge ?—It is quite impossible.

Do all the documents by which the persons, who apply to exchange, are recommended, pass through your Office ?—They do.

Do they pass first under your examination and consideration ?—Generally ; I might almost say always.

Do you report the result to the Commander in Chief ?—Most undoubtedly, without fail.

How long have you held the office that you do at present ?—About four years and a half.

Did you hold it in 1805 ?—I did.

When any exchange has obtained the approbation of the Commander in Chief, is there a minute made of it ?—Always.

After that, are the commissions made out pursuant to that minute ?—After an exchange, or any commission has obtained the approbation of the Commander in Chief, it is immediately submitted to the consideration of His Majesty ; after His Majesty's approbation and signature has been affixed to the paper so submitted, it is sent to the Secretary at War, for the purpose of having commissions made out corresponding to the names placed in that paper previously submitted to the King, and then to be put in the Gazette.

Are the commissions also signed by His Majesty before they are gazetted ?—No ; perhaps I should explain, that they are made out in the War-office after the gazetting ; the gazetting is the immediate act following the signature of the King, a notification to the army, that His Majesty has approved of those appointments and he desires his Secretary at War to prepare the commissions accordingly : they are made out more at leisure.

You will see mentioned in the Gazette the exchange between Colonel Knight and Colonel Brooke ; when did that exchange receive the approbation of the Commander in Chief ?—On the 23d of July 1805.

When you say that that approbation took place on the 23d of July 1805, you refer to some document in your hand ; is that any memorandum made in your Office ?—It is.

Is it the course of your Office, that, when the approbation of the Commander in Chief is signified, there should be a memorandum made of it ?—I think I may say invariably.

Was the approbation of the Commander in Chief to this exchange finally obtained on the 23d of July ?—It was.

Do you keep records in the Office, of all the applications that are made for promotions or exchanges ?—Yes, I do, very carefully ; and every paper of every kind and every sort, that comes into that Office, I preserve with the greatest possible care.

Is that paper which you hold in your hand, the original document which is brought from your Office ?—Yes, it is.

That which you hold in your hand being the original document which you brought from the Office, is it also the document to which you just looked, and declared that the approbation of the Commander in Chief was obtained on

the 23d?—Yes; it is the only paper I have looked at since I entered this House, except the Gazette.

You stated, that you keep an account of all the applications that are made for promotion or for exchange, and that that is preserved in the Office?—I did state so.

Could you, upon any other occasion, with reference to any other exchange, as you have with reference to this, find the memorandum which denoted the time at which the approbation of the Commander in Chief was procured?—

Yes, I think I could, with the same facility with which I have put my hand upon this.

Are you able to state who recommended Colonel Knight and Colonel Brooke for that exchange?—This paper with your permission, I will read; it will speak for itself.

[Colonel Gordon read, and then delivered in, a Letter from Messrs. Greenwood & Cox to himself, dated Craig's-court, July 1st, 1805.(a)]

(a) BROOKE'S SERVICES.

Cornet, 8 Dns. ---	29 June	93	* C. L.
Lieut. 83 F. ---	7 Oct.	93	cannot be acceded to, H. R. H. does not approve
Capt. Ind. Co. ---	14 Dec.	93	of the exchange proposed.
-----96-----	25 Mar.	94	
Maj. -----	13 Dec.	94	Sir,
Placed on half-pay	Mar.	98	By direction of General Norton, we have the hon-
Bt. Lt. Col. ----	1 Jan. 1800		our to inclose a form, signed by Brevet Lieutenant
Maj. --- 48 ----	24 May 1804		Colonel Brooke of the 56th regiment, to exchange
Cancelled ----	9 June 1804		with Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Knight of the 5th
Maj. --- 56 ----	5 Jan. 1805		Dragoon Guards, together with the copy of a letter

* 23 July 05

H. R. H. does now approve of this exchange.

of the 5th Dragoon Guards, you will be pleased to submit the same to Field Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of York,

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Craig's Court, 1st July, 1805.

Your most obedient humble servants,
GREENWOOD & COX.

Lt. Colonel Gordon,
&c. &c. &c.

* The words in *Italics* are in Pencil Marks in the Original.

I beg you will be pleased to obtain for me his Majesty's permission to exchange with Brevet Lt. Col. Knight of the 5th Dragoon Guards.

In case his Majesty should be graciously pleased to permit me to make the said exchange, I do hereby declare and certify, upon the word and honour of an officer and a gentleman, that I will not, either now or at any future time, give, by any means or in any shape whatever, directly or indirectly, any more than the regulated difference.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

W. Brooke.

To the Colonel, or Commanding Officer,
of the 56th regiment.

Bt. Lt. Col. & Major 56 ft.

I approve of the above exchange, and, I verily believe, no clandestine bargain subsists between the parties concerned.

C. Norton.

Colonel.

Is it your course, upon a recommendation of this sort being put in, to inquire into the merits of the applicants?—Most undoubtedly, in every case; but particularly in the case of Field Officers of regiments.

Is it your course to report to the Commander in Chief the result of those inquiries?—Invariably.

When the Commander in Chief has ever drawn a different conclusion, upon the facts stated, than that which you have drawn, has it always been his course to assign to you a reason for that?—I think he has; but if he did not, I should most undoubtedly have taken the liberty to have asked him.

Where, in such a case, no reason has been assigned, are you certain that you have always asked him?—Most undoubtedly.

In this case, have you any doubt that you made the necessary inquiries upon the representations made to you by this memorial?—None whatever; I am quite positive that I did do so.

Was the ultimate approbation of this exchange the result of those inquiries?—I firmly believe so.

Do you firmly believe that it was in consequence of your report to his Royal Highness?—Yes, most decidedly I do.

If his Royal Highness, in approving this exchange, had acted otherwise than according to your report, is it possible that that fact could have escaped your memory?—It is some time since this exchange took place; but I am much in the habit of transacting business of this kind, and I do not think that it could have escaped my memory.

Would it have struck you as an extraordinary and unusual transaction, if the Commander in Chief had acted contrary to the result that was drawn from the communications made by you, without assigning any reason for it?—Unless his Royal Highness had assigned a reason for it, it certainly would have struck me as very extraordinary.

Have you any doubt, upon refreshing your memory as well as you can, by all the papers you have, and recalling the facts to your recollection, that the approbation of his Royal Highness was gained to this exchange, as the result of the memorial presented to you and the inquiries made by yourself, and communicated to his Royal Highness?—I cannot doubt it for a moment.

This representation, I observe, is made

on the 1st July, and it is not completed till the 23d; do you find that there was any delay in bringing the business to a conclusion, and that it was at first stopped?—Yes, there was; and it was stopped.

Are you now able to state, from your recollection, upon what ground it was at first stopped?—To the best of my recollection, it was stopped upon this ground; upon referring to the services of the respective officers, as is invariably the practice, I found that the services of Lieutenant Colonel Brooke, from the last seven years, had been upon half-pay; consequently, it became necessary to make more than usual inquiries respecting Colonel Brooke, before he could be recommended for the situation of Major to a Regiment of Cavalry; when those inquiries were made, and I was satisfied that Colonel Brooke was a fit and proper person, I made that report to the Commander in chief; and, as I have said before, I believe it was upon my report so made, that the Commander in Chief acceded to the exchange.

Are you quite sure that there was no difficulty or rub on the part of Colonel Knight?—I am perfectly sure; if the House will permit me, I will read my answer to Colonel Knight upon this subject.

[Colonel Gordon read, and then delivered in, a letter from himself to Colonel Knight, dated the 21st June, 1805—viz.,

“Horse-Guards, 21 June, 1805.

“Sir,

“Having laid before the Commander in Chief your letter of the 19th instant, I am directed to acquaint you, that his Royal Highness has no objection to your exchanging to the Infantry, receiving the difference; and when an eligible successor can be recommended, your request will be taken into consideration.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. W. GORDON.

Bt. Lt. Col. Knight,
5 Dgn. Gds.”

Colonel Gordon. The eligibility therefore must have depended upon Colonel Brooke.

Then I am to understand from you that Colonel Knight had made an application to exchange, previous to this memorial presented by Greenwood & Cox, in the name of General Norton?—Yes, he had.

And that by this letter of the 21st of June, it was signified to him, that his proposal was accepted; that is, that the exchange so far as regarded him was accepted, if an eligible successor was found?—Certainly.

You are satisfied that the delay arose from the doubt with respect to Colonel Brooke?—I have so stated it.

Have you any doubt that you pursued the necessary inquiries for clearing up that difficulty?—None, whatever.

Have you any doubt that the approbation of the Commander in Chief was ultimately obtained, in consequence of those inquiries having cleared up the difficulty?—None whatever; I understood that I had stated that before.

Was there any greater delay in this case, than was necessary for the purpose of prosecuting such inquiries?—None whatever; similar delays occur in similar transactions, almost every week.

Was there any thing, from the beginning to the end of this transaction, which distinguishes it from other transactions of the same sort, relative to the same kind of exchanges?—Certainly not; I was much surprised when I heard of the difficulty first started in this honourable House, about three nights ago.

In any conversation that you have had upon the subject of this exchange, with the Commander in Chief, do you recollect a wish being expressed that the conclusion of the exchange might be expedited?—No, certainly not; the expression of such a wish would have been very futile, for it would not have expedited the exchange one half-instant; it would have gone on in the usual course.

Do you recollect instances on the part of the Commander in Chief, since you have been in office, tending to create a greater expedition than the necessary course of official business permits?—Never in the current business of the office. I beg to explain to the house: the common business of army promotions is laid before the King once a week, and never twice a week, when any expedition is fitted out and that officers are suddenly appointed to such expeditions; then and then only a separate paper is submitted to his Majesty, with their names exclusively, and they are not included in the common weekly paper.

Are the committee to understand, that in the ordinary course of military promotion or exchange, the office is always permitted to take its course?—Invariably; I never recollect an instance to the contrary.

You have stated that Col. Brooke had been for seven years on half-pay; in proportion to the length of time that an officer has been upon half-pay, and consequently been moved out of sight from ordinary military observation, is it not necessary that there should be a much longer period of inquiry to discover what his conduct has been?—Perhaps it may be so, but I cannot exactly say that, as I am in the habit of seeing twenty, thirty, and forty officers in the army, almost every day of my life; and generally, from some of those, I can ascertain particulars respecting any officer I choose, and that without letting them know the purpose for which I require it.

Was the period of time required for this exchange beyond the ordinary period in such cases?—Certainly not.

Did the Commander in Chief ever state to you, or did you ever hear, that he thought that one of these persons, either Colonel Knight or Colonel Brooke, was a bad subject?—I never heard him express any such thing.

Can you take upon yourself to say, that no opinion of the Commander in Chief's, that one of these was a bad subject, was the occasion of any delay in the completing of this exchange?—Yes, I certainly can; the Commander in Chief is very cautious in expressing himself so strongly on the conduct of any officer: if the Commander in Chief was to express himself so strongly upon the conduct of any officer, I should conceive that there was something in the conduct of that officer that required more than common inquiry.

Then are the committee to understand that no more nor further delay took place, than that which was necessary to complete the inquiries which you thought it your duty to make?—Certainly.

As you were in office at that time, supposing the negotiation between Col. Knight and Col. Brooke to have gone off in consequence of the objection made to Col. Brooke, or from any other cause; was it probable that Col. Knight might have had to wait some time before he might have had another eligible opportunity of making an exchange?—Yes, I think he might.

What day of the week is it that the lists are generally sent in to the King?—They are commonly submitted by me to the Commander in Chief on Wednesday, they are submitted to the King on Thursday; and if they come back on Friday (which nine times in ten they do) they are gazetted on Saturday: if they do not come back in time on Friday, they

are gazetted on the following Tuesday.

Did you keep any memorandum of the inquiries you made respecting the exchange between Colonel Knight and Colonel Brooke?—None whatever.

You have stated, that the application to the Commander in Chief for this exchange was communicated on the 23d of July; when was that application to the Commander in Chief submitted for his Majesty's approbation?—The date is accurately marked upon the original paper: it was submitted to the King upon the 24th, as you will find, by reference to the paper upon the table.

When did it appear in the Gazette?—The Gazette is dated July 30th.

Then the approbation of the Commander in Chief was signified seven days before it appeared in the Gazette?—Allow me to mark this distinction: the approbation of the Commander in Chief is never signified to any body, until the King's pleasure has been subsequently obtained upon it.

I understood, the Commander in Chief consented to this exchange on the 23d; that on the 23d it was known to you; that you then prepared the proper communication to be laid before his Majesty, but that communication was submitted to his Majesty on the 24th; that on the 24th, his Majesty signified his approbation, and that it did not appear in the Gazette till the 30th, being seven days after the Commander in Chief had given his consent, and six days after his Majesty had confirmed that consent?—Exactly. I beg it may be understood, that after his Majesty's signature is affixed to a paper of promotions, it is part of my duty to make such of them public as may be necessary. The Gazette is a notification, but it is not a ratification; the thing is finally done before it appears in the Gazette.

You have stated, that being in the habit of seeing twenty, thirty, or more different officers every day, you take a proper opportunity of collecting from them the character and conduct of those whom you see occasion to inquire into; is it your habit to make minutes of the result of those inquiries?—There scarcely a day passes over my head that I have not occasion to obtain information of that nature; but to make a minute of it would be absolutely impossible, I mean to any extent: I could not carry on the business.

Between the first of July, when the application was made on behalf of Colonel Brooke, and the 23d, when it received

the sanction of the Commander in Chief, did any conversation pass between yourself and the Commander in Chief, otherwise than that which originated in your addressing yourself to the Duke upon the subject in the ordinary course of office?—To the best of my recollection, certainly not; I speak more decidedly upon this point, because I am in the habit of laying numbers of papers before the Commander in Chief, and of confining my conversation strictly and exclusively to the matter before us.

If his Majesty's approbation was received on Wednesday, why was it not notified in the Saturday's Gazette?—I think I have said before, that if the papers were returned from his Majesty in time, it would have been gazetted on the next day; I take for granted, therefore, that they were not returned in time.

What space of time was there between your making your report of the inquiries made by you respecting Colonel Brooke, and the Duke of York's directing you to make out the necessary papers for the King's inspection?—I think I have stated that I received the expression of the Commander in Chief's pleasure on the 23d; the papers were made out for his Majesty on the 24th.

What time elapsed between your making the report of the inquiries respecting Colonel Brooke to the Commander in Chief, and the Commander in Chief giving his consent?—A reference to the paper on the table will explain the dates.

Did you make your report on the same morning that the Commander in Chief gave his consent, and directed you to make out the necessary papers?—I beg pardon, but I do not comprehend that question.

When did you state the result of your inquiries respecting Colonel Brooke?—I have already stated, that I made my report to the Commander in Chief on the 23d, and received his pleasure upon it.

Upon casting your eye over the Tuesday's Gazette, can you tell whether there are any promotions or exchanges in the Tuesday's Gazette which received his Majesty's approbation at the same time as the exchange in question?—I beg to state, that I firmly believe it is the usual practice, at least, that every exchange, and promotion, and appointment, went in the same paper before the King.

[The chairman was directed to report progress, and ask leave to sit again.]

Friday, February 3, 1809.

Mr. WHARTON in the chair.

GWYLLYM LLOYD WARDLE, Esq.
Member of the House, attending in his
place, desired leave to correct the evi-
dence he had given.

Mr. Wardle—I wish to state, that it
was on Monday morning I waited a con-
siderable time at Mrs. Clarke's house.
On the Tuesday morning I did see her,
as well as on the Tuesday evening.

You were at Mrs. Clarke's, as you
state, on the Tuesday morning?—Yes.

And saw Mrs. Clarke?—Yes.

Was Mrs. Clarke at home when you
called?—I believe she was up stairs.

How long might you be at her house
before you saw her?—I do not think very
long. A short time.

How long did you stay there?—I
cannot speak very correctly; it is im-
possible for me to say exactly; perhaps
half an hour or thereabouts. I believe
I was in my carriage; but I am not cer-
tain.

You came there in your carriage?—
I think so; but I am not very positive.
I have been so constantly in the habits
of going there, that it is impossible for
me to say; but I rather think I was in
my carriage.

Do you recollect how long you were
there?—Upon my word I do not, or else
I would answer most fully: but to say
positively that I can name a time, it real-
ly is not in my power.

At what hour of the day did you go
there?—Upon my word I cannot exactly
say; I think the first time I saw Mrs.
Clarke on Tuesday was early in the
morning.

About what time?—Upon my word I
do not know the hour; but I remember
going down in her carriage with her to
the end of the King's road.

On the Tuesday morning?—Yes, on
the Tuesday morning.

You called upon her in the morning?
—Yes.

At what time in the morning did you
call upon her first?—It was after break-
fast; I should think about eleven or
twelve o'clock. I do not speak posi-
tively.

Was it at that time that you called
upon her in your carriage?—No, it was
not; I think I walked there.

How long did you stay with her on
that occasion when you called there,
having walked there?—To the best of
my recollection, there were a parcel of
workmen putting up looking-glasses, and
things of that kind, in the house; and I
do not think I was there more than a
short time.

Half an hour?—Upon my word I
cannot say; if it is of any consequence,
I will endeavour to recollect. I rather
think, to the best of my recollection, but
I speak without certainty to these points,
that her carriage was at the door. I am
not certain.

Did you go out with her in her car-
riage?—I did.

On that morning?—Yes, as far as the
bar at the bottom of the King's road.

Did you call upon her afterwards in
your carriage on that day?—I think I
did in my carriage. I called upon her
that day.

At what time did you call upon her
in your carriage?—I really cannot ex-
actly say; I should think it might have
been three o'clock. I do not speak to
an hour, but, as far as I can recollect,
that was the time. It has since occurred
to me, where I had been; I had taken a
long walk, and returned and went to her
house in my carriage.

Did you see her when you called upon
her in your carriage?—I did.

She was at home then?—I think she
was up stairs, and came down soon.

Then Mrs. Clarke saw you the second
time?—She saw me the second time.

Do you recollect how long you staid
with her the second time?—I do not

think long ; I should think about half an hour : I do not know whether it was so much. I cannot be positive as to the time.

Then I understand you have said, that you saw her a third time in the evening ?—As I have before stated, I saw her at night in her drawing-room with some company, for a very short time.

You called upon her the morning before ; the Monday ?—I did.

Mrs. Clarke was not at home then ?—She was not at home ; and I was under a mistake on the former night, in supposing that what occurred on the Tuesday had happened on the Monday.

Did you see her at all on the Monday ?—As I was coming away, having waited about two hours, she came in after driving about in town.

Did you stay any time after she came in ?—No, I did not ; I came away immediately.

Then both on the Monday and on the Tuesday you had seen her in the course of the morning ?—As I have stated, I saw her for a very short time, just as she came in on the Monday.

On the Tuesday, had you any conversation with her on the subject of these charges ? I do not really recollect that I had ; positively no pointed conversation at all.

Did Mrs. Clarke first mention this subject of the charges against his Royal Highness the Duke of York to you, or did you first mention it to her ?—I fancy in the first instance I asked her questions respecting them.

Do you recollect from whom you first derived your information on this subject ?—To say from whom is totally impossible. I could not with propriety state many of the names.

Have you received the information from Mr. Finnerty ?—I never received any information from Mr. Finnerty in my life upon this subject. Within these few days he spoke to me, but not any information respecting these charges. I did not know Mr. Finnerty, and as to his giving me any information, he never did. Within these few days, Mr. Finnerty spoke to me respecting Dr. Thynne ; I believe the very day before Dr. Thynne was examined. I think it necessary to add, that when Major Hogan's pamphlet was published, on seeing the matter held out there, of information being ready to be given to any Member of Parliament who asked for it, I wrote,

a letter addressed to Major Hogan, and in consequence of that letter, I had an interview with Mr. Finnerty. I put some questions to Mr. Finnerty, and I found, or at least I had every reason to believe, that he had not any information at all upon the subject ; and none did he give me. I never had any information whatever from Mr. Finnerty that led to any charge which I have made. I never to my knowledge saw Mr. Finnerty in my life till he came, in consequence of my letter to Major Hogan, and then I had not any information from him, which led to the charges I have made.

When was it that you saw Mr. Finnerty, in consequence of your letter to Major Hogan ; was it before or after the communication respecting Dr. Thynne ?—The communication respecting Dr. Thynne occurred in this lobby, or near it : I believe the night Dr. Thynne gave his evidence. It was some months ago when I applied by letter, perhaps a month after the publication of Major Hogan's pamphlet.

Was the day, on which you now recollect to have seen Mrs. Clarke three times, the day before your last examination ;—I have before stated, that I was led to believe, that what occurred on the Tuesday had happened on the Monday ; as soon as I got home from this house, I made some inquiries that set me to rights on that subject, and I took the earliest opportunity yesterday of communicating in this house my mistake to the Right Honourable Gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and to the Right Honourable Gentleman the Speaker.

Are you certain that the day on which you now recollect to have seen Mrs. Clarke three times, was the day before your last examination ?—Yes, it was on Tuesday last.

WILLIAM ADAM, Esq. a Member of the House attending, in his place, was examined, as follows :

Have you the letters to which you referred on a former evening ?—I wish to state that I have a letter dated Sunday morning, June 19th, without any year ; it is indorsed in my hand-writing, June 19, 1808. I have another letter dated Saturday morning, without any day of the month ; I have not, I observe, put any indorsement of the day of the month or of the year upon that letter, but it will appear that that of the 19th of June

1808, was the first, and that dated Saturday was the second letter. When those letters were the subject of examination on a former evening, I wished to be possessed of them in order to have produced them. I had it not in my power to produce them then, not supposing that such a subject would be alluded to; I have now produced them.

The following letters were read.

"Sir,

"On the 11th of May 1806, you waited on me by the desire of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, to state H. R. H.'s intention of allowing me an annuity of four hundred per annum. H. R. H. by his promise is now indebted to me five hundred pounds. I have written repeatedly, but of no avail. H. R. H.'s conduct towards me has been so devoid of principle, feeling, and honour; and as his promises are not to be depended on, though even given by you; I have come to the determination of making my intentions known to you for the consideration of H. R. H.;—and thus it is:—I solicit H. R. H. to make the annuity secure for my life, and to pay me the arrears immediately, as my necessities are very pressing. (this he knows.)—If H. R. H. refuses to do this, I have no other mode for my immediate wants, than to publish every circumstance ever communicated to me by H. R. H. and every thing which has come under my knowledge during our intimacy, with all his letters: those things amount to something serious: He is more within my power than may be imagined. Yet I wish for H. R. H.'s sake and my own, that he will make my request good, as I know full well I should suffer much, in exposing him, in my own mind; yet before I do any thing publicly, I will send to every one of H. R. H.'s family, a copy of what I mean to publish. Had H. R. H. only have been a little punctual, this request had never been made. One thing more: should H. R. H. throw up his protection to my Boy, (for I thank him much for the past,) I hope he will place him on the foundation of the Charter-house or any other public school; the child is not accountable for my conduct. You will please then, sir, to state this communication to the Duke of York; and on Wednesday I will send to your house, to know what may be H. R. H.'s intention;

which you will please to signify by a letter to

"Your most obedient
humble Servant
M. A. CLARKE."

"Sunday Morning, June 19.

"His Royal Highness must feel, that his conduct on a late affair deserves all this from me, and more.

"William Adam, Esq.
Bloomsbury Square.

"Private."

Indorsed Mrs. Clarke, 19, June 1808.

"11, Holles-Street,
Canvondish-Square.

"Sir,

"On Wednesday, finding there was not any answer to my letter, I am led to enquire, H. R. H. the Duke of York, thinks proper not to make good his promise given by you, and that you encourage him in it.

"I have employed myself since, in committing to paper every circumstance within my recollection during the intimacy of H. R. H. and myself. The fifty or sixty letters of H. R. H. will give weight and truth to the whole. On Tuesday I have promised to give these up, if I hear nothing further after this last notice; and when once given out of my own possession, it will be impossible to recall. It is to Gentlemen, and not any publisher they will be committed: and those Gentlemen are just as obstinate as His Royal Highness, and more independent: they are acquaintances of yours; and to relieve my wants, in pique to others will do what the Duke will not: however, he has it all within his own power, and so he may act as he pleases.

"I am, sir, your most obedient,

M. A. CLARKE.

"Saturday morning.

William Adam, Esq.

Bloomsbury-Square."

Were these the two letters that the witness alluded to in her examination?

—They must have been the two letters that she alluded to, because I am confident I never received any other letter from the witness, unless that I received a very short note of a few lines; I rather think I did, but I am not possessed of that.

Did His Royal Highness ever betray any apprehension to you as to any thing which the witness could communicate respecting his Royal Highness?—Never at any time, or on any occasion.

Did you communicate the contents of these letters to his Royal Highness?—I did.

Did you shew the letters themselves, or state the full contents of them?—I shewed the letters themselves, and his Royal Highness perused them in my presence.

After you had communicated those letters to his Royal Highness, and shewn them to him, did he betray the slightest apprehension of any thing the witness had in her power to communicate?—Not the slightest.

Did his Royal Highness deny that there was any thing that could be published against him?—I cannot be precise to the words which his Royal Highness might have used; but I can say with confidence, that his Royal Highness expressed himself as not at all apprehensive respecting any thing which could be published.—I wish to state, that the boy referred to in Mrs. Clarke's letter is not any boy of the Duke of York's.

LUDOWICK ORRAMIN was called in, and examined, as follows:

In whose service are you?—His Royal Highness the Duke of York's.

How long have you been in his Royal Highness's service?—Eighteen years next September.

Have you been constantly in his Royal Highness's service during that period?—Yes.

Do you remember when his Royal Highness used to visit Mrs. Clarke, in Gloucester-place?—Yes.

Did any, and which of his Royal Highness's servants, ever use to attend his Royal Highness there?—None but myself.

In what capacity do you serve his Royal Highness?—As footman.

At what time in the day did you use to go to his Royal Highness?—Sometimes at eight o'clock in the morning. I never went to his Royal Highness in the day.

For what purpose did you use to go to him?—To take his clothes.

Did you ever see Mrs. Clarke there?—Once.

During how long a time were you in the habit of going to his Royal Highness at Gloucester-place?—From the year 1804 to 1806.

Are you sure that no other of his Royal Highness's servants, but yourself, went to him there?—Yes.

Were you there very frequently during that time?—Yes.

What was the single occasion on which

you saw Mrs. Clarke?—A prompt message I received to take a favourite dog of his Royal Highness's, for Mrs. Clarke to see.

Was his Royal Highness there at that time?—No.

Are you sure that you never saw Mrs. Clarke at any other time but that at Gloucester-place?—Not at Gloucester-place.

Were you ever directed, either by Mrs. Clarke or by his Royal Highness, to carry out from Gloucester-place a bank-note to be changed?—No.

Did you ever carry out a bank-note from Gloucester-place to be changed?—No.

Are you quite certain of that fact?—Yes.

Upon what ground do you assert, that no other servant of the Duke of York's ever went to Gloucester-place?—Because I had an order from his Royal Highness, that I was to bring those things and no other servant; and no other dared to do it.

Do you assert, from your own knowledge, that no other servant of the Duke of York's ever went to Gloucester-place?—Yes.

Can you speak to your own knowledge, that no other servant, except yourself, ever took a letter from the Duke of York to Gloucester-place to Mrs. Clarke?—None but me.

How many men servants were there in Gloucester-place?—I do not know.

State as nearly as you can, how many men-servants there were there.—There were sometimes two in the general. I never saw more than two livery-servants.

How many servants out of livery?—One.

What was he?—Butler.

Was there no other servants out of livery?—No.

Was there a man-cook?—I do not know that ever there was.

How often were you in the habits of carrying letters to Gloucester-place?—Very seldom.

No other servant of the Duke's ever did carry them to your knowledge?—No, not to my knowledge.

Do you know of any other person who took those letters?—No, I do not.

Did you carry any letters from the Duke, that were sent from the Horse-Guards to Gloucester-place?—Yes, some I did.

A great many?—No.

You stated, that you never saw Mrs. Clarke but once at Gloucester-place in your life?—No, I never did.

To whom did you deliver these letters which you took?—Mostly to the house-keeper.

What was her name?—Favorite.

What was the Butler's name?—I do not know; I believe, to the best of my recollection, it was Pearce, one of them; the name of the last I do not know.

Did you ever see Mrs. Clarke any where else but at Gloucester-place?—Twice.

Where?—I met her opposite Somerset-house.

Walking in the street?—Walking in the street.

Three times only have you seen Mrs. Clarke in your life?—Only three times.

Have you had any intercourse with any one, previous to your coming to this Bar, respecting the evidence you have given this night?—His Royal Highness asked me if ever I did receive a note from him or Mrs. Clarke.

Had you had any intercourse with any other person besides his Royal Highness previous to your giving your testimony this night?—I was asked the same question by Mr. Adam.

Had you any intercourse of the same kind with any other person?—A Mr. Wilkinson, and Mr. Lowten.

Who is Mr. Wilkinson?—A gentleman with Mr. Lowten.

Have you had any other intercourse with any other person, respecting the testimony you were to give at this Bar?—No.

Were the servants, you speak of as being at Gloucester-place, Mrs. Clarke's servants?—To the best of my knowledge they were.

Are you a foreigner?—Yes.

Do you know that they were not the Duke of York's servants?—To the best of my recollection, I believe they were not the Duke of York's servants.

Were the directions from the Duke of York to you, that no one but yourself should go to his Royal Highness, at Gloucester-place?—I had his Royal Highness's instructions, that nobody, if a letter came, was to go with it but myself.

When his Royal Highness asked you, whether you had ever carried a bank note to change from Gloucester-place, what answer did you give him?—I told him, I certainly did not recollect that ever I carried any note whatever to be changed.

Can you now take upon yourself, upon recollection, to state that you never did?

—Yes, I can,

Did you give the same answer to Mr. Lowton, and to the other persons who asked you?—I did.

Are you certain that the Duke of York never went in his carriage to Gloucester-place?—He certainly never did.

Nor on horseback?—As far as I know, he never did.

Repeat, as nearly as you can, every thing that passed between Mr. Adam, Mr. Lowten, Mr. Wilkinson, and yourself, upon this subject.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

[The witness was again called in, and the question proposed.

Mr. Adam asked me if I was in the habit of going to his Royal Highness's occasionally, and I answered yes; and then Mr. Adam asked me if ever I recollected receiving a note either from Mrs. Clarke or his Royal Highness, I said I never did; upon which Mr. Adam sent me to Mr. Lowten and Mr. Wilkinson. Mr. Wilkinson asked me my name again, and how long I had been with his Royal Highness, and then asked me concerning these notes, if I ever changed any note for Mrs. Clarke or his Royal Highness, of that description, there; I answered no. That is as nearly as I can recollect what passed.

Has the Duke no valet-de-chambre that ever went to him at Gloucester-place, either at night or in the morning?—To my recollection, his Royal Highness had no valet that ever went to Gloucester-place.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

WILLIAM ADAM, Esq. was further examined, as follows:

Having stated that you have served his Royal Highness the Duke of York gratuitously, may I be allowed to ask, have you a son in the army?—I have, he is Lieutenant-Colonel of the 21st regiment of foot.

At what age was he made Lieutenant-Colonel?—I will answer that question. But as I have received a letter which I will presently read to the House, they will see the necessity of my answering that question by stating the introduction of that person, and the progress he made in the army. General Sir Charles Stuart, who was a friend of my early life, asked me if any of my five sons had a disposition or inclination for the army. I told him that there was one of them, then fourteen or fifteen years old, who I thought had a strong ten-

dency that way. He said, you know my friendship for you, and the rules of the service permit my making him an ensign. He gave him the commission of ensign; his regiment was in Canada, and the young person never joined it, but was sent by me immediately to Woolwich, to receive a military education regularly: and as I am asked a question of this sort, and know its tendency, from the letter I have in my pocket, I do not think it becoming in me to state, of so near and so dear a relation, that he distinguished himself extremely in the progress at Woolwich. He received a second commission of lieutenant from General Sir Charles Stuart, equally gratuitously with my services to the Duke of York. When Sir Ralph Abercrombie, whom I likewise had the honour to call my intimate friend, was about to go out to the Helder, he went under him at the age of sixteen as a volunteer. The House will pardon me, for it is impossible for me not to feel upon this subject; I must state his merits. That youth landed in a hot fire, and he behaved so as to receive the thanks of every body around him; he remained actively engaged in every engagement during that expedition; he had the command of such a subdivision of men as a lieutenant commands, and they were of those troops that were raised as volunteers from the militia; they were raw to service, they required much management, and yet he contrived to conduct them well: when he returned to this country, he received from his Royal Highness the Duke of York, without any solicitation whatever on my part, so help me God, a commission in his own regiment, the Coldstream, having paved the way to make him a lieutenant in his own regiment, by giving him a commission in one of the regiments that was raised just after the affair of the Helder. I do not recollect the particular circumstances; but it will be easy to get them at the War-office, if that is necessary. He remained in the Coldstream regiment at home until the expedition to Egypt, when he went again under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, where he was accompanied by his friend at Woolwich, who had made a similar progress with himself, the son of Sir John Warren, who was killed by his side. He was one of those who landed with the Guards in the illustrious landing commanded by Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and covered by Lord Keith. I have the

happiness to say, that he distinguished himself equally upon that occasion. When he returned home, the Duke of York again gratuitously transferred him to his own regiment, with the rank of major; and he rose, as a matter of course, at the age, I believe, of not quite twenty-one, to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the second battalion of his own regiment. When Colonel Wilson went abroad with General Maitland, Colonel Wilson intimated to me that it would vacate his lieutenant-colonelcy; and the only time I ever mentioned his name to the Duke of York was to mention that fact, and to leave it to his Royal Highness to do as he thought fit: his Royal Highness put him in the first battalion: and I have the happiness to think, that he has been a constant credit to his country, and has commanded as well, from the moment he was appointed lieutenant-colonel, as any one in the service; and I desire general officers in the service to speak to that. If General Moore were alive, he could do it. I now beg leave to read this letter, which I should have considered a mere trifle, if it were not for this question, and put it into my pocket, and probably into the fire: it is written in red ink.

[Mr. Adam read an anonymous letter.

Having given the answer which I have to the honourable Gentlemen, I am in the judgment of the House, whether I have not a right to say, that I have gratuitously served the Duke of York.

COLONEL GORDON was called in and examined, as follows:

What were the merits and services that obtained Captain Maling his rapid promotion, and the gift of his three commissions?—I will state them to the House. The first recommendation for the ensign's commission of Mr. Maling I have now in my hand.

[Col. Gordon read the following letter:

“London, 20th Nov. 1803.

C. L. agreed to.

“Sir,

“As I am very anxious to have the regiment under my command complete, I took the liberty of submitting to his Royal Highness the names of Ensigns (Oct. 1804. Nov. 1804.)

Budd and Warren, (the senior of their rank and of the year 1804) for two of the vacant lieutenantancies, which his Royal Highness was graciously pleased to accede to; I should humbly beg leave

to recommend in their succession ———
 Murphy and John Maling, Gents. They
 are both very promising young men, and
 of the full age prescribed by his Majesty's
 regulations.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient

and most humble servant,

J. DOYLE, Lt. General,

Colonel 87.

"Lt. Colonel Gordon, &c. &c. &c.

Horse Guards."

On the formation of the Garrison Battalions in November, 1806, when the men for limited service were taken out of the body of the army, and placed into separate battalions, it became necessary, of course, to officer those battalions. Ensign Maling, then with the 87th regiment, was, with four other ensigns, selected for the Fourth Garrison Battalion, then in Guernsey—in the same place in which he was serving. Ensign Maling was the senior of three of those ensigns, and he was of that standing in the army which entitled him, not only to promotion in that corps, but into almost any other corps in his Majesty's service. That will account for his promotion to a lieutenantcy. Lieut. Maling joined the Garrison Battalion to which he was appointed, and remained with it a considerable period. In August, 1807, this letter was written to me.

[Col. Gordon read the following letter :

"August 17th, 1807.

"Sir,

"Cox & Greenwood.

"I have to beg you would be pleased to lay before his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, my request, that Captain Charles Doyle, of the First Garrison Battalion, may be transferred to the 78th regiment, in which corps there is a vacant company, *vice* Edwards cashiered.

I take the liberty to enclose a request on the part of Lieutenant Maling of the Fourth Garrison Battalion.

"I have the honour, Sir,

to be your obedient servant,

C. W. DOYLE,

Lieutenant-Colonel 87th,

Commanding 2d Batt.

"To Lieut. Col. Gordon,

&c. &c. &c."

"Lieutenant Maling of the Fourth Garrison Battalion humbly requests to be removed back into the 87th, there being vacancies in that corps, and the ensigns who were senior to him, are all promoted.

"August 17th, 1807."

Colonel Gordon. — Consequently he could not be an aide-de-camp. The statement of the thing was considered as sufficient; the regiment being ordered for embarkation, the Commander in Chief would not permit it, nor could the officer, consistently with his own honour, accept it. The next that we heard of Lieutenant Maling, now Captain Maling, was on the augmentation of the Royal African Corps from four companies to six companies. In the month of last September it became necessary for the Commander in Chief to recommend to his Majesty two officers to fill those vacant companies. Lieutenant Maling having been recommended to the notice of the Commander in Chief, from the paper now before the House, he was selected for one of those vacant companies; but before he was so selected, I spoke to his brother, and asked him if he could answer, that if his brother, Lieutenant Maling, was appointed to a company in the African Corps, that he would join that corps; and go with them instantly to Goree; the brother assured me that he would answer for his doing so; in consequence of which I submitted his name to the Commander in Chief for one of those vacant companies, to which he was accordingly appointed. After he was appointed, I sent for Captain Maling, and repeated to him, as nearly as I can recollect, the very words I repeated to his brother. He expressed himself much honoured in the appointment, much flattered with my notice; and that he was in readiness to set off instantly to the army depôt, to which place I believe he did set off. Many of the African corps were at that time on board a prison-ship. When this prison-ship became too crowded to hold all the men that it was necessary to put into it, a detachment was sent to Castle Cornet, in the island of Guernsey, the only place of security to which men of that description could be sent; Capt. Maling went with it: and the next that I heard of Capt. Maling was this letter, two months and a half after he had been appointed :

[Colonel Gordon delivered in the following letter :

"Sir,

"Guernsey, 25 July 1808.

"The Secretary at War having notified to me, that I am to be allowed one aide-de-camp from the 25th April, I beg you may submit to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief my request to

be permitted to recommend Lieutenant (Copy.)

Maling of the 87th Regt. for that situation.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN FRASER,

M. G.

"The Adjutant General of
the Forces, &c. &c. &c."

(Copy.)

"Horse-Guards, 30th July 1808.

"Sir,

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th inst. and to acquaint you, that the 2d Battalion of 87th Regiment, to which Lieut. Maling belongs, has been ordered to be held in readiness for immediate embarkation for foreign service.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) HARRY CALVERT,

A. G.

"M. Gen. J. Fraser, &c. &c. &c.
Guernsey."

"Guernsey, 20th Dec. 1808.

"Sir,

"I beg leave to request permission of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, to employ as my aid-de-camp, Capt. John Maling, of the Royal African Corps, who is at present stationed in this island with part of that corps.

"I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN FRASER,

M. G.

"The Adjutant-General
of the Forces."

Indorsed :

"Dec. 27.

"There was a very large proportion of these men at the dépôt, on board the prison-ships, and in other places of confinement? and of these, it was reported that some were men of less bad conduct than others, and might be usefully employed as soldiers, but that it was hard to keep them as prisoners for such a length of time as might elapse before they could possibly embark for Gorce. The only place for them is *Castle Cornet*, in Guernsey, where their predecessors were, and where these men may be trained and formed prior to embarkation for Africa.

"Capt. Maling is a good young man, and I should imagine, so long as the CORPS REMAINS IN GUERNSEY, there could not be any objection.—Maj. Chisholm left town yesterday, for Guernsey."

"Horse-Guards, 28th Dec. 1808.

"Sir,

"I have had the honour to lay before the Commander in Chief your letter of the 20th instant; and am directed to acquaint you, that his Royal Highness approves of Captain John Maling, of the Royal African Corps, being employed as your aid-de-camp, upon the Staff of Guernsey, so long as a detachment of that corps remains in Guernsey.

I have, &c.

H. CALVERT,

A. G.

"Maj. Gen. Fraser, &c. &c. &c.
Guernsey."

Is it within your knowledge that there are several subalterns now in the army who have served longer than Captain Maling?—Unquestionably, there are a very considerable number. May I explain to the House: it is the invariable practice of the army, at least it has been the invariable practice of the present Commander in Chief, without one single exception, that no junior officer can be promoted over the head of his senior, I mean in the regiment into which he is so promoted: but it never has been the practice of the army, that the promotion goes in a regular routine of seniority through the whole army, I never heard of such a practice. I beg further to explain; I conceive it my particular duty to take care, and report to the Commander in Chief that any officer whose name is submitted to His Royal Highness is a fit and proper person duly qualified in all respects as to character, as to points of service, and as to His Majesty's regulations, for the service into which he is so recommended; that Captain Maling is so, I did certainly conceive; and I now feel, that he is not only an honour to the corps in which he is placed, but I do firmly believe that he is as promising an officer as any in the army, and as likely to do honour to his country.

Do you mean, that no officer is promoted over the head of another who is his senior? do you mean, that no officer is taken out of one regiment and put into another, over the head of an officer of older rank than himself, who was ready to purchase in that regiment?—I mean distinctly this: if there should be a vacant company, for instance in the 5th regiment of foot, that any lieutenant that the Commander in Chief recommends

for that purpose, must be senior to all the lieutenants of the 5th.

Then a major of one regiment could not be put as lieutenant-colonel, into another, over the head of a major in that regiment of senior date and rank to himself?—Most undoubtedly not.

[The Witness was directed to withdraw.

[The Witness was again called in.

Was not Colonel Pigot, of a dragoon regiment, promoted over the head of a senior major who then was in that regiment? I beg to explain, that when I say this never takes place, it is made a special instruction from the Commander in Chief to every general officer commanding, that he invariably pursues the practice I have pointed out, except in such cases where he can give strong and sufficient reasons to the contrary. With respect to Colonel Pigot, I cannot venture to take upon myself to speak so decidedly from memory; but I believe the Honourable Member means Colonel Pigot of the 21st Dragoons, now at the Cape; what the special circumstances of his appointment were, I do not now recollect; but whatever they were, they were on the special recommendation of the lieutenant-general, and colonel of the regiment, Lieutenant-General Tarleton, that I do recollect.

Do you recollect any unpleasant occurrence happening in consequence of that appointment?—I cannot say that I do.

Can you, from your own knowledge say, whether, at the time of Lieutenant Maling being promoted to a company, any recommendations for purchase from the commanding officers of regiments, of subalterns of senior date to Lieutenant Maling, were before the Commander in Chief?—Certainly, a great many; but this vacancy was not by purchase.

Were there any recommendations of senior subalterns for promotion without purchase before the Commander in Chief?—It is very likely that there were.

Can you speak positively to that fact?—I think I can.

Do you think that they were to any great number?—The army is so very extensive, I cannot have any hesitation in saying, that they must have been to a very great number.

Is it not a regulation, that no officer shall purchase a company, unless he has been two years a subaltern?—It is a regulation of the army, His Majesty's regulation, that no subaltern can be pro-

moted to a company, either by purchase or without, under a service of two years.

Do you command the Royal African Corps?—I do.

State what has been the length and nature of your services in the army?—I have served His Majesty very nearly for 26 years; for the last 24 of which I have been employed in every part of the world (the East Indies excepted) where His Majesty's troops have been stationed and with very little intermission. I have been four times to the West-Indies, and have been there nearly six years; I have been twice to America; I have been all over the Mediterranean; I have commanded a regiment in America; I have commanded a regiment in the West Indies. It has been my fortune, very undeservedly perhaps, to have a sword voted for my services; to have been repeatedly thanked by general officers under whom I have been placed. It is perhaps a singular part of my service, that I have not only served in every situation in the army, from an ensign up to my present rank, that a gentleman could serve in, but I have also served in every situation upon the staff of the army, without one single exception. Of this service, twelve years I was a subaltern, nine of that, in constant regimental duty, five years I think as major, two or three years as lieutenant colonel with my regiment; the greatest part of that time abroad.

Were not the regulations for the promotion of the army, which you have mentioned, set on foot originally by the Duke of York?—They certainly were, when the Duke of York became Commander in Chief of the army. Prior to his being appointed Commander in Chief of the army, an officer who had money might purchase up to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in three weeks or a month, as fast as his separate appointments could be passed through each separate Gazette.

Does the rule you have stated, of not promoting an officer into another regiment where there are officers senior to him of the same rank that he filled in the regiment from which he comes, apply to appointments with or without purchase?—It applies to both; that is, no junior officer can be permitted to purchase over the head of a senior officer, provided that senior officer is also willing to purchase; I always mean, or unless there are special reasons to the contrary,

something relating to the misconduct of the person.

Can you take upon yourself to say, that there has been no instance of an officer being promoted into another regiment, where if it is not a case of purchase, there is an unexceptionable senior officer in the same rank; and where it is a case of purchase, where there is an unexceptionable officer, able and willing to purchase?—I have already said, that no junior officer can be promoted over the head of a senior officer in the same regiment, and that the same rule applies to purchase; that is, that no junior officer can purchase over the head of a senior officer into a regiment where a senior officer is willing to purchase; that I never knew that rule deviated from, except in some particular case or cases, upon which a special explanation could be given.

Upon reference to any paper since you were last examined here, have you any means of accounting for the exchange of Lieutenant Colonel Knight and Lieutenant Colonel Brooke not being in the Gazette till the Tuesday?—I stated to the House, I believe, in my evidence the last time I had the honour to give it in this House, that I received the Duke's pleasure, his final pleasure, upon the subject of this exchange, on the 23d of July, which date was upon the original paper now on the table of the House. Since that time I have obtained possession of the original paper which was submitted to His Majesty; I now hold that paper in my hand. The exchange was final with the Commander in Chief on the 23d of July, the Tuesday; on Wednesday the 24th it was made out to be sent to the King, but not in time to go by the mail of that day. I beg to inform the House, that the mail passes through the archway of the Horse-Guards exactly at 3 o'clock; the King being at Weymouth on Thursday the 25th, I sent this paper to his Majesty by the mail. Here is his Majesty's signature to it. "Weymouth, July the 26th, 1805: Commissions agreeably to the above list, to be prepared for My signature." This paper was returned to me on the following day, on Saturday, but too late for the Gazette; it was therefore gazetted on the next Gazette day. I believe I stated to the House, that when I talk of the next Gazette, I mean the next Gazette in which military promotions are announced; and it will be found

that no military promotions were announced in the Gazette on Saturday. I have said that the Commander in Chief had decided upon this exchange on the 23d of July; on reference to my correspondence for the month of July, I find these papers:—this is an application to the Commander in Chief (through me) from an Honourable Member of this House, on behalf of his brother, to exchange into the cavalry, with Lieutenant Col. Knight:

[Colonel Gordon read and delivered in a letter from Mr. Huskisson, dated Treasury Chambers, 22d of July 1805.

Colonel Gordon.—My answer is on the 23d of July, the day I mentioned before.

[Col. Gordon read and delivered in the answer, dated the 23d of July, 1805.

(Copy.) "Treasury Chambers,

"My dear Sir, 22d July, 1805.

"The condescension I experienced lately from His Royal Highness, in allowing my brother to purchase a majority in the 8th Foot, is not unknown to you, to whose friendly assistance I was much indebted on the occasion. You will probably recollect, that at the time I mentioned to you the probability that my brother would feel anxious for an opportunity of getting back into the cavalry, both on account of never having served in the infantry, and from the circumstance of his health having suffered so much whilst serving with the 25th Light Dragoons in the East Indies, that he is strongly advised against returning, at least for some years, to a hot climate. Under these circumstances, I cannot help requesting, if it should not appear too much presumption on my part, that you would submit to His Royal Highness my humble request, that he would afford my brother an opportunity of exchanging into the cavalry. Feeling the great obligation I am already under to His Royal Highness, I should not venture again to trespass so soon on his indulgence, if I had not understood that one of the majors of the 5th Dragoon Guards had signified a wish to exchange into the infantry, and that it might be a long time before any other opportunity might occur of bringing my brother back into that service; to which, for the reasons I have now troubled you with, he is so anxious to be restored.

"I remain, &c.

(Signed.) "W. HUSKISSON.

"Lt. Col. Gordon."

(Copy)

"Horse-Guards,
23d July, 1805.

"My dear Sir,
"I have not failed to lay your request in behalf of your brother, before the Duke of York; and am commanded to acquaint you, that H. R. H. will be glad of any favourable opportunity, by which he can be enabled to accede to it. The exchange with Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Knight, 5th Dragoon Guards, has already been determined upon in favour of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Brooke, whose services his Royal Highness was of opinion could not but be favourably considered; but if your brother can find any major in the cavalry, who is disposed to exchange to the infantry of the line, the Commander in Chief will have much pleasure in recommending the same to his Majesty.

"Yours very faithfully,

(Signed) "J. W. GORDON.

"W. Huskisson, Esq.
&c. &c. &c."

State what are the regulations that have been established by the Duke of York with regard to regimental promotions, having regard to the period of service in each rank.—The regulations are briefly these: an officer must serve as a subaltern two years before he can be a captain, and he must have served six years before he can be a field-officer. I never knew any instance of those rules having been broken through, always, as in merchants' accounts, saying errors excepted.

How many hours in every day does the Commander in Chief devote to the duties of his Office?—The Commander in Chief commands my attendance upon him every morning a little before ten; and he very rarely gives up business until past seven in the evening, there or thereabouts, very often past eight.

Is not his Royal Highness particularly punctual in taking care that the business of his Office is conducted in such a manner, that reference may always be had to the cause of any promotion?—Most undoubtedly he is.

Has not his Royal Highness taken, in the instances where commissions are permitted to be sold, particular precautions to confine those commissions to the regulated price only?—He certainly has. I believe it will be necessary for me to trouble the House still further upon this: In the year 1804, when a great augmentation was added to the army of fifty

battalions, I did understand that very great abuses were practised with respect to the purchase and sale of commissions; that people endeavoured to obtain commissions unduly, that they endeavoured to impose upon the officers of the army in taking money under the pretence of obtaining commissions, and that this went to a very great extent. I did represent this in the strongest manner to the Commander in Chief, who felt it very sensibly, and expressed the strongest indignation at it, and commanded me to frame an instrument, a copy of which I now hold in my hand, and which was circulated to all the corps of the army. With the permission of the House I will read it.

[Col. Gordon read the following letter:

(Copy.)

"Circular to Army Agents.

"Horse-Guards,

"Gentlemen, September 28, 1804.

"His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, having the strongest reason to believe (from the advertisements that have frequently appeared in the public papers,) that an extensive correspondence is carried on with the officers of the army by persons styling themselves Army Brokers, to induce them to enter into pecuniary engagements for the purpose of obtaining commissions, contrary to the established regulations; and it being the earnest desire of the Commander in Chief to check as much as possible a practice so extremely prejudicial to the service; I am commanded to call your attention to this, important point, and to impress upon you the necessity of the utmost vigilance, in preventing, as far as may be in your power, any communication whatever with those persons and the officers in your agency: And should it at any time appear that any such commissions shall have been negotiated through your Offices, the Commander in Chief will consider it his duty to recommend to the colonels of the respective regiments to notice such irregularity, by withdrawing their regiments from that agency, and placing them in other hands.

"I have it further in command, to desire that you may be pleased to convey to the officers commanding regiments in your agency, the most marked disapprobation of his Royal Highness of this improper and secret traffic; and to assure them, that if subsequent

to the date of this letter any commission shall be discovered to be so obtained, such commission will be immediately cancelled, and the officer be reported to the King, as having acted in direct disobedience to the orders of the Commander in Chief.

(Signed) "J. W. GORDON."

(Copy)

"Circular."

"Horse-Guards,
19th October, 1804.

"Sir,
"I have the commands of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, to transmit for your information and guidance, a paper, containing directions to be from henceforth exactly observed in the purchase and sale of all commissions, according to his Majesty's regulations, and which you will please to cause to be enforced in the regiment under your command.

"Returns of the officers prepared to purchase, are to be made out according to the accompanying Form, and to be transmitted in the first instance, as soon as possible after the receipt of this letter.

"I have the honour to be,

"Sir,

"Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) "J. W. GORDON."

"Officer commanding
Regiment of "

(Copy.)

"Horse-Guards,
19th October, 1804.

"1. His Majesty's regulations, in regard to the sums to be given and received for commissions in the army, having in various instances been disregarded, to the great prejudice of his Majesty's service, his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that when an officer is desirous of retiring from the service, and of having leave to sell his commission, if his regiment is in Great Britain, he is to send his resignation in the usual manner through the commanding officer of his regiment, to his colonel, who, in transmitting the same to the Commander in Chief, may at the same time, if there are purchasers in the corps, recommend in succession the senior of their respective ranks for purchase; both the colonel and commanding officer, certifying that they are satisfied that no more than the sum stipulated by his Majesty's regulations is given or received.

"2. Should there be no purchaser in

the regiment, the resignation of the officer desirous to retire is alone to be transmitted in the manner and form above-mentioned; when, should the application be deemed proper to be granted, his Royal Highness will recommend to his Majesty such officer for the purchase as to his Royal Highness may appear most eligible.

"3. Officers belonging to regiments stationed in Ireland, must make their applications in a similar course to the commander of the forces there; and on foreign stations through the commanding officer to the general officer under whose command they serve; their applications being uniformly sanctioned by their respective commanding officers, who are to certify, in the same manner as colonels of regiments at home, that they are satisfied in regard to the sums given or to be received being in strict conformity to his Majesty's regulations.

"4. Colonels, when absent from Great Britain and Ireland, may empower the officer in actual command of their regiments, or their regimental agents, to recommend purchasers for vacant commissions, in which case the necessary certificates, in regard to the sum to be paid in regimental successions, must be signed by them in the colonel's absence, as well as the recommendation for the purchase; and the person so recommending to cornetcies or ensigncies, vacant by purchase, will be held responsible for the eligibility of the person recommended.

"5. The Commander in Chief is further pleased to direct, that when an officer is desirous of retiring to half-pay, receiving the difference, the same rules are to be observed in regard to transmitting his application; but no recommendation in succession is to accompany the request to retire, as his Royal Highness will himself nominate the officer to be proposed to his Majesty for the exchange.

"6. To enable the Commander in Chief to recommend officers for purchase, it is necessary that regular returns of all officers prepared to purchase promotion should be transmitted from each regiment and corps in the service to the Commander in Chief's Office, Horse-Guards, London, on the

25th March,

25th June,

25th September, and

25th December in each year, under cover, to his Royal Highness's Military

Colonel Gordon.—In consequence of this letter, it was necessary to issue certain regulations, which, perhaps, it will be unnecessary to trouble the House with, but which I will deliver in with my letter. I beg leave to add, that that strong letter was found totally insufficient for the purposes; that it did come to my knowledge, and that I had proof, that those abuses did still exist; that I put that proof into the hands of the most eminent counsel at the time, and they assured me, that I could have no redress against the parties, there was no law to the contrary, and that it did not amount to a misdemeanour. Having mentioned it to the Commander in Chief, I had frequent communication with the then Secretary at War, now a Right Honourable Member of this House, and whom I see in his place; and after frequent conferences with this right honourable gentleman, he did bring into this house, and submit to its consideration, a clause which is now part of the Mutiny Act, inflicting a penalty upon all persons, not duly authorised, who shall negotiate for the purchase or sale of any commission whatever.

You are in the habit of almost daily intercourse with the Commander in Chief?—When the Commander in Chief is in town; I do not recollect that I ever passed a day without communicating with him.

At the time that this exchange was effected between Colonel Brooke and Colonel Knight, the King was at Weymouth?—I have shewn it to be so.

Did that paper, containing commissions to be submitted to his Majesty, go down to Weymouth by the mail-coach?—I believe so, I had no other mode of sending it.

Do you recollect the Duke of York's going down to Weymouth about that time?—Perfectly.

Do you know on what day he went down to Weymouth?—I do exactly.

On what day?—It was the 31st of July.

You have stated, that according to the new regulations introduced since the Duke of York has been Commander in Chief, a certain number of years must elapse before an officer can be promoted to a certain rank in the army; is any service required by those regulations, besides length of time?—It is generally understood that an officer must serve six years.

Has it ever come within your knowledge that any officer has been promoted

without any service whatever?—No, it has not.

Has it ever come within your knowledge that a boy at school has had a commission of ensign?—Yes, it certainly has, I think in some three, four or perhaps some half dozen instances; not exceeding that; but those commissions have been surreptitiously obtained: and when it was known that the boy was at school, the commission has been cancelled, and that reason given in the Gazette.

Have they been cancelled in every instance?—In every instance that has come to the Commander in Chief's knowledge; and the Commander in Chief will be obliged to any gentleman that would point out an instance.

Could you name those instances?—Not immediately from my recollection, but I can obtain them from reference; but one I can name. I recollect the barrack-master of Hythe, I think; the name I do not immediately recollect; but the person I do perfectly, recommending on the score of his own service and great distress, that his son should be recommended for a commission; I recollect also having some suspicion at the time, that this son was not of a proper age; and I do further recollect desiring the officer commanding there, then in command, to examine the young man; and the report of that officer was, that he thought him, though young, eligible for a commission; upon such report the young man was appointed, but when he joined his regiment, the officer commanding that regiment was of a different opinion, and reported him as too young, and I do perfectly recollect that commission was cancelled.

Is that the only instance which occurs to your recollection?—That is the only instance that occurs; the name of the boy was Kelly.

You have in that box by you, papers ready to answer questions which have been put to you; had you before you came here any idea of the questions that would be put to you?—Upon my word I had not the papers that are now in this box relative to the exchange of Lieut. Colonels Brooke and Knight, part of which I have shewn to the House. All the others relate to the appointment of Captain Maling; to the appointment of all the officers of the African corps, and to every thing in any manner connected with the African corps.

You had no information of the other

questions that would be asked you to-night?—Most undoubtedly not.

You have stated, that you recommended Lieut. Maling to be made a captain in the African corps; did you recommend him in your capacity of lieutenant-colonel commandant of the African corps?—I most undoubtedly did; because I know it is an extremely difficult thing to get officers to join such a corps as that in such a place; and I thought it my duty to take particular care, that whatever officer was appointed to the African corps, should clearly understand, that nothing was to prevent him from joining it.

Whom did you recommend to the other company which was added to the African corps at that time?—The other officer that was recommended for the company of the African corps was a Lieutenant Edward Hare; his memorial I now hold in my hand, if the house would choose to have it read.

[Colonel Gordon read the following memorial:

"Sir,

"I have the honour to transmit to you the memorial of Lieutenant Hare of the 1st Garrison battalion, which I request you will take the earliest opportunity of laying before his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

"I beg leave to state, that Lieutenant Hare was remarkably well recommended to me, previous to his accepting my adjutancy, by the Earl of Dalhousie, under whom he served upwards of two years. During the time he was in my volunteer corps, his behaviour was such as to afford every satisfaction to myself, and to all my officers.

"I have the honour to assure you that I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN LAWSON,

Lt. Col. Com. Catterick &
Richmond Vol. Infantry.

"Brough-hall, 30th August 1808."

"To Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of York, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

"The Memorial of Lieutenant Edward Hare of the 1st Garrison Battalion;

"Sheweth,

"That Your Memorialist has had the honour of serving his Majesty as a subaltern officer for near fifteen years, the particulars of which he has had the honour of stating to Your Royal Highness in a former memorial, accompanied by testimonials from those under whom he

has had the honour to serve; when Your Royal Highness was graciously pleased to promise him promotion.

"Your Memorialist is induced, from the length and nature of his services, humbly to solicit, that Your Royal Highness will be graciously pleased to recommend him to his Majesty for a company in the Royal African Corps, or any other regiment Your Royal Highness may be pleased to appoint.

"Which is submitted,

August 24th 1808."

"C. T.

"The Cr. C. has no opportunity of recommending him for promotion, but he may be recommended to a regiment of the line, if he is desirous of more actual service.

2d Sept.

G. W.

C. T.

"He may be recommended for the vacant company, R. A. Corps.

"Sept. 19, 1808."

J. W. G."

"To Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of York, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces, &c. &c. &c.

"The Memorial of Lieutenant Edward Hare, of the 1st Garrison Battalion;

"Sheweth,

"That Your Memorialist has been actively employed as a subaltern officer for upwards of eleven years; that he served in the 2d West York regiment of militia from March 1794 till August 1797, when he purchased an ensigncy in the 2d or Queen's regiment, in which he served the campaign in Holland under your Royal Highness's command; that he was appointed lieutenant in the 35th regiment on the 2d November 1799, in which he served near three years in the Mediterranean; that in consequence of bad health he was obliged to retire upon half-pay in June 1803, without taking the difference of exchange; that in February 1804, he found his health recovering, when he got the appointment of adjutant in the Catterick and Richmond Volunteers, where he served till he found himself enabled to return to his duty in the line, when he applied to be restored to full-pay.

"Your Memorialist begs leave to offer his best thanks, for your attention to his Memorial of the 11th of August last, when Your Royal Highness was pleased

to order his name to be noted for promotion; most humbly and confidentially hoping, that the length and nature of his services, together with the testimonial enclosed, may entitle him to your Royal Highness's recommendation for a Company.

EDWARD HARE,

Lieutenant 1st Garrison Battalion.

"Which is submitted,
January 4th, 1806."

"I certify that Lieut. E. Hare served in the 35th regt. from the year 1799, with attention and credit, till June 1803, when, in consequence of bad health, he was placed on half-pay.

CHARLES LENNOX,

Col. 35th Regt. and Lieut. Gen.

"Dec. 9th 1805.

Lieut. E. Hare,
1st Gar. Batt."

"Dear Sir,
"Stockton on Tees,
December 1805.

"I have great pleasure in bearing testimony of your exertions and unremitting attention in promoting the duty and discipline of the Catterick and Richmond corps, which, from being placed under my inspection, I had every opportunity of observing; and I trust, before long, you may again be placed in a situation where your zeal and abilities may be of service to your country.

"I am, dear Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

THO. B. GREY,

Lieut. Col. & I. F. O.

"Lieut. Hare,
1st Garrison Batt."

"At the request of Lieutenant Edward Hare, I certify that he was appointed ensign in the 2d West York regiment of militia in March 1794; was promoted to a lieutenancy in the same year, and continued to serve till August 1797, when he purchased an ensigncy in his Majesty's 2d or Queen's regiment; and, during the time he was under my command, always conducted himself with propriety, and with attention to his duty.

DOWNE,
Col. 2d West York."

Colonel Gordon.—This memorial was forwarded by John Lawson Lieut.-Colonel of the Catterick Volunteer regiment, and certified by the Duke of Richmond, and

by Lieut.-Colonel Grey, the Inspecting Field Officer of the district.

What were the services of Captain Maling's brother, who is, I believe, a captain in the army, who is in the War-Office?—There is a Captain Maling, an assistant of mine, in the office of the Commander in Chief; I take for granted that is the person referred to. What his services are as a lieutenant I really do not know; I found him as a lieutenant in the office of the Commander in Chief; and in consideration of his extraordinary good character, and more than common abilities, the promotions of the army going through his hands under mine, I did recommend him to his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, to be placed upon the half-pay as a captain, upon which half-pay he most assuredly will be placed as soon as an opportunity offers; but the Commander in Chief has it not in his power.

Do you know whether or not that Captain Maling ever joined and did duty with any regiment?—I do not know that he did; and I do not think that he did.

Does not the Commander in Chief require testimonial, that each candidate for the army shall be at least sixteen years of age?—That is the general rule; but it sometimes happens that a boy of fifteen may be more strong than a boy of sixteen or seventeen; and all that the Commander in Chief requires is, that he shall be competent to do his duty.

Is it not a general order, that every officer shall join his regiment within one month after his appointment, except in some special instance?—It is very probable that it may be so, but I really cannot speak to that.

You are very positive as to the date of the Duke of York's going to Weymouth in the summer of 1805; do you know at what time of the day his Royal Highness went?—Upon my word I cannot speak with any degree of accuracy; but it is the custom of the Duke of York to travel in the night, and he probably went in the night.

Do you apprehend that he did go in the night?—I cannot give a more positive answer than I did before.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

The Chairman was directed to report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

Martis, 7^o die Februarii 1809.

MR. WILARTON IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. JOHN FEW was called in, and examined by the Committee, as follows :

What business do you carry on?—An auctioneer.

Do you know Mrs. Clarke?—Not now, I do not.

Did you ever know her?—In the year 1803.

Where did she then live?—In Tavistock-place, next door to Tavistock-chapel.

Did she order any furniture from you?

—No; at that time I lived in Bernard-street, Russel-square, and I had a share in a glass concern in Holborn. She called; and, by direction of my partner, I waited upon her; it was to consult me about fitting up a Grecian lamp in her back room. After she had talked a little while, I sat down, and drank some wine with her. In the matter of conversation, from one thing leading to another, she seemed to be acquainted with almost every person that I knew. I sat there perhaps about half an hour; a person, whom I understood to be her sister, was present.

Did she represent herself as being a married woman, or a person who had been married?—She talked of her late husband, and of her children, who were then at school.

What further passed?—Nothing more than general conversation; I conceived that she knew almost every body that I knew. I can hardly describe her to you; for I never met with any person who, on the first interview, behaved so extremely polite and genteel to a stranger: I saw her two or three times, and drank wine with her; and she consulted me about the placing of some glasses, and the size and shape of some figures, whether they were too large for the room.

Did she give any orders to you?—Yes; she desired I would have a Grecian lamp made, to fit up in the back room, which I believe came to about twenty pounds.

What was the price of that lamp?—About twenty pounds, I cannot say exactly; the whole of the account with me was twenty pounds and odd.

When was the order given for this lamp?—About the middle of May, about the 18th or 20th of May; the first delivery to her was the 24th of May, 1803.

Did you see any one but Mrs. Clarke at this house?—I saw her sister, and I saw her mother, but that was subsequent to my bringing an action against her. When I arrested her, she mentioned to me at the time that she had purchased that house of Mr. Burton, and given 1,200*l.* for it: I applied to Mr. Burton, and he corroborated her having bought it, but I do not recollect the amount.

Did you ever observe any thing which led you to believe she was not a widow?

—I once called, I believe, in the morning to see whether the lamp was properly hung, or I was asked by an upholsterer to get him a sight of the house, and I saw a cocked hat; I made an observation to the servant, and the servant said her mistress was a gay young widow, and had been at the masquerade the night before, and of course I did not suspect any thing after that.

Were you paid for those articles you furnished?—Subsequently I was; I brought an action against her, but I was nonsuited.

How so?—I do not understand the distinction, but she either pleaded her coverture, or gave it in evidence; I believe there is a distinction, but I do not know which it was.

You were defeated, upon the ground

of her being a married woman?—Certainly; I was in court at the time.

Did you ever write any letter to Mrs. Clarke, upon the subject of this demand?

—I am pretty certain I did not, I am almost certain I did not; do you mean the demand after my action or before? I believe I did not in either case.

Do you recollect writing any letter, threatening to expose her?—I cannot say, I might; I drew up a hand-bill and sent it to her, but whether I sent any note to her with that I cannot say; that hand-bill was warning the tradesmen in the neighbourhood of Gloucester-place, from trusting her.

Do you recollect sending the hand-bill to any body else in a letter?—Yes, I do recollect, I enclosed one to the Duke of York, directed to Portman-square: I think it was.

Do you recollect whether you wrote to the Duke of York, when you sent the hand-bill?—I do not think I made one single letter inside; I am pretty certain I did not.

Are those letters your hand-writing?—Yes, this is my hand-writing; I had not the least recollection that I had ever written it.

Is that the hand-bill?—Yes, that is the hand-bill; I tried to get a copy of it when I was served with the Order of the House, but could not.

[The hand-bill and letter were delivered in and read.

“Madam,

“As I have not heard from you in reply to my last Letter, I think myself justified in informing you, that in the course of a week the inclosed Hand-bill will be published, which no doubt will prevent any other tradesman from subjecting himself to similar treatment. As the wording of the Bill has received the legal sanction of very able men in the profession, I am perfectly at ease in regard to any additional threats that may be held out to me.

“I remain

“Your obt. serv.

“John Few, jun.

“22 June 1804.”

“Mrs. Clarke,

“Gloucester-place,

“No. 18. Portman-square.”

“CAUTION TO TRADESMEN.

“THIS is to give Notice to the Tradesmen in the Neighbourhood of PORTMAN-SQUARE, that they cannot recover by law any debt from MRS. MARY ANN CLARKE, formerly of TAVISTOCK-PLACE, RUSSELL-SQUARE, but now of GLOUCESTER-PLACE, she being a married Woman, and her Husband now living, though his place of Residence was *unknown* even to herself or her Mother. These Facts were proved on the trial of an action lately brought by a tradesman in Holburn, against this MRS. MARY ANN CLARKE, for Goods *actually* sold and delivered to *her*; but she availing herself of her Coverture (which, to the great Surprise of the Plaintiff, she *contrived* to prove,) he could not by Law obtain any Part of his Demand; and, being consequently non-suited, an Execution for *her* Costs was, by her Attorney, *actually* put into his, the Tradesman’s House!!!

“W. MARCHANT, Printer, 3, Grenville Street, Holborn.”

I understand you to have stated, that you were paid your bill; was that subsequent to that hand-bill being published?—Of course it must be. I should hardly have published it, if I had had my bill. I received the debt and costs.

Did you recover your bill by any process of law?—I could not.

You were paid it entirely through the will of Mrs. Clarke?—It is impossible for me to say; I did not receive it from Mrs. Clarke.

After being non-suited, and after that hand-bill had been published, Mrs. Clarke paid you your bill?—I cannot say it was Mrs. Clarke, I received the money through a Mr. Comrie; it was immaterial to me who paid it.

Did you know Mr. Comrie to be Mrs. Clarke’s professional man?—That was impossible to say; Mr. Stokes defended the action, and afterwards Mr. Comrie paid me the money.

Is Mr. Comrie a lawyer?—I believe so.

Do you know that he was Mrs. Clarke’s lawyer?—It is impossible for me to know that, because one defended the action, and then it came to Mr. Comrie; it was impossible for me to tell.

Did Mr. Comrie defend the action

against Mrs. Clarke?—No; Mr. Stokes. I believe so, because Mrs. Clarke told me afterwards, that she never authorised Mr. Stokes to give that plea.

Mr. Comrie paid you the money?—By his Clerk.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

Mr. THOMAS STOWERS was called in, and examined by the Committee, as follows:

Did you know Mrs. Clarke before she was married to Mr. Clarke?—I did not.

Did you know her after she was married to Mr. Clarke?—I did.

Do you remember the time when Mr. Clarke was married to her?—I never knew the time.

What business did Mr. Clarke then carry on?—When I first knew Mrs. Clarke, by being wife to Mr. Clarke, he was not in business just at that time; he was a young man.

What business did he afterwards carry on?—That of a stone-mason.

Was that soon after his marriage?—I cannot speak to that; I did not imagine that he was married so soon as I understood he had an acquaintance with this lady.

Did he carry on the business of a stone-mason while she was living with him?—He certainly did.

For how long?—Not less than three or four years.

Was she living with him all that time?—As I never visited them, I cannot undertake to say she lived with him all that time, but I conceive she lived with him the principal part of the time.

Had they any children?—Not less than three.

Were those children born during the time he was carrying on the business of a stone-mason?—Some of them were.

Where did Mr. Clarke live at the time you speak of?—The first part of the time he lived in Charles's-square, Hoxton; then he was not in business as a mason.

Was Mrs. Clarke with him at that period?—Certainly she was.

How long did they live there?—As I did not visit them, I cannot speak positively; I know it was not less than one year, and, I should imagine, not more than two.

Where did they live afterwards?—I do not know of their living any where else, till they went to live in Golden-

lane, where he carried on the business of a mason.

When was this?—He commenced there somewhere about 1794, and he lived there about three or four years.

Had Mr. Clarke a stone-mason's yard there?—He had.

At the first place he lived at?—In Charles's-square, Hoxton, he lived on his fortune; he had no business.

Did you visit at his house?—I never did visit him at any time wherever he lived.

Did you know Mrs. Clarke by sight?—Yes, I did.

Did you know when Mrs. Clarke parted with her husband?—No, indeed I did not.

You have no guess when she parted from her husband?—No further than that it was after they quitted Golden-lane I understood.

Do you recollect who told you so?—No; public report.

You know nothing about the matter, of your own knowledge?—I do not.

Where do you yourself live?—In Charter-house-square.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

Mr. JAMES COMRIE was called in, and examined by the Committee, as follows:

Do you know Mrs. Clarke?—I do.

Have you been employed by her in your professional line?—I have.

What is your profession?—A solicitor.

Had you ever any conversation with the Duke of York respecting Mrs. Clarke?—In consequence of Mrs. Clarke's wishing me to wait upon the Duke of York, I said that I should wish to receive a message for that purpose from his Royal Highness. I did receive such a message, I think in writing; in consequence of which, I waited upon the Duke of York in Portman-square.

State what passed.—The Duke of York spoke to me upon private professional business; I therefore appeal to the Chair, with great submission, whether, under those circumstances, I am bound to divulge it.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

[The witness was again called in, and informed, that it was the pleasure of the Committee that he should answer the last question.]

His Royal Highness wished to know whether I could raise him the sum of 10,000*l.* upon mortgage.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

[The witness was again called in, and proceeded as follows:]

I answered, that I believed I could. His Royal Highness, after some conversation, referred me to his man of business, Mr. William Adam of Bloomsbury-square. His Royal Highness asked me if I knew him; I replied, not personally, but by reputation. I mentioned that I knew him to be a man of very high character. Shortly afterwards, I called upon Mr. Adam, and saw him: I think he mentioned that his Royal Highness had told him I was to call upon him (Mr. Adam;) we proceeded to discuss the business, and Mr. Adam said that his Royal Highness had occasion for that sum, I think he said to complete the purchase of some tithes in the vicinity of Oatlands; I am not quite sure as to that, but I think it was so; and he said his Royal Highness's then solicitors, Messrs. Farrer and Atkinson, would shortly send me the necessary abstracts, which they did. In the mean time, I had applied to a client of mine, a rich client, and he had agreed to lend his Royal Highness the money. The abstracts were laid before a conveyancer, Mr. Walker of the Temple. We made some objections, I think, which is usual in those cases, questions to be answered; it generally happens so. The money was ready to be advanced, and the abstracts were returned to Messrs. Farrer and Atkinson, to answer those queries. I should state, that for expedition (for it was mentioned that expedition was necessary) I had copies made of those abstracts to accelerate the business. I returned the abstracts to Messrs. Farrer and Atkinson, but those that I returned were never sent back to me, and the loan was afterwards declined, and Messrs. Farrer and Atkinson desired me to send in my bill, which I did.

Had you ever any conversation, either at that time or any other, with the Duke of York, about Mrs. Clarke?—I had.

Do you recollect that he ever assigned any reason that was prejudicial to her character, when he parted with her?—The Duke of York stated to me, that he had been served with a subpoena to appear in the Court of King's Bench; I think it was on a trial which was then pending, in which Mrs. Clarke was the Defendant; which subpoena had been ac-

companied by a very severe letter, describing her very improper conduct in having pleaded her coverture to an action brought for goods sold and delivered; and I think, upon a Bill of Exchange, one or either, I do not immediately recollect which. His Royal Highness stated that that was the reason which occasioned the separation.

Do you mean to state, that you understood from the Duke of York, that she had done so without his knowledge?—He did not state that; but he said, after such a thing as that, it was impossible but that they must separate, or words to that effect.

Did he complain of any other bad conduct in Mrs. Clarke?—I do not recollect that he did. I think his Royal Highness said, that he had sent the letter and subpoena to Mr. Adam.

Do you recollect any thing further that passed in the conversation?—There was something passed about the allowance to be made Mrs. Clarke.

Do you recollect what that allowance was?—His Royal Highness the Duke of York and Mr. Adam being present, it was mentioned and agreed to, that she should be allowed 400*l.* a year; but it was expressly mentioned that she must pay her own debts. Upon my mentioning the difficulty of that, for she had told me she was very short of money, his Royal Highness said it was not in his power then to pay them, but that she had some furniture and valuable articles with which she could easily pay her debts.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

[The witness was called in again.

Do you recollect paying a bill due to Mr. Few, for Mrs. Clarke?—There was a Mr. Few who had a demand upon Mrs. Clarke, and I paid that; I do not know the amount.

You paid it on her account?—I did.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

DAVID PEIRSON was called in, and examined by the Committee, as follows:

With whom do you now live as butler?—The Honourable Mr. Turner.

Did you live as butler in Gloucester-place when Mrs. Clarke was under the protection of the Commander in Chief?—Yes, I did.

Do you recollect in the summer of 1805 the Duke of York going to Wey-

mouth, and Mrs. Clarke to Worthing?—Yes, I do.

Do you recollect Ludowick, the servant that used to attend the Duke of York, being ordered by the Duke on an evening about that period, to take a bank bill out, and to get it changed?—I do not.

Do you recollect any servant being ordered by the Duke to get a bank note changed?—I recollect the housekeeper, Mrs. Favorite, bringing down a bill in a morning, and Ludowick going out and getting it changed, and coming back and giving it to Mrs. Favorite again, and she took it up stairs.

Do you recollect any servant being ordered by the Duke to get a bank note changed?—No.

Do you recollect Ludowick taking out a bank note to be changed?—Yes I do, on a morning.

Did you hear him ordered to do so by any body?—The housekeeper gave him the note; I saw her give him the note, and he took it out.

Do you know the amount of the note?—No, I do not.

Did you hear the housekeeper give him the order?—Yes, I did.

Do you recollect what order she gave; in what words?—No, I do not in particular recollect what order she gave him; but she gave him a note, and he was to go and get it changed.

Are you positive that that note was not given on the night, and the change brought back in the morning?—I am positive I saw it given.

Was his Royal Highness the Duke of York in Mrs. Clarke's house at the time this note was delivered to Ludowick to get changed?—Yes, he was up stairs.

At what time of the morning was this?—Near eight o'clock.

Do you know that the Duke was up?—I am not certain of that.

How long did you live with Mrs. Clarke in Gloucester-place?—About fifteen months.

State whether any and what servants of the Duke of York came to Gloucester-place during that time?—I never saw any one but Ludowick.

Can you state, as far as it came within your own knowledge, that no other servant of the Duke of York's came there?—I never saw any other servant of the Duke of York's come to the house, but Ludowick.

In what year, and in what month in

what year, did this transaction happen?—About three years ago.

Do you know the amount of the note?—I do not.

Do you mean that this passed about the month of January 1806?—I mean in July or August, some time then about; it was hot weather when Mrs. Clarke went to Worthing; I do not recollect exactly the time, but it was in the summer time.

How long was it before Mrs. Clarke went to Worthing; was it the day before or two days before, or three days before?—I do not recollect exactly; but it was a short time before she went to Worthing.

Was it more than three days?—I cannot be exactly certain to the time.

Is this the only note that you ever recollect Ludowick to have changed?—The only note.

Did Mrs. Clarke go to Worthing the same day that the Commander in Chief went to Weymouth; did they both leave London the same day?—I think the next day in the morning; that his Royal Highness went away between twelve and one o'clock, and Mrs. Clarke at four or five the next morning.

Was it the morning of the same day that his Royal Highness went to Weymouth, that Ludowick took the note out to be changed?—It was some morning a little time before.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

Captain HUXLEY SANDON was called in, and examined by the Committee, as follows:

What interest had you in Colonel French's levy?—I was concerned with him in the levy.

In what way and to what extent?—A letter of service was given to us both, Colonel French and Captain Sandon.

Do you know Mrs. Clarke?—I do.

Did you or Colonel French apply to Mrs. Clarke for her influence with the Commander in Chief, in order to your having this levy?—In the first instance we were informed, that it was a person who had great interest with a leading person in this kingdom: we did not know at the moment that it was Mrs. Clarke.

When you discovered it was Mrs. Clarke, state your proceedings.—We did not discover it till we had the letter of service.

What passed with the person whom you afterwards discovered to be Mrs.

Clarke, before you knew her to be so? —We proceeded upon our letter of service.

[The Witness was directed to withdraw.]

[The Witness was again called in.]

Who gave you the information that took you to Mrs. Clarke?—Mr. Cockayne, who was my attorney, informed me that if I had any thing particular to ask for in the War-office, or at the Commander in Chief's Office, in all probability he could recommend me to a person who could do any thing in that way for me that I choose to request.

Did he recommend you to Mrs. Clarke? —He recommended me to her agent.

Who was her agent?—I understood a music-master of the name of Corri.

[The Witness was directed to withdraw.]

[The Witness was again called in.]

Through the means of Mr. Corri had you any interview with Mrs. Clarke?—I really do not know.

Had you any interview with Mrs. Clarke? —It was a long time afterwards that I ever saw Mrs. Clarke.

How long afterwards?—I should presume a month after the letter was granted; near upon a month; I cannot exactly say, perhaps, to a week; it might be three weeks.

When you had an interview with Mrs. Clarke, can you recollect what passed between yourself and her?—Nothing passed between Mrs. Clarke and myself, because every thing was arranged and settled.

For what purpose did you apply to Mrs. Clarke?—It was settled previous to that; the letter of service was granted and I had every thing that was asked.

For what did you apply to Mrs. Clarke? —Mrs. Clarke wished to see me.

What passed when she did see you? Very little. Colonel French asked me to go to Mrs. Clarke, who was, as we supposed, the lady, or the person, or the agent, for we did not at that time know whether it was male or female, at least I did not know when I went to Gloucester-place, I found it to be a female.

Do you know whether Colonel French had, previously to that, seen Mrs. Clarke? —Most assuredly he had.

Do you know when Colonel French saw Mrs. Clarke?—No, I cannot pretend to say when.

Do you know whether Colonel French

saw Mrs. Clarke before he received his letter of service?—I rather think not; the letter of service was granted before he saw Mrs. Clarke.

Then you do know when Colonel French saw Mrs. Clarke?—No, I do not, for Colonel French was going to Ireland, he was taking that part of the letter of service; the letter of service was so extensive, it was for England, Ireland and Scotland; he took for Ireland and Scotland, and left me to take that for England.

At this interview between yourself and Mrs. Clarke, what passed?—I really cannot recollect.

Do you recollect the substance of it?—No, he came to introduce me, merely to say, that was Captain Sandon, and this was Mrs. Clarke.

Do you recollect that the levy was spoken of that day?—No; I cannot take upon me to say that it was mentioned.

Can you take upon you to say that it was not mentioned?—No, nor can I take upon me to say it was not mentioned.

Do you recollect when you or Colonel French mentioned the levy to Mrs. Clark? —Colonel French had seen her previous to my having ever seen her.

Had Colonel French mentioned the levy to her, previous to your seeing her?—I really cannot say that.

Of your own knowledge, do you know that the levy had been mentioned to her? —I really cannot say, Colonel French had seen the person who was to get that; he never mentioned to me whether it was male or female.

Who was that person?—I really cannot say; I never knew her till I had the pleasure of being introduced to her, and then I found it was Mrs. Clarke.

When was the first time that you recollect having spoken yourself to Mrs. Clarke upon the subject of the levy?—I really do not recollect any thing about it, for this reason, the business was entirely settled between Mrs. Clarke and Colonel French, and I thought I had nothing at all to do to interfere in it.

State the way and the terms on which the business was settled between Colonel French and Mrs. Clarke and yourself. —Colonel French and Mrs. Clarke made it their agreement, which I did not understand; I was not present when they spoke about it.

What passed between Colonel French

nd yourself upon the subject?—Of course we wished to get the levy; the letter of service.

What means did you take to get the letter of service?—I understood from Colonel French, that he was to give a certain sum of money for it.

What passed between you and Colonel French upon that subject.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

[The Witness was again called in, and the question was proposed.]

When I saw him, he told me as he had before, that he had settled every thing with Mrs. Clarke.

Do you know what were the terms concluded by that settlement?—Yes, he informed me that he was to give her 500 guineas.

What further?—I understood that he gave her the 500 guineas afterwards.

Do you mean, that that was the only agreement with Mrs. Clarke, upon the subject?—I cannot take upon me to say what he made with her, that was the only agreement that I know of.

Did you yourself make any agreement with Mrs. Clarke?—None.

You have stated that of your own knowledge, you were not aware of any other bargain than the 500 guineas?—Not till he went to Ireland; but previous to his taking leave of me he told me that if she wanted more money, I was to give it to her.

To what amount did he authorise you to go?—As far as five or six or seven hundred pounds more.

Do you recollect any application being made to Mrs. Clarke, for any alteration in the original letter of service?—There were a variety of alterations in the letter of service, because the bounty of different recruits were raised; in the first instance, we had it at thirteen guineas, the bounty was raised to nineteen; we thought of course we were entitled to that nineteen guineas; we applied to Mrs. Clarke to get that enlargement, without any occasion for doing it, for of course we could not get men at thirteen guineas when the line allowed nineteen guineas.

You mean that the other recruiting parties were allowed nineteen, and that you were allowed thirteen?—Of course.

And that you were not allowed the nineteen till after you had applied to Mrs. Clarke to use her influence to get the nineteen allowed to you?—All recruiting parties were precisely in the same

situation; though we applied to Mrs. Clarke, it must come otherwise, or our recruiting was at an end; we could not get a man.

You stated, that the other recruiting parties were allowed nineteen, but that Colonel French's levy was not then advanced?—It was the order from Government that every recruiting party should receive nineteen guineas, it was found that the thirteen guineas were not sufficient, the bounty was raised; and though we had engaged to do it for thirteen we could not do it for that; and on the general bounty being raised, we applied, and had ours raised too.

To whom did you apply?—To the Commander in Chief, of course.

Then you did not apply, upon that occasion, to Mrs. Clarke?—There was no occasion for it.

Do you recollect that you ever applied to Mrs. Clarke upon any other occasion relative to the levy?—I do not recollect that we did.

As to boys?—That brings something to my recollection about boys, that in every hundred men we were to have ten boys, which were to be allowed the bounty of the men; but the letter of service will state it better than I can, for it is in the letter of service.

Do you mean to state, that there was no alteration made or applied for with regard to boys, after the original letter of service?—Not after the letter of service.

What alterations were made in that letter of service?—The ten boys to the hundred men.

Was that done through the influence of Mrs. Clarke?—I cannot take upon me to say; for colonel French was the person who entirely finished the business with Mrs. Clarke.

Do you recollect that you ever went to the Commander in Chief, in consequence of any communication or message sent to you by Mrs. Clarke, at Lyon's Inn?—I do not recollect it in the smallest degree.

Do you recollect any gentleman bringing you a note or message to such effect?—I cannot take upon myself to say any thing about it; I do not remember.

Do you know Mr. Dowler?—I once had the pleasure of seeing him at Mrs. Clarke's.

Do you recollect any thing particular that passed?—Not a syllable whatever passed between Mr. Dowler and myself upon the subject.

Do you recollect Mr. Dowler calling upon you at Lyon's Inn?—Mr. Dowler was never at my chambers; at least I never saw him there.

Do you recollect that, in consequence of any communication with any person at any time from Mrs. Clarke, you attended on the Duke of York?—I once, in company with colonel French, waited upon the Commander in Chief, to return him thanks for having given us the levy. I never saw the Commander in Chief afterwards upon that subject.

State what sum or sums of money were paid to Mrs. Clarke by yourself, or with your knowledge, upon this levy business?—At various times, I conceived that I paid her 800*l.*; it might be 850*l.*, but not more.

Do you recollect giving a check upon Mr. Grant for 200*l.* in favour of Mr. Corri, on account of the levy?—Perfectly well; but it was not a check, it was a draft at two months; but it was not for Mrs. Clarke, it was entirely for Mr. Corri, who acted as the agent from her to Mr. Cockayne, the attorney.

Do you recollect any thing of a loan of 5000*l.* to the Commander in Chief, that it was in agitation should be advanced him by colonel French?—I never understood colonel French to have 500*l.* in the world; therefore how he could advance five thousand, I cannot tell; for our account with our agent will shew we were very minus indeed, for we owe him 3800*l.* upon the levy.

You do not recollect any mention of such an advance upon the part of colonel French?—Most assuredly not.

You have stated, that five hundred guineas was to be paid Mrs. Clarke at first; and then, that you have paid her from 8 to 900*l.* since?—I think 850*l.* I have the exact sums in my pocket-book; it appears by that, that it is 850*l.*

Can you state, whether that 850*l.* arose out of any particular agreement, at so much a man raised, or in what proportion Mrs. Clarke was paid?—It was to be general; if our levy had succeeded, we were to have made her a present of perhaps a couple of thousand pounds: It appeared to me there was no explicit agreement that a certain sum should be given. But our levy failed, and we were very much out of pocket; she was the only gainer, I believe, upon the business.

Do you recollect how you remitted her these sums you have mentioned?—Generally by bank notes; I generally gave them to her myself.

Did you ever give her any large sum of the 850*l.* at once?—Two hundred pounds was the largest sum I ever gave her at once.

Endeavour to recollect, whether Mr. Dowler did not call upon you at Lyon's Inn, and that you yourself might state that Mrs. Clarke was overpaid, and that you had no money for her at that time?—No.

You do not recollect any thing of that circumstance?—No; Mr. Dowler never called upon me with that message.

Colonel French never stated exactly to you the original bargain between him and Mrs. Clarke?—I understood the 500 guineas in the first instance, and 200*l.* to Mr. Corri, and it was left to my discretion to make up the 2000*l.* as the levy succeeded, or not; if we succeeded in the levy, we might have gone on to the 2000*l.* perhaps; if not, it was left entirely to my discretion.

You have stated that you never saw Mrs. Clarke till after the letter of service was granted; but in a former part of your evidence you have stated, that you had some dealings with respect to this business with one Corri, a music-master; what passed between yourself and Mr. Corri?—Precisely what I have related: that he was to have 200*l.* for the introduction, and any thing that Mrs. Clarke and colonel French settled; he had nothing more to do with it.

I understand you to have stated that to have passed previous to the granting of the letter of service?—The two hundred pounds was paid to him after the letter of service was granted; because, if nothing was carried, he was to receive nothing.

This stipulation was made with Mr. Corri, in case he should succeed, by means of Mrs. Clarke, in procuring the letter of service?—He did not precisely know what it was we wanted of Mrs. Clarke; we did not tell him what we wished to speak to Mrs. Clarke upon.

You mean to state, that you only applied to Mr. Corri for an introduction to Mrs. Clarke, without stating what use you meant to make of that introduction?—We certainly did not inform Mr. Corri, the music-master, what we meant to do with Mrs. Clarke.

You mean to state, that you only applied to Mr. Corri for an introduction to Mrs. Clarke, without stating what use you meant to make of that introduction?—Mr. Corri spoke to Mr. Cockayne, to make him a friend; Mr. Cockayne was

the person that we had to do with upon the business altogether; Mr. Corri had nothing to do with it, he did not know what we were to do with Mrs. Clarke; it was merely that he could get letters or any proposition conveyed to her.

What passed with Mr. Cockayne?—I do not know what passed between him and Mr. Cockayne.

You have mentioned, that several sums were agreed to be paid to Mrs. Clarke; state whether you know that fact of your own knowledge, or whether it is by hearsay from Colonel French?—The 850l. I paid myself: the 500 guineas, I understood from Colonel French, that he had paid.

How often did you see Mrs. Clarke during the negotiation respecting this levy?—Previous to the letter of service being granted, I never saw her.

How often did you see her during the whole negotiation?—I dare say fifty times.

Was any direct application made to the Commander in Chief, upon the subject of this levy, from Colonel French and yourself?—Of course a regular application was made from Colonel French and myself, to grant us this letter of service; that went through the regular office, and we received the regular answer.

It was long subsequent to that, that you and Colonel French applied to other individuals upon the subject?—That I cannot take upon me to say. Colonel French came to town, he had been raising two levies in Ireland, he had raised them with promptness and credit to himself, and great satisfaction to the Commander in Chief; he asked me, whether I would join him in getting the levy, and I imagined that the length of my service entitled me to ask of the Commander in Chief for this levy with Colonel French.

For what purpose was the sum of 500 guineas promised by Colonel French to Mrs. Clarke?—When we understood that this music-master could introduce us to a person in very great power, we thought that we had better give the five hundred pounds for their assistance, whoever it was, whether male or female; and then in the regular form, we applied to the Commander in Chief.

Had you not reason to believe that the application would be refused by the Commander in Chief at that time?—It had not been refused, we never had a refusal; we did not put it to the trial. I really cannot say whether the Commander in

Chief would refuse it or not, I do not see why he should refuse it.

Had you not reason to believe, that the application would be refused by the Commander in Chief at that time?—I had no reason to believe it would be; we had done nothing that was improper, and why should it be refused? I do not think it would have been refused.

If you did not think that the letter of service would be refused, how happened it that any application was made to any other person than the Commander in Chief, and why was a sum of money promised to obtain it?—It would facilitate the letter of service when we presented the letter, of course; and that was the reason why we applied to the person in power.

How long was the promise of 500 guineas, before the letter of service was granted?—It was a long time before we got the letter of service; it was very near upon two months or ten weeks before we got it, after the first proposal.

What was the reason alleged by Colonel French to you, for the further advance of the 7 or 800l.?—He gave me no particular reason; he said that I had better give her that sum; he gave me no particular reason.

Have you any, and what reason to believe, that the letter of service was expedited by the money given to Mrs. Clarke?—My own private opinion was, that it was not: for, I think, she had very little influence with the Commander in Chief.

Have you any reason to believe, that the Commander in Chief was privy to the money given to Mrs. Clarke?—None in the world; I never could have the idea.

Having stated, that you considered the influence of Mrs. Clarke to be very small, upon what grounds do you found that opinion?—The length of time we had in obtaining the letter of service.

Had you any conversation yourself with Mr. Cockayne, respecting this transaction?—No, it was merely we were to be introduced to this person who had great power, and there to state what we wanted to them.

You have continually said; you were informed that a person had an influence with a great personage; by whom were you so informed?—Mr. Corri, the music-master.

What communication had you with Mr. Corri, the music-master, with reference to the transaction?—He was a client of Mr. Cockayne, and he proposed

or mentioned something of this nature to Mr. Cockayne, saying, that if any of his friends were military, and wished any assistance in the War-office, or the office of the Commander in Chief, he could assist them, through his introduction.

What did Mr. Corri mention to you : what personal communication was there between you and Mr. Corri ?—Nothing more than I say ; I saw Mr. Corri once or twice, and he would not tell me the name of the person ; but he still persisted, in repeating what I have mentioned, that he had interest with this person.

Did the proposal come from you to Mr. Corri, or from Mr. Corri to you, and in what terms and what manner ?—Mr. Corri proposed it to Mr. Cockayne, Mr. Cockayne mentioned it to me, and then an interview took place between Mr. Corri and me.

Then I now understand, you had a personal communication with Mr. Cockayne yourself ?—Mr. Cockayne was the person who introduced Mr. Corri to me.

How did he introduce him, and open the subject ?—Exactly as I have mentioned. This man was a client of Mr. Cockayne ; he informed Mr. Cockayne ; that if any of his friends were military, and wished for assistance in the War-office, or the Commander in Chief's office, he had a person of his acquaintance that could be of very great use to them.

You are now only stating the conversation between Mr. Cockayne and Mr. Corri ; did Mr. Cockayne relate to you, that he had such a conversation with Mr. Corri, and what he would propose to you in consequence of that conversation ?—He did relate it to me, and I begged to be introduced, or to have an interview with Mr. Corri.

Did Mr. Cockayne come to search out you, or did you go to search out Mr. Cockayne ?—I really cannot say ; he was a client of Mr. Cockayne, Mr. Cockayne is an attorney.

Mr. Corri was a client of Mr. Cockayne ?—Yes.

You have been relating a conversation between yourself and Mr. Cockayne ; did Mr. Cockayne come to you to inform you of this channel, or did you go to search for Mr. Cockayne ?—Mr. Cockayne was my attorney ; and going there upon other business, he then related this to me.

Did that interview with Mr. Corri, in which 200*l.* was offered to Mr. Corri for

his good services take place previous to the regular application to the Commander in Chief ?—No, I believe it was not ; we did not mention any thing to him about the 200*l.* then.

When was any thing mentioned about the 200*l.* to Mr. Corri ?—After the letter of service was granted.

For what purpose was the 200*l.* offered to him ?—He had previously mentioned, that he expected something for his trouble, in the event of the letter of service being obtained, but no sum was named.

Was the application to Mr. Corri previous to the application to the Commander in Chief ?—No, certainly not.

Was your first interview with Mr. Corri previous to your regular application to the Commander in Chief ?—Assuredly.

And, in that interview, it was understood that Mr. Corri would give you his good offices ?—With his friend which was Mrs. Clarke.

Was the offer of 500 guineas to Mrs. Clarke made with your privity ?—Certainly it was ; I empowered colonel French to write thus much to the person who we understood was to be our friend in the business.

Was that previous to the regular application ?—Certainly.

Did you ever mention to colonel French your idea, that Mrs. Clarke had not much interest with the Commander in Chief ?—Repeatedly.

What was colonel French's observation ?—"We had better see what she can do."

Did colonel French mention to you the necessity of keeping this transaction secret ?—Most assuredly he did ; certainly.

From whom did you suppose it was to be kept secret ?—It was required, from the person who was unknown to us, that it should be kept secret.

Do you mean the person who was then unknown to you, as being Mrs. Clarke ?—As it proved afterwards.

Do you mean to say, that Mrs. Clarke required that this transaction should be kept secret ?—Not a doubt about it ; that she requested it upon all occasions ; and when I have seen Mrs. Clarke, she requested I would not mention her name, or the Commander in Chief's name.

From whom did Mrs. Clarke wish it to be kept secret ?—From all the world, from every body.

Did Mrs. Clarke ever mention a wish

that it should be kept secret from the Duke of York her having received any money?—Most assuredly, she begged that it might never escape my lips to any body.

Then from conversation you have had with Mrs. Clarke from time to time, had you reason to suppose that she kept it secret from the Duke of York?—I cannot pretend to say that; I know nothing about what she did with the Duke of York.

Do you mean, in the last answer but one, that she wished you should keep it secret from the Duke of York?—And every body else as well.

I ask particularly as to the Duke of York?—Yes, certainly she did.

Was any money paid to Mrs. Clarke before the letter of service was obtained?—No, nothing.

I understand you to have stated, that you have seen Mrs. Clarke to the number of fifty times; in any of those times did she ever inform you that the Duke of York was privy to the transaction of her taking any money?—Never.

Did she ever at any of those times inform you that the Duke of York knew of the application to her?—No, she did not.

Was the money which was paid to Mrs. Clarke, paid solely on account of colonel French, or were you interested in that money yourself?—I had part of the levy, and the money that was paid by us was from the joint stock.

When you had conceived, from the delay of the letter of service, that Mrs. Clarke had very little interest with the Duke of York, with what motive did you consent that your money should be thrown away afterwards to the amount of 850l. to a person who had in your opinion no interest?—I have only to say, that she persuaded us to the contrary, and said that she had a great deal of influence over the Commander in Chief.

I understood you to say, that you had concluded, from the delay of the letter of service, she had very little interest with the Duke of York?—That was my opinion.

And I understood you to say, that, subsequent to the letter, you had paid her 850l. consequently your payment of 850l. was subsequent to your conviction that she had little interest with the Duke of York; state therefore why, having that conviction at that time, as you have stated, you consented that your money, to

the amount of 850l. should be thrown away?—It was my opinion, but it was not colonel French's.

Do you recollect the date of your application for the letter of service?—No. I do not.

State by what sums the 850l. which you paid to Mrs. Clarke, was made up?—100l. 100l. 200l. 100l. 150l. 100l. and 100l.

Will you state the dates?—I have no dates.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

Mr. DOMINGO CORRI was called in, and examined by the Committee, as follows:

Do you know colonel French and captain Huxley Sandon?—Only captain Sandon; I never saw colonel French.

Do you recollect introducing captain Sandon to Mrs. Clarke?—I never introduced him; he introduced himself.

Did you give him the direction that enabled him to introduce himself?—Quite the contrary; he asked me very often, but I never would tell him: he asked me several times, and I always told him I could not say who the lady was; but he found it out himself, and told me he knew the name of the person, and that colonel French had gone to her.

Do you of your own knowledge know what the consequence of their going to her was?—Yes.

Say what it was.—Captain Sandon was introduced to me by Mr. Cockayne; and he told me that he knew that I was acquainted with the lady who had a great influence in the War-office; and he told me that if I would speak to this lady, she would have 2000l. for what, I recollect, for the levy of the troops. I told him I would speak to Mrs. Clarke, and so I did; and gave him the answer, that she would try what she could; but she said at the same time, it was a very difficult matter, that she was obliged to break through it gradually, and could recommend nobody but people of character, and qualified for the place, and to go through the War-office, as every body else was; and this I told captain Sandon.

Do you of your own knowledge know any thing more of the bargain between Mrs. Clarke and colonel French and captain Huxley Sandon?—Yes; captain Sandon came to me and said that the Duke had screwed them down very hard;

and that he could only give 700l. "Well," I said, "it is all the same to me what you will give, and I will tell her what you say;" and I told Mrs. Clarke of this new proposal. In this intermedium, captain Sandon introduced himself, as I said before, to Mrs. Clarke, and I never heard any more of the business, they settled it by themselves; except in the month of June, 1804, Mr. Cockayne sent to me at the coffee-house, the Cannon Coffee-house, and he brought a bill, I believe, which I never looked at, for 200l. payable to my order, he said; upon Mr. Grant. I did not look at the bill; I put my name, and gave it to Mr. Cockayne, and said, you had better keep it yourself, I am under an obligation to you, you had better keep it. And that was the end of my business.

Do you of your own knowledge know nothing further of the bargain that was made?---Nothing more; several people came to me applying to me for places, and I told Mrs. Clarke; but I never heard any more. She was very anxious to get the Gazette every night, expecting places; but I know nothing more of the parties, for I introduced them to her, and I had nothing more to do with it, and no more business of any sort passed between Mrs. Clarke and me, except the music.

Have you, since this business came before the House, destroyed any papers?---I destroyed a paper in the month of July, the same year, soon after captain Sandon's business. One day I went to Mrs. Clarke's house, and she told me she was coming to me; that there was a terrible noise; that the Duke was very angry, and desired I would burn all papers and letters that I had; consequently I burned all the letters at that time.

Have you burned any papers since this business came before the House?---I had none: I have four letters in my pocket now, which I received from Mrs. Clarke since the 1st of January; but I was terrified at that time, and did not like the business, and I destroyed the papers which I had at the time of this transaction immediately after it had taken place.

Are the four letters, which you have now in your pocket, to the same purport with the papers you burned before?---No, invitations to go and see her, to go and spend the sixth day of the year

with her; the first was an invitation to see her. The first day I went there was the sixth, and she desired me to dine and sup and to remain the whole evening, which I did; and on the 15th I went and supped there again.

Has Mrs. Clarke ever stated to you any thing respecting the Duke of York's opinion respecting these transactions?---She never talked any thing to me; she always told me the same thing she had before, that it was always a very delicate thing to open such matters to the Duke.

When Mrs. Clarke stated to you that the Duke was very angry at what had passed, upon which statement you burned the papers; did she explain herself any thing further, and state at what the Duke was angry?---Yes; she told me at that time that the Duke was watched very close by colonel Gordon, and that Mr. Greenwood also watched her motions; therefore she was so situated, she could get nothing almost.

What was the paper which you destroyed?---O, just common things; I could not remember five years ago; a desire to captain Sandon to go such a day to the War-office, or something of that kind. I was there every day of the year, consequently we had plenty of time for conversation, and she need not send letters to me.

What do you mean by saying you destroyed papers?---I mean that Mrs. Clarke said to me, that I should destroy every paper, (because the Duke had heard of something of the kind, and he was very angry indeed) "for God's sake;" and my wife was present at this conversation, and she went home and burned the letters; further, she told me that perhaps we should be called where I have the honour to be now.

Did Mrs. Clarke mean to state, that the Duke of York suspected that there had been some correspondence between her and captain Huxley Sandon, and that the fear of the Duke's discovering that induced her to desire you to destroy all letters that had passed upon that subject?---She was just going to Kensington Gardens at the time, the carriage was at the door, and she said in a great hurry, "For God's sake go home and burn the letters;" and there was very little more passed in the hurry.

You have stated, that you put your name upon a bill for 200l. and returned it to Mr. Cockayne, saying that you had

obligations to him ; do you mean to say, that you got no remuneration or reward for your services in the transaction between Mr. Huxley Sandon and Mrs. Clarke ?—None whatever, not one shilling.

What induced you to put your name on that bill ?—Because Mr. Cockayne told me it was payable to my order ; I did not read the bill.

Did you owe Mr. Cockayne any money ?—Yes ; I have Mr. Cockayne's account here from the year 1802 to 1806, debtor and creditor, and not one penny creditor but the 200*l.* which took place in the year 1804.

What obligation did you mean in consequence of which you gave Mr. Cockayne this bill of 200*l.* ?—I thought, in the first place, that he was entitled to the half, if it had been for us, for I never asked any thing ; and I thought he should have the half ; and at the time I said, " You may as well keep the whole, you are very welcome ;" and he said, it is a very good act of generosity, Mr. Corri.

Do you know whether Mr. Cockayne got the money for that bill ?—I know nothing about it ; he wrote me a letter, thanking me for this act of generosity.

In this letter of Mrs. Clarke's, which you state yourself to have destroyed, did she express any apprehensions of the Duke of York's knowing any thing about the transactions in which yourself and she were concerned ?—Yes, it was in consequence of that that the Duke had heard something which had transpired, and that he was very angry, and that we should be called to this House.

You have stated, that you have seen Mrs. Clarke twice since the first of January, on the 6th and 15th ; was there any conversation at either of those meetings, when you supped each time, respecting the transaction to which this related ?—Yes, I was a little surprised, because soon after dinner she sent for the twelfth cake, and they sent, for a compliment, to some gentlemen, and two gentlemen came in the evening ; and as soon as they came, the conversation of this affair of Mr. Sandon was introduced, and I repeated every word there just as I have here, that captain Sandon told me she had received the 500*l.* and Mr. Cockayne had received the 200*l.* and they were laughing at me, saying what a fool I had been ; and this was the topic

of the conversation of the whole night almost.

You have stated, that you were surprised at that conversation having been introduced by Mrs. Clarke that evening ; did Mrs. Clarke assign any reason for introducing that conversation on the arrival of the two gentlemen you have mentioned ?—No.

Did Mrs. Clarke allude to any other transaction of a similar nature, before these gentlemen ?—No, the rest was spent in convivial conversation and merriment, and I left the gentlemen there at twelve o'clock, or a little after twelve, drinking there.

Do you know who the gentlemen were ?—I could describe the person ; one I know, and knew the second time ; she did not tell me the first time, but the second time she did, and introduced me to him ; she asked me the first time, whether I could tell who he was. I told her he appeared to me to be a lawyer ; he laughed very much, this gentleman did, and I knew no more the first time ; the second time I could tell you who he was, if you please.

Were the same gentlemen present both upon the 6th and upon the 15th ?—The 15th, I am not altogether certain as to the little one ; the long nosed one, the friend of Mrs. Clarke, he was there, and she introduced me to him ; but I believe the other one was there too, from my recollection.

Who was the gentleman whom you do know ?—Must I tell ; for she told me in secret ?

[The witness was directed to answer the question.

She told me it was Mr. Mellish, the Member, who I suppose is in the House.

Do you now know who the other gentleman was ?—I could describe the figure if I could see him ; my sight is not very plain ; but I should not be surprised if he was here.

Was there any other person present besides these two gentlemen ?—The first time there was a young lady, besides Mrs. Clarke.

Was there no other gentleman present besides those two you have referred to ?—No ; only Mrs. Clarke, a young lady, and two gentlemen, and myself, the first time.

The second time ?—The second time there was another new gentleman.

Did Mrs. Clarke inform you who that

third gentleman was?—Yes, she told me he was a writer of some Paper; she told me the name, but I do not remember his name at all; some writer of some Paper; and she mentioned some Paper, but I forget what Paper it was; I took no notice of these things; she said that this man was to take care of her, she was obliged to have him with her to take care of her.

Did that person seem acquainted with the other gentleman, or either of them?—Yes; when he came, he shook hands with Mr. Mellish.

You have stated, that in the letter which you destroyed by Mrs. Clarke's desire, she expressed great apprehensions of the Duke's knowing she was concerned in any such transactions; state, upon your recollection, whether or not Mrs. Clarke did not more than once in this letter express her apprehensions of the Duke of York's knowing that she had received money in the way in which it was stated that she had.—I could not remember the contents of the letter; but this conversation was repeatedly with me, to take care that the Duke should know nothing of the kind; this was done every day; and that she was obliged to have great caution, to break the matter cautiously to him.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

WILLIAM MELLISH, Esq. a Member of the House, attending in his place, was, at his own request, examined, as follows.

Did you meet Mr. Corri at Mrs. Clarke's, on the 6th or the 15th of January last?—I never was at Mrs. Clarke's in my life, nor did I ever see her, to the best of my knowledge, before I saw her here.

Mr. DOMINGO CORRI was called in again, and examined as follows:

Did you ever see me (Mr. Mellish, the member for the county of Middlesex) at Mrs. Clarke's?—No, it is not you; but I only say what she said to me; the person I saw was a gentleman of a darker complexion than you; if she tell me a lie, I cannot help it.

(From another member of the Committee.)—Can you describe the third person you saw at Mrs. Clarke's; the newspaper man?—Yes, he is a very awkward figure, sallow complexion; I would call him rather an ugly man; very badly

dressed; dark hair, and rough in his manner of speaking; he appeared to me not to be an Englishman, he had such a broken accent; he was not elegant in his speaking.

Did the man squint?—I think a little, I am not positively sure; if he squinted, it must be on the left side; I sat on the right side.

Was not his name Finnerty?—No; I do not remember the name at all, I have a very bad memory for names. She told me the name and the paper. He told me that he had travelled a great deal, and that he had been in Africa: and he said that he did not like any music but Scotch music, and he made me play a tune fifty times over, the same tune over again.

Did the person wear his arm in a sling?—No; he wore them very careless in that way [*describing it*].

You have mentioned, that Mrs. Clarke told you the name of the paper to which he was writer; was he not a writer for the Morning Chronicle?—It must be either the Morning Chronicle, the Times, or the Post, one of the three.

Did you hear any person call him by the name of Finnerty?—No.

Have you any reason to think that that is his name, from what you have heard?—Nobody told me his name; but we went into the back-room, me and Mrs. Clarke, and left all the gentlemen in the other room, and there she told me about Mr. Mellish and this other person.

You did not hear the name of this other person mentioned at all?—No.

Do you know the person of Mr. Finnerty?—No; I could not recollect him at all; but I thought the name to be something like a foreign name; if I could see him I could tell.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

WILLIAM DOWLER, Esq. was called in, and examined by the Committee, as follows:

Are you not just returned from the Continent with dispatches?—On Thursday last I arrived from Lisbon with dispatches.

Have you known Mrs. Clarke long?—Several years.

How many years have you known her?—I believe eight or nine at least; I am not confident.

Do you recollect ever seeing colonel French and captain Huxley Sandon in

Gloucester-place, while Mrs. Clarke was under the protection of the Duke of York?—I have.

Did you ever hear either of them speak to Mrs. Clarke on the subject of the levy?—I have.

Did you ever speak to colonel French or captain Sandon yourself, by desire of Mrs. Clarke, on the subject of the levy?—I did.

Do you recollect any conversation that you had with colonel French on that subject?—I do.

State as nearly as you can, what you recollect to have passed at that time.—I saw colonel French several times.

Relate, as nearly as you can, what passed between colonel French and yourself upon that subject.—I saw col. French at Mrs. Clarke's house, and was informed that he was there on the subject of the letter of service. I asked Mrs. Clarke, from curiosity, the nature of it; she told me; and I recollect perfectly, that I took the liberty of saying that I disapproved, or thought it was exceedingly wrong, such a business, and endeavoured to dissuade Mrs. Clarke from it. That was one of the conversations I recollect to have had with Mrs. Clarke upon the subject; it was after col. French left the house that morning.

Do you recollect when you next saw colonel French, and had any conversation with him respecting the levy?—I cannot recollect when I saw col. French; it is a long time back; but that I did see him several times after that I perfectly recollect.

State the substance of the conversations, as nearly as you can, that passed between you and colonel French on the subject of the levy.—Mrs. Clarke told me she was to have 1000*l.* and a guinea a man, as far as my recollection serves me, to be paid on the completion of 500 men, when they were passed. I was likewise present when colonel French or captain Sandon, I am not positive which, paid Mrs. Clarke five hundred guineas of the thousand that was first of all promised. Afterwards, I recollect seeing colonel French there, and he stated, that there could not possibly be any but the usual bounty given, and that he came, (Mrs. Clarke was not visible at the moment he came) to request that an increased number of boys should be included in the number of the levy, which he should be able to procure at a less sum than the bounty given for men; and

that then he should be able to go on with the service, otherwise, he said, that he should be obliged to abandon it. I do not recollect any thing particular that occurred after that time; but I understand that obstacle was removed with respect to the boys, that colonel French's wish was obtained. I cannot speak to that beyond my recollection at this distant time.

Do you recollect any other application of colonel French's, to have an obstacle of any other description removed?—I do not.

Do you recollect that he requested at any time, that the recruits might be passed near the place where they were recruited than the rendezvous at that time was?—I recollect that col. French stated, that as he expected to get the greater part of his recruits in Ireland, it would be very difficult and expensive to pass them in the Isle of Wight; but I cannot recollect the particulars of what passed at that time.

You have stated, that you remonstrated with Mrs. Clarke on this transaction; what answer did she make to you when you so remonstrated; what excuse did she offer?—This and other proceedings I frequently mentioned, and endeavoured to dissuade Mrs. Clarke from having any thing to do with them; she stated, that the Duke of York was so distressed for money that she could not bear to ask him, and that it was the only way in which her establishment could be supported. I beg leave to state, that in consequence of this, Mrs. Clarke was offended with my freedom, and I ceased to see or hear from her, for I cannot tell how long, till I think nearly my departure for South America, in 1806.

What was the nature of the remonstrance you made with Mrs. Clarke?—I felt that it might implicate her character or the Duke of York's at a future time, that was what I told her; that there was a great risk attending it, and I thought it was very dangerous to her reputation and to his.

In what situation are you?—I have lately been in charge of the account department of the commissariat at Lisbon.

How long have you been in the commissariat?—Since 1805.

How did you obtain your situation in that department?—I purchased it of Mrs. Clarke.

Did you apply directly to Mrs. Clarke

for the appointment?—Certainly not; she suggested it to me.

Did you pay any money to Mrs. Clarke for the benefit you received from it?—I first of all gave her 1000*l.* and at other times other sums to a very considerable amount.

Did you ever make any other direct and regular application to obtain that situation?—To no one.

You are positive as to that fact?—Positive.

Never to any one but Mrs. Clarke? To no individual whatever.

In what department lies the presentation to such appointment as that which you hold?—In the Treasury.

In what situation of life had you been before you were appointed to the commissariat; had you ever been in any Public Office?—I had never been in any public office. When my father retired from business, which was within the knowledge of Gentlemen who are members of this house, I retired into the country with him; he was a wine-merchant and a merchant in general.

How did you become acquainted with Mrs. Clarke?—Through a Gentleman that is deceased, captain Sutton, whom I had known for some years previous to my knowledge of Mrs. Clarke.

When did captain Sutton introduce you to Mrs. Clarke, and in what manner and with what view did he so introduce you?—He took me to dine at her house; the view was because there were a few musical persons to be there, a musical party; captain Sutton asked me whether I would go out to dinner with him; and that was the cause of my being introduced to Mrs. Clarke.

When was this?—I have said as nearly as possible about eight or nine years perhaps ago, but I am not confident as to the length of time.

In what manner and at what time did you make the proposition to Mrs. Clarke, through her influence to procure the office which you now hold?—She made the proposition to me.

In what manner did she make the offer; and what passed between you upon that occasion, and when was it?—She stated that she was extremely pressed for money, and requested that I would assist her, as the Duke of York had not been punctual in his payments, and I applied to my Father in consequence; he hesitated, and I told her I could not furnish her with more money than I

had then given her; she then promised, not the situation I now hold, but another; I applied to my Father, and he did not seem at the moment to give his consent to it. It was afterwards a considerable time afterwards, for many months elapsed after the first suggestion was made by Mrs. Clarke to me, he at last consented to it, if I could be confident it would be a matter that would not become public; if I felt myself secure in it. In consequence of that I was named to the appointment I now hold.

Did you never make any application for the office to any other person; and in what manner was your appointment to the office communicated to you?—I never applied to any other person; Mrs. Clarke told me that I should be appointed sooner by much than I was, and at last stated as the reason why it was put off, because a Mr. Manby, who had been in the 10th Regiment of Dragoons, was to be first gazetted; my appointment was delayed in consequence of that; I believe it was about two or three months at the utmost before I was gazetted, after Mr. Manby.

In what year was that?—1805.

Was your Father apprized of the object you had in view?—Certainly.

Might not your Father have made application through other friends for this situation for you?—I am certain not.

Do you recollect the date of this communication with Mrs. Clarke respecting this appointment?—I do not.

State it as nearly as you can?—I really cannot state it at all correctly, because it was the subject of conversation; it was first of all pointed out to me, the situation of a commissioner of the Lottery, which caused the delay. I understood my appointment was on the point of taking place, but it was set aside because the vacancy that happened was given to Mr. Adams, the Secretary to Mr. Pitt; and then it was suggested to me, that the commissariat was an eligible and gentlemanly employment, and not an inactive one, as I believe the circumstances of my service will sufficiently shew.

Am I to understand from you, that this arrangement, about getting you the situation in the commissariat, arose about the time that Mr. Adams, the Secretary to Mr. Pitt, was appointed a commissioner of the Lottery?—I believe it was afterwards; but they were both the subjects of conversation previous to that.

Was it soon afterwards?—I am sorry I cannot state that correctly.

Will you state the year?—I do not know the dates, because they were both the subject of conversation before they took place.

Can you state the date of your commission appointing you in the commissariat?—I was first in the store department of the commissariat, previous to my going, and after I went to South America; and I was transferred to the Account Department on my going out with Sir Arthur Wellesley.

Do you know the precise date of your first commission from the Treasury appointing you an assistant commissary of stores and provisions?—I think it was in June or July 1805.

Do you know the names of the Lords of the Treasury by whom that commission was signed?—My commission is at Lisbon with my luggage; I cannot answer that; as I came with dispatches, it was necessary I should not encumber myself with luggage, and it is there.

Cannot you state, upon your own recollection, the name of any one of the Lords of the Treasury who signed that commission?—I cannot.

You also held a commission from the Secretary at War?—I believe that commission, was made out after my departure, and that it has never been in my possession; but I have no paper to help my recollection.

After your departure for what place?—South America.

You have stated, that you received your first commission in June or July 1805?—I believe so.

Where were you employed after that time?—In the Eastern district, Colchester and Sudbury, in Suffolk.

You have stated that Mr. Manby's commission took place before yours?—It did.

And that Mr. Manby's having the precedence over yours, was the cause of the delay in your appointment?—Yes.

Do you know the date of Mr. Manby's?—I do not; I believe it was the commencement of the year 1805, but I cannot be positive to the commission of Mr. Manby, as I never saw it.

You stated, that you were appointed, in June or July 1805, assistant commissary of stores and provision; by whom was the notification of that appointment communicated to you?—I was apprized of it a few days before it took place, by Mrs. Clarke; in consequence of which I

recollect paying the remainder of the 1000l.

In consequence of this notification being received from Mrs. Clarke, what steps did you take in order to procure the instrument which put you in possession of your appointment?—I was apprized that it was the usual Office in the Treasury, and Mr. Vernon was the gentleman, I believe, that signified it to me; I was in expectation of it every Gazette.

Do you know who Mr. Vernon is?—I believe Mr. Vernon's is the Office in the Treasury where commissions are left.

Did you understand from Mrs. Clarke, that she made her application direct to any person in the Treasury; or through what channel did you understand from her that that application was made?—To the Duke of York.

Is the committee to understand, that you gave your money to Mrs. Clarke under the belief that you had been recommended to the Treasury for this situation by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, through the influence of Mrs. Clarke?—Certainly.

From the time that you first understood that this application had been made to the Treasury, up to the time that you received this commission, did you take any steps to hasten or to expedite the object of your appointment with Mrs. Clarke, through any other channel whatever?—I did not.

Had you had any communication with any person connected with the First Lord of the Treasury, or any other gentleman then in the Treasury, on the subject of your expectations of your commission, up to the time that you came to Mr. Vernon's to take out that commission?—Never, but mentioning to Mr. Vernon my expectation.

Then you saw Mr. Vernon before you were appointed.----Certainly I know Mr. Vernon.

You saw no other person at the Treasury?---None.

Between the time in which you state you paid the premium for obtaining this commission, add the time that you actually received it, did you receive any intimation from any person connected with the Treasury, that your expectations were favourably entertained?---Mr. Vernon mentioned to me one morning when I called there, a gentleman was speaking to him; I was desired to call in five minutes; he said, "I believe you are going to be

appointed an assistant commissary," I do not know the exact term, there was a paper going up, and he said, "I have no doubt the appointment will take place, it has been signified from the Board," or some such expression.

Did you receive from Mrs. Clarke, the person whose recommendation you think procured you this situation, any information respecting the progress making towards the completion of the appointment? --I have stated what passed between Mrs. Clarke and myself respecting Mr. Manby's appointment, it was the subject of conversation afterwards; but it was not of that consequence to me as to make it the subject of particular inquiry.

What, in point of fact, was the distance of time between the money being paid by you and the appointment to the commissariat? --I cannot at all tell that.

Not whether it was in the same year? --Certainly in the same year.

Within six months? --Certainly.

I think you stated, that you had paid some sums of money to Mrs. Clarke, in expectation of getting some appointment before you paid to her the specific sum that was to lead to this appointment? --Not in expectation of getting any appointment.

For what other reason? --It was considered merely as a temporary relief to her; she was always stating, "the Duke will have more money shortly, and I will pay you;" and it was obtained from my father at my request, but with no view of any appointment.

Then is the committee to understand, that the sums of money which you paid to Mrs. Clarke, before you paid this sum for this appointment, were loans made to her without any expectation of any public employment being conferred upon you? --Certainly.

When Mr. Vernon, from whom you received the notification of your appointment, made that notification, in what terms was it made; was it verbally or in writing? --Verbally.

What were the terms of it? --"I believe, Mr. Dowler, you are going to be appointed an assistant commissary," as far as I can recollect the expression.

In what terms did Mr. Vernon intimate to you, that you were actually appointed? --The intimation was, that the appointment was in a train, not that I was actually appointed.

From whose hands, or from whom did you actually receive the warrant of your appointment? --I believe from Mr. Ver-

non; there are fees paid upon them, and I am not certain whether myself or a friend received the commission, and paid the fees or not.

You do not recollect whether you received it from Mr. Vernon's hand or not? --I do not.

Do you recollect whether you received it in a letter from Mr. Vernon? --I believe not, I am not confident, I cannot charge my memory with a circumstance which I did not consider of any consequence, at the distance of from 1805 to the present time; I am here very reluctantly; I am just arrived in England, and had but yesterday a summons to attend this House, very unexpectedly.

From the time you have received the appointment in the commissariat, to the present time, have you never ascribed your appointment to any other interest but that of Mrs. Clarke? --I stated, that Mrs. Clarke did not give me the appointment I hold, and that was the only answer I ever gave; I bought it.

Was not your Father a common-councilman of the city of London? --He was, for many years.

Did he not represent the same Ward of the city of London of which Sir Brook Watson was the Alderman? --He did.

Do you recollect a conversation that passed between yourself and me (Mr. Alderman Combe) at the top of the Haymarket, after you had received the appointment? --I recollect seeing Mr. Combe, but what occurred I cannot possibly tell.

Do you recollect this having passed, that I congratulated you upon what I had heard, as to your having received an appointment in the commissariat, and that I put the question, whether you had received it from the favour of Mrs. Clarke or the patronage and favour of Sir Brook Watson? --I have no recollection of the conversation that passed from Mr. Combe but his congratulation to me; he was on horseback; I think the horse did not stand very still, and I ran in the middle of the street, to ask Mr. Combe how he did.

Are you quite certain, that to that question you did not answer, that it was entirely by the favour of Sir Brook Watson? --Upon my honour I cannot recollect what passed, as I have before stated.

Will you undertake to say positively, that you did not at that time say it was by the favour of Sir Brook Watson? --I cannot say positively, but I state what I stated before, that Mrs. Clarke did not give me the appointment; and many

mistakes have occurred upon that, by persons supposing that I received it without having purchased it, which is the fact.

When you made the remonstrance you have stated, to Mrs. Clarke, did she endeavour to allay your apprehensions with respect to herself, by any suggestion that the Duke of York was privy to her taking money on such an occasion?—I cannot say what conversation arose, except that she was offended with my freedom.

Did you not consider Mrs. Clarke as placing a very particular confidence in you, for a long course of years?—On these occasions I thought so; but as my opinion did not accord with hers, communication very soon ceased on such subjects.

Is the committee to understand, that Mrs. Clarke did not give you any reason to think that the Duke of York knew of her taking that money?—She gave me reason always to think that the Duke of York was perfectly acquainted with it.

Do you not recollect that she transaction respecting colonel French and major Sandon was in the year 1804?—I do not recollect the time of the transaction.

Do you recollect whether it was before or after your giving Mrs. Clarke the 1000*l.* for the purchase, as you term it, of the place for you in the commissariat?—My expostulation with Mrs. Clarke on the subject of col. French, was previous to my appointment in the commissariat, I believe so, as far as my recollection goes; but I trust at this distance of time I shall be excused, if I am imperfect as to the dates.

The transaction with colonel French was in the year 1804?—I have a belief that it was so; but, not being positive, I would not venture to say that of which I am not sure.

If, from respect to Mrs. Clarke, you thought it right to remonstrate and expostulate against the transaction with colonel French in 1804, why did you yourself in 1805 bribe her with 1000*l.* to get an office for you?—Because she was peculiarly distressed for money at the moment, and because the appointment would remain a secret in my breast, and nothing but such an inquiry as this possibly have drawn it from me. The Duke of York's character and Mrs. Clarke's would never have suffered from that which unfortunately I am now obliged to communicate to this House.

Then the committee is to understand

that your only reason for remonstrating and expostulating with Mrs. Clarke, was not against the impropriety of the act, but on account of the risk of a discovery?—For both reasons, and her answer, as far as I recollect, was this: I stated to Mrs. Clarke the anxiety and trouble that it seemed to have occasioned to her in this business of colonel French's; and that I advised her by all means, to have a regular payment from the Duke of York, instead of meddling with such matters; and she told me, that he really had not the money.

Although then you might think the secret safer with you, did you not feel the impropriety of the act equally applied to your own transaction?—I was principally induced to it from the difficulty and embarrassed situation she was in at the moment I purchased the situation.

You have stated, that Mrs. Clarke was so much offended with your expostulation and remonstrances, that you saw very little of her since?—Not so frequently as before, by much.

[The following question and answer, given by the witness in the former part of his examination, were read.]

Q. "You have stated, that you remonstrated with Mrs. Clarke on this transaction; what answer did she make to you when you so remonstrated; what excuse did she offer?"—A. "This and other proceedings I frequently mentioned, and endeavoured to dissuade Mrs. Clarke from having any thing to do with them. She stated, that the Duke of York was so distressed for money that she could not bear to ask him; and that it was the only way in which her establishment could be supported. I beg leave to state, that in consequence of this, Mrs. Clarke was offended with my freedom, and I ceased to see or hear from her, for I cannot tell how long, till I think nearly my departure for South America in 1806."

(Mr. Dowler.) I beg leave to amend that; that I saw her less frequently during the interval; not so frequently as I had seen before: it produced a great deal of anger in Mrs. Clarke, my taking the liberty of giving my advice, as I have stated.

Were you personally acquainted with

Sir Brook Watson?—Not sufficiently so to bow to him even passing in the street.

Do you know whether your father was acquainted with Sir Brook Watson?—He was, but not intimately, not on terms of particular intimacy; he dined with him once a year with the common-councilmen of the Ward, that was the utmost intimacy I know of subsisting between them.

Did you never hear your father say that Sir Brook Watson had interceded, or would intercede, to procure you a situation under Government?—Never.

You have stated that besides the 1000*l.* you paid Mrs. Clarke, you paid her large sums at different times; can you state the whole amount of the sums you have paid to Mrs. Clarke at those different times?—I cannot recollect the amount of them, but I recollect particularly that I paid 170*l.* or guineas for a vis-a-vis to captain Warner, who was going abroad, and she told me she should have the money in from the Duke of York in a few days to pay me.

Did they amount altogether to 1000*l.*?—I am unable to state, I kept no account.

What is the amount of the pay with the emoluments of the office which you hold?—In England, on home staff, the pay of an assistant commissary is fifteen shillings a day, with various deductions.

Is that the whole emolument?—There is an allowance for lodging when you are not in barracks or billeted, but that ceases if you are billeted.

What were the emoluments of the office which you held before your last promotion, when you first obtained the situation under Government?—The first office was that of assistant commissary of stores, the emoluments of which I have stated.

What do the emoluments of the present situation which you hold amount to?—There is an extra five shillings, called Treasury Pay, given to the officers of the commissariat on foreign service, subject to the deductions of income tax, and others that are usual.

Did you obtain that promotion or change of your situation from any interest on the part of any body, or was it granted without application to any body?—It was granted on my application to Mr. Harrison, in consequence, I would take the liberty of adding, of my stating to Mr. Harrison that I had suffered in my health from being in South America; I

did not wish to avoid foreign service, but was unable to go through the fatigue of the store department; but that if their Lordships thought proper, I conceived myself able, and was willing, to undertake that of the account department. Mr. Harrison replied, I will see about it. He went out of his office, and returned in a few moments, and said he could see no objection, if it was not objectionable to the person going at the head of the department. The pay of the two departments is the same.

Do not you conceive it probable, that from the respectable situation your father held in the corporation of the city of London, you might be likely to have several friends who interceded with Government for the office to which you were first appointed?—I believe not.

You have stated your belief, that the Duke of York was acquainted with the circumstance of Mrs. Clarke taking this money; can you state what circumstances induce you to entertain that belief?—The assurance of Mrs. Clarke.

You know of no other circumstances but the declaration of Mrs. Clarke, to induce you to that opinion; no circumstances have occurred to corroborate that opinion?—With respect to the money of course I cannot, but she said I should be gazetted very shortly, and I was so.

So that that opinion which you have given to the house was founded solely on the declaration of Mrs. Clarke, without any other corroborating circumstance?—Of course I had no communication with the Duke of York, and it was her declaration alone which led me to believe that he knew it, and my subsequent appointment.

Did you ever tell Mr. Vernon at the Treasury, at the time you received your appointment, that you owed it to the influence of Mrs. Clarke, or at any time before, that you expected it from her interest?—I do not recollect having any conversation with Mr. Vernon upon that subject.

Were you not, previous to your appointment, ever introduced to one of the Secretaries of the Treasury, or some other gentleman there?—I never was introduced to either of the Secretaries of the Treasury, to my recollection; I have not the knowledge of the person of any one of the gentlemen who were then Secretaries of the Treasury.

Or one of the chief clerks?—Not to my recollection.

Before you received your appointment

from the Treasury, were you not referred to the comptrollers of army accounts, to be examined as to your fitness to be a commissary?—I was.

Do you recollect what interval there was between that reference and your appointment?—I do not.

From whom did you receive the letter of reference to the comptrollers?—I am not certain, but I recollect the circumstances of my going to the comptrollers office; I saw the secretary, Mr. Fauquier I think his name was, gave me the usual questions which were put, which I was to answer on a sheet of paper, what my habits of life had been, my knowledge of business, and so on: those I answered; and he said the comptrollers were not then sitting, but if I was required further, he would let me know.

Do you know whether you received that letter from Mr. Vernon?—I did not.

State to the committee in what situation on the Commissariat's staff you were employed immediately before you were sent on service in Portugal?—The accounts of the commissary general were not made up, or rather my accounts, which are the last, having been kept at Buenos Ayres after the departure of the army, having been sent there to pay for the supply of the army and the navy on their return home; and I was apprized by Mr. Bullock, that I was placed on half pay, which could be but a few weeks previous to my departure for Portugal; and the day previous to my departure, I was the whole day with Mr. Bullock, finally settling our accounts.

You were assistant commissary, under Mr. Bullock, of stores and provisions, in the expedition to Buenos Ayres?—I was.

Not being wanted at your return, you were placed on half pay as soon as your services could be dispensed with?—I was surprised to find that I was placed on half pay, though I believe it was but for a very few weeks, because my accounts with Mr. Bullock were not settled, and I resided in London in consequence of it.

Were you placed on half pay by any order of the Treasury?—I was only apprized of it through Mr. Bullock, I do not know that it was the fact.

Do you know on what recommendation you were sent on service to Portu-

gal?—I do not, Mr. Coffin told me that he had not suggested my name.

Do you know whether Mr. Coffin, the commissary general, was called upon on the occasion of the expeditions to Portugal and Spain, to furnish the Treasury with a list of all assistant commissaries who were upon half pay, or not otherwise wanted on services in England, in order that they might be sent on service to those countries, without making fresh appointments?—Mr. Bullock called upon me at the coffee-house where I had resided, and told me he had been informed that morning, that I was put down for the expedition under Sir Arthur Wellesley; I was in bad health, and had been constantly occupied, and he knew that well; and he said, I would advise your going to the commissary general's in Great George-street, to-morrow.

When you went to the commissary general's, were you told to hold yourself in readiness for foreign service?—I think Mr. Coffin, or Mr. Morse, said to me, Well, are you ready to be sent again? I said I hope not just yet. I think Mr. Coffin came out, and said, I did not suggest your name to the Treasury, I assure you; or that Mr. Morse said, he believed that Mr. Coffin had not done so.

Had you made no application or interest to go upon this service?—Certainly not, except that which I made to Mr. Harrison, finding I was appointed to the Store Department.

Up to the period that you applied to Mr. Harrison, requesting that you might be changed from the department of stores to the department of the accounts, had you any reason, except that you could perform it with more satisfaction; did you consider it any promotion in the service?—Certainly not, for I believe it is certain that there is a greater chance of promotion in the store department, from its activity, and that activity being in the eye of the Commander in Chief, than being in the account department.

Before you were in the commissaries department, what was your profession of life?—I was a long time, after my father quitted London and quitted business, without any kind of occupation; my father's liberality rendered it unnecessary for me for some time previous to my appointment.

Before you were appointed to the commissariat, did you not follow the business of a stock-broker?—Some years previous

to that, I believe in the year 1800, or 1801; I am not certain precisely as to dates.

Why did you quit that line of life, and when?—It was my father's desire; and besides that, in consequence of peace first, and afterwards the renewal of hostilities, I lost a great deal of money by the failure of different persons, and my father was constantly urging me to quit it, as a very hazardous and dangerous employment.

Then your resignation of that profession was after the breaking out of hostilities?—I am pretty sure it was.

How soon after did you pay 1000*l.* to Mrs. Clarke for this situation?—My father paid it; my father gave me the money for it.

Was that the only reason assigned for your leaving your business of a stock-broker, or was it not from embarrassed circumstances in the alley?—I was invited to stay in the Stock Exchange by some of the members, but my father would not consent to it.

Did you pay all your differences?—I paid my last shilling, and involved myself considerably.

Did you pay all your differences?—I have never seen the paper, nor my books of the Stock Exchange, because they were delivered immediately into the hands of the committee; they were requested to be examined, and to this moment I have not received them back. All the differences would be that which you lose by the failure of others; and among others, E. P. Solomons and Mr. Cope were deficit to the amount of five or six thousand pounds to me, which was the cause of my leaving the Stock Exchange.

Have you paid the debts due from you, at the time of your quitting the Stock Exchange?—Certainly not, because these are debts due from me in point of honor, as it is a place where many of the transactions are not legal; these are due from me; they came suddenly on me; and I believe they are the only transactions that I had with those persons.

Do you recollect at what time your quitting the Stock Exchange took place?—The date I cannot tell; it was the time of the failure of Mr. E. P. Solomons and Mr. Cope.

It is a pretty important event in your life; do not you recollect when it occurred?—No; not unless I had my papers; I was endeavouring to recollect this

morning; but I have not a particle of paper here; I expect my things from Lisbon; and I could tell if I had my banker's book.

You have stated, that you had at various times lent money to Mrs. Clarke; had you lent any money to Mrs. Clarke previous to your quitting the Stock Exchange?—I do not believe I had.

Had you given any money to Mrs. Clarke, previous to your quitting the Stock Exchange?—I do not believe that I had.

Were you acquainted with Mrs. Clarke previous to your quitting the Stock Exchange?—Certainly.

For how long?—I must refer to the former answer I have made, that I had known Mrs. Clarke several years.

Do you recollect the first time you either lent or gave any money to Mrs. Clarke?—I do not.

How long ago might it be, two or three or four years ago?—I wish I could answer the question, but it is impossible; I have not any recollection upon the subject that can be called accurate, or near it.

Was it all in one year, or in different years?—Of the 1000*l.* 200*l.* was first given her, and afterwards the 800*l.*

Were these the only sums that you ever lent her?—I have stated before, that I have lent her sums at different times; which I had always been assured would be repaid, amounting to a considerable sum, which I cannot recollect exactly, but which never were repaid.

Do you mean to state, that you lent various sums of money to a considerable amount, expecting them to be repaid, and yet have no recollection of what they were?—Except the 170 guineas for the vis-a-vis, I have no recollection of the precise sums.

Do you mean to state, that they were loans to Mrs. Clarke?—Yes.

Had you any security for those sums of money that you lent to her?—None.

Did you take any memorandum of the sums that you lent to her?—I am pretty sure not.

And those sums were to a considerable amount, at various times, for which you took no memorandum?—I have taken none.

You arrived from Portugal on Thursday last?—Yes.

Have you seen Mrs. Clarke since your return from Portugal?—Yes.

When did you see Mrs. Clarke, since your return from Portugal ?—On Sunday last.

Have you seen her since ?—I saw her just now, in the Witness's room.

Was any body with Mrs. Clarke when you saw her ?—I waited upon her to request that I might not be called upon as a witness ; seeing the circumstance of colonel French's levy in the newspaper, I saw her address in the newspaper.

Was any body with Mrs. Clarke when you called upon her ?—Nobody but a young lady or two.

What conversation passed between Mrs. Clarke and you, when you called upon her ?—I lamented the situation in which I found her placed, as to the notoriety of this, and that I had always told her I was fearful it would become known ; and she said the Duke of York, to the best of my recollection, had driven her to it by not paying her debts, and not being punctual in the annuity, as she termed it, that she was to receive from him.

She told you that the Duke of York had driven her to this proceeding, by not paying her debts, and not being punctual in the annuity that she was to receive from him ?—I do not know that she said he had driven her to it ; my conversation was as short as possible, merely to request that I might not be called upon.

Had you seen Mrs. Clarke before you went to Portugal, in the course of last summer ?—Yes.

Frequently ?—I cannot positively state how frequently.

Do you recollect what was the last time you lent or gave her money ?—I do not indeed.

Have you lent or given her any money since the time of your appointment to the commissariat ?—Upon my word I cannot recollect ; if it has been, it must be very trifling.

Can you positively assert, that neither you nor any other person connected with you, solicited Sir Brook Watson to support the interest which you supposed to be making for you at the Treasury, to procure the appointment in the commissariat department ?—Never to my knowledge.

Did you know that Sir Brook Watson was frequently consulted at the Treasury in making out commissariat departments ?—I was not acquainted with that circumstance ; but I was not at all known and I did not even how to Sir Brook

Watson if we met ; I was not on sufficiently good terms with Sir Brook Watson to think he would aid me in the appointment ; on the contrary, when I waited on him, having received my commission, he did not seem to know me, and ordered me to depart the next morning.

Can you say whether Sir Brook Watson knew that interest was making in your favour at the Treasury for that appointment ?—I know nothing of that circumstance.

Can you positively say that Sir Brook Watson did not, to the best of your knowledge, make any application to assist with his recommendation the interest making for your appointment ?—I believe to the best of my knowledge, that he did not aid me in procuring the appointment.

Have you always and uniformly represented that Mrs. Clarke was the author of your appointment ?—I avoided saying any thing upon the subject as much as possible.

Did you ever at any time say that you owed your appointment to Sir Brook Watson ?—I have not any recollection of saying so, to the best of my belief ; but it is hardly possible to recollect circumstances of such long standing ; I always, to shield Mrs. Clarke and to prevent any suspicion, said, that she did not give me the appointment, and therefore I confine myself to the truth intentionally ; I gave that answer when I was pressed by persons who knew me ; they might conjecture, but I always avoided the question as much as possible, and few persons took the liberty of asking me.

If you ever said you owed your appointment to Sir Brook Watson, could you ever have forgotten it ?—The errors of memory are so great, that I cannot positively speak to such a thing, but I should imagine I never did say so ; trusting to one's recollection at a length of time is a very arduous task.

Do you admit, that you might have said to some person or other that you owed your appointment to Sir Brook Watson, and have forgotten that you said so ?—I do not think that I ever said so ; but I do not pledge myself to say that I never did say so ; but I do not believe it.

Do you admit, that you might have said to some person or other that you owed your appointment to Sir Brook Watson, and have forgotten that you said so ?—I have answered that question to the best of my knowledge.

WILLIAM HUSKISSON, Esq. a member of the House, attending in his place, was examined as follows :

I believe you were Secretary of the Treasury in the months of May, June, and July in the year 1805 ?—I was.

Will you acquaint the Committee what is the course of application for appointments of this kind to the Treasury ; and whether you recollect any application either of Mr. Richard Manby, or of the gentleman who has just been examined ? —The course of application for appointments of this nature, and all other appointments in the gift of the Treasury, as far as I know, is this : that an application is either made directly to the First Lord of the Treasury or the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or more indirectly to those persons through the channel of one of the Secretaries of the Treasury, or the private Secretaries, of those persons : sometimes, nay frequently, applications are made verbally either to the First Lord of the Treasury or to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who makes a memorandum of the application, and it is then noted in the memorandum-book kept by his private Secretary, or communicated to the Secretary of the Treasury, to be noted in a memorandum book kept there : If any application is made for an appointment on official grounds, that is made certainly in a different shape ; it would then be presented to the Board of Treasury in the shape of a memorial, or some official document which would go through the regular course of official business ; of that nature are recommendations for promotions for commissaries, or any other servants of the public, who having distinguished themselves, receive recommendations from the superior under whom they have served : any document of the latter description, I believe, would be forthcoming in the Treasury ; but as to any application for an appointment, I know no instance of such a paper being considered an official application or register, or any public note made of it : in consequence of that, I do not believe that the most diligent search into the records of the Treasury will afford any trace of the quarter or of the manner in which this person was recommended to his appointment, whether the application was made to myself to be communicated to the then First Lord of the Treasury, or made to my then colleague in office, or to any other person who had access to the First Lord of the Treasury, or

whether it was made to the First Lord of the Treasury himself, I am altogether ignorant : I certainly have not the least recollection of this person being recommended ; and until he stated to the Committee this evening that he was an assistant commissary, I did not know that there was such a person upon the Staff ; upon his stating the circumstance, and that he purchased the commission from Mrs. Clarke, my attention was of course called to his evidence ; I then took the name of the witness, and I have recalled to my recollection, that a person of that name had been directed to proceed to Portugal, to serve in the commissariat there ; and that he was directed for this reason, that when a very large force was proceeding to Portugal and to Spain, it of course became necessary, on the communication of that circumstance from the Secretary of State, to provide a commissariat Staff adequate to the amount of the army going to serve in those countries : I communicated this to the commissary general and the comptrollers of army accounts, and desired they would furnish me with a complete list of all the Commissaries who were either not absolutely wanted in the service of England, or being on half pay might be sent : in the list so sent, I must have found the name of this gentleman, and I can state that with the more confidence, because extensive as the army was, and numerous as the commissariat, there was not any one fresh officer appointed, the whole were taken either from the half pay of the commissariat as I have stated, or from persons who in consequence of the reduction of the force in this country, it was conceived might be spared for foreign service. I am confident I never saw Mr. Dowler till I saw him at the bar ; I certainly do not recollect any one circumstance connected with his appointment : I do not know when it took place, nor can I give any other account, than that which I have now given. I know that Mr. Manby holds an appointment in the commissariat, because finding him upon half pay he was directed to take charge of a district in England from which another commissary was sent on foreign service ; but I cannot recollect whether Mr. Manby was appointed during the time I held the situation of Secretary to the Treasury, or at any other period. I am equally ignorant as to the circumstances which led to his appointment, and of the quarter from which he was re-

commended, as of the person who has been examined.

Do you recollect Mr. Adams being appointed a commissioner of the Lottery?—I do recollect his being appointed a commissioner of the Lottery, when he was private Secretary to Mr. Pitt, at the time he was First Lord of the Treasury.

WILLIAM STURGES BOURNE, Esq. a member of the House, attending in his place, was examined, as follows:

You were Secretary of the Treasury in the months of May, June, and July, in the year 1805?—I was.

Will you acquaint the committee whether you recollect any application, either of Mr. Richard Manby or of the gentleman who has just been examined?—After the statement which has just been made, it will be only necessary for me to state, that I never saw Mr. Dowler, till I saw him at the bar to-night. I do not recollect any application being made to me on the subject of this appointment, and am totally unacquainted with the circumstances respecting it.

Mr. JOHN GRANT was called in, and examined by the Committee, as follows:

Were you agent for colonel French's Levy?—I was.

Do you know what agreement existed between colonel French and captain Sandon, with regard to the Levy?—That it was a joint concern.

Do you mean by a joint concern, that they were to stand in equal proportion of gain or loss?—I do.

Do you of your own knowledge know through whose influence it was that colonel French first obtained his Lettter of Service?—I have no further knowledge as to that fact, than what was told me by colonel French and captain Sandon.

Will you relate what colonel French and captain Sandon told you?—They told me that they were to have a Levy, and were to get it through a friend, which friend at that time I did not know, but before the Letter of Service came out, I was acquainted that it was through a Mrs. Clarke.

Did you know from them that they gained the Detter of Service through the medium of that friend then unknown to you?—They told me so.

Do you recollect that during the progress of the Levy, any alteration was ap-

plied for in the original terms of the Levy through the same medium, Mrs. Clarke?—I do know that an alteration was applied for; they applied, but I cannot say that that was through the same medium.

State what that alteration was.—I cannot immediately state it from recollection, but it will appear upon the Levee, which was issued from the War-office in consequence.

A Letter sanctioning the alteration was issued from the War-office in consequence of an application, but through what medium you do not know?—No.

Did you ever hear colonel French or captain Huxley Sandon say by what means they had obtained that alteration?—I in fact knew the means, because it was a Letter written applying for such an alteration.

To whom was the Letter addressed?—I understood to the Commander in Chief.

From colonel French and captain Sandon?—Yes.

Can you recollect that any other alteration in the Levy was made?—I cannot charge my memory with any more than one.

Was there any alteration with respect to boys?—I think that was in the original Letter of Service; I cannot be certain as to that; but it was either in the original Letter of Service or in the amendment.

Were you acquainted with the terms on which Mrs. Clarke's influence was obtained by colonel French and captain Huxley Sandon?—I did understand at first that she was to have 500*l.* or guineas; but afterwards I understood there was some other alteration, which was to allow a guinea for every man raised.

Do you know that any sum or sums of money were paid in consequence of that last agreement to Mrs. Clarke?—I have been told so; but know nothing of it myself.

Were you told so by colonel French or captain Huxley Sandon?—By both.

You were told both by colonel French and captain Huxley Sandon, that Mrs. Clarke received payments according to the last agreement of a guinea a man in addition to the 500 guineas originally contracted for?—I cannot say whether it was upon the first or last agreement, but that she received several sums.

Do you know that she received several sums subsequent to the agreement you speak of, of a guinea a man?—I do not know at what period she received any

sum; nor do I speak from my knowledge of her receiving any, but only from what I was informed by colonel French and captain Huxley Sandon.

Did you as agent to the Levy pay any sum of money to her or to any other person?—To her none; but to several others very large sums.

Do you recollect paying a draft of 200l. drawn in favour of Mr. Corri, by captain Huxley Sandon?—I accepted such a draft, and it was paid by my banker.

The amount of that was placed to the Levy account?—To the Levy account.

Have you ever understood or been told by colonel French or captain Sandon, that Mrs. Clarke had received very considerable sums for her influence on the Levy account?—I have.

Did they ever either one or the other of them tell you, or have you reason to know, the amount of the different sums paid to her on your account?—I know nothing of my own self; but they have mentioned to me the sum, I think of 1700l.

Did you ever hear colonel French or captain Sandon complain of Mrs. Clarke having disappointed them in any of their applications on the subject?—I do not know that they ever made any others to her.

Did you ever hear colonel French or captain Sandon complain of Mrs. Clarke having disappointed them in any of their applications on that subject?—I cannot call any such thing to my memory; it does not occur to me at present.

Do you recollect colonel French and captain Sandon to have expressed themselves satisfied with the exertions Mrs. Clarke had made in their favour?—No.

Do you recollect that colonel French ever applied to you, respecting the loan of 5000l. that was to be raised for the Commander in Chief?—He did mention to me that he wished to afford the Duke such an accommodation.

Did colonel French desire you to take any steps towards procuring the money?—No.

Did he state to you his reason for wishing to accommodate the Commander in Chief with that sum?—No.

But you recollect that colonel French spoke to you, respecting the raising of such a sum of money for the Commander in Chief?—I do; that he asked him to lend it to him for the purpose.

Will you as nearly as you can recollect

state what passed upon the subject?—I do not recollect any particulars that passed, further than his asking me to lend him such a sum of money for that purpose; as to the particular words I cannot possibly recollect.

You took no steps whatever for raising the money?—None.

Did you state to colonel French that it could not be done?—I told colonel French that under the heavy advance I already was for the levy, I certainly could not do it with convenience.

Do you recollect that colonel French suggested, that this loan of 5000l. was to be advanced, provided the arrears due from government on the Levy account were paid up?—No such condition or provision was stated; but it was observed, that if that should be recovered it might form a part of it.

Was it colonel French who made that observation?—I really cannot recollect whether it was from colonel French or from myself.

Then the mode of accommodating the Duke of York was agitated between you?—If that may be called a mode, it certainly was.

Do you mean to say, that if the sum due from Government to colonel French on account of the levy was paid up, the Duke of York might on that event have been accommodated?—No, certainly not.

Was any application made to your knowledge by the Duke of York, for the paying up of the sums due on the levy?—Not that I know of.

Did colonel French ever tell you such application was to be made or had been made?—Colonel French did promise that he would memorial the Duke upon it.

Did you say that if the money was paid up, the 5000l. was to be lent to him?—No.

Then you mean merely to state, that if the money due on account of the levy was paid, that on that event you would have been able to have met colonel French's wishes, and to have made the advances to the Duke of York?—No; I never mentioned any such idea nor took it into consideration.

I thought you said, that there being so much due from colonel French on the account of the levy, you could not meet his wishes upon that subject?—That did not relate to what was due from the War Office, but to a large sum still due from colonel French and captain Sandon;

which they had expended perhaps in other ways, and which sum they are still indebted to me a very large amount.
[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

[The witness was again called in.]
Do you recollect colonel French complaining of other parties having larger bounties than were allowed to his levy, and that that hurt his recruiting very much?—He did mention, that he met recruiting parties wherever he went; but as to the bounty being larger or not, I cannot undertake to say that he did.

It is understood that colonel French and captain Sandon had at one time thirteen guineas, and at another time nineteen; at what period was the sum advanced from the thirteen to the nineteen?—I cannot speak particularly as to the period; but I think it was in May 1804; if the letter of service is referred to, that will shew it distinctly.

Did colonel French tell you whether that advance was procured through the medium of Mrs. Clarke?—No.

Do you recollect that colonel French ever told you that through the influence of Mrs. Clarke, he had obtained permission to have his recruits passed nearer the places where they were recruited than before?—No.

[The Witness was directed to withdraw.]

Mrs. MARY ANN CLARKE was called in and addressed to the committee, as follows:

I feel myself so very unwell, and so very much fatigued, that it is impossible for me to be examined this evening; I have been waiting here eight hours, and I am quite exhausted with the fatigue; my feelings have been very much harassed during the time.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

[The witness was again called in.]

[The chairman informed Mrs. Clarke, that it was the pleasure of the committee that her examination should

proceed, and that a chair should be provided for her accommodation,
(Mrs. Clarke.) The chair will not take the fatigue off my mind.

[The Witness was directed to withdraw.]

WILLIAM DOWLER, Esq. was again called in, and examined by the committee, as follows:

Since you quitted this bar, have you had any communication with Mrs. Clarke?—Only to offer her refreshment, as she is very unwell; I procured a glass of wine and water for her, which I put beside her.

Have you communicated to her the substance of what passed here during your examination?—No.

How long were you in the room with Mrs. Clarke?—I imagine five or ten minutes:—the gentlemen withdrew from the room for some time and I was absent at the time: I was, in the room perhaps five or ten minutes.

Did you give Mrs. Clarke any intimation whatever of what had passed in this house?—She asked me the names of the gentlemen by whom I had been examined; and I answered that I did not know them.

What other persons were present in the room?—The whole of the witnesses I believe; she was unwell, and several gentlemen gathered round her, and asked her whether she would take refreshment.

How many witnesses are there attending?—When I say all the witnesses, I suppose there were eight or nine in the room, I cannot speak positively.

Were you apprised that you ought not to have any communication with Mrs. Clarke?—I felt so.

And acted entirely from your own feelings upon the subject?—Ycs.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

[The chairman was directed to report progress, and ask leave to sit again.]

Jovis, 9^o die Febuarii 1809.

MR. WHARTON IN THE CHAIR.

WILLIAM STURGES BOURNE, Esq. attending in his place, made the following statement:

I stated on a former night, that I had never seen the witness Mr. Dowler, and that I did not recollect that he had ever been recommended to Mr. Pitt through me; but that if such recommendation had taken place, I should probably be able to find a memorandum of it: I have since searched for such a memorandum, but I can find no trace of his having been so recommended.

WILLIAM HUSKISSON, Esq. attending in his place, made the following Statement:

I stated on the former evening that I had no knowledge of Mr. Dowler, nor no recollection of ever having seen him, or his having been recommended through me to Mr. Pitt. I certainly have now no recollection of any circumstance I had not then; in consequence of what I stated to the committee, that I should make an inquiry, I proceeded, in the first instance, to cause a careful search to be made at the Treasury, whether among the muniments of that department there was any paper to be found, or any trace of a recommendation of this gentleman; the result of that search was, that there was no such document in the Treasury. I then sent to the present commissary general, Mr. Coffin, and I desired Mr. Coffin to examine all the books of the late Sir Brook Watson, and all the papers which, in the course of office, when he succeeded Sir Brook Watson, had been placed in his care; I also desired the person who had Sir Brook Watson's private papers, his executor, to examine such papers as were in their possession; they have not been able to find, either in

the public records of the commissariat department, or among his private papers any trace of a recommendation by him, either official or private, of Mr. Dowler, to the situation he now holds; the only mention made of Mr. Dowler in the books of this department, is what I shall state presently. Having failed in this quarter I applied to Mr. Adams, Mr. Pitt's private Secretary at the time he was appointed, for any information he might possess, or any recollection he might have upon the subject. Mr. Adams had not the least recollection, as he stated and is ready to state in evidence if he is called, of any recommendation of Mr. Dowler; he states, that with respect to all private papers of Mr. Pitt, and any memorandum which might have been kept of persons who had been recommended to him for appointments whether those appointments had been conferred or not, they were in the possession of the Bishop of Lincoln, as his executor. Mr. Adams went yesterday to the town residence of the Bishop of Lincoln, the Bishop is at Buckden, and therefore he could not obtain any information there; but Mr. Adams stated to me, that before the papers of the late Mr. Pitt were removed from Downing-street to the Bishop's, all those which did not appear to be of any importance, but merely of indifference, were destroyed. Whether any memorandum of this nature were or were not, I must leave the committee to form an opinion. I also inquired of every gentleman in the Treasury, at that time, as to any knowledge they might have respecting the manner in which Mr. Dowler had been recommended; none of those, whom I have seen, profess to have any knowledge of the quarter from which he was recommended. Under these circumstances, it may per-

haps be necessary to state, if the committee wishes for any further light I can throw upon this subject, that I find upon the 29th March 1805, Sir Brook Watson, then commissary general, applied officially to the Treasury by a letter, which I hold in my hand, that three additional assistant commissaries should be appointed. If it is necessary I will read the letter. On the 5th of June 1805, Sir Brook Watson writes again to the Treasury, requesting that five additional commissaries may be appointed. But I must here observe, that by the context of the letter of the fifth of June, it appears, that his request of the 29th of March had not then been attended to ; no appointments had taken place in consequence of the former letter ; that would be, therefore, five in the whole : and he presses their immediate appointment. On the 6th of July, he stated the necessity of one more, in consequence of one being in ill health. In consequence of these requisitions of Sir Brook Watson, it appears that on the 15th of June I was directed by the Lords of the Treasury to write a letter to the comptrollers of army accounts. This is the first trace I can find of Mr. Dowler. This letter it may be necessary, perhaps, I should read to the committee.

[Mr. Huskisson read the letter.]

“Treasury Chambers,
June 15th, 1805.”

“Gentlemen,

“The lords commissioners of his Majesty’s Treasury intending to recommend to his Majesty, William Dowler, gentleman, for the situation of assistant commissary on the home establishment, if he shall be found properly qualified for that service ; I am commanded by my lords, to desire you will accordingly examine into his fitness and sufficiency, and report to this board, the result of such enquiry.

“I am, &c.

“Wm Huskisson.”

“Comprs. Army Accounts.”

With respect to appointments of this nature none are made without referring to the comptrollers of army accounts, to examine into the fitness of the person ;

it therefore becomes necessary, in case my colleague or myself were directed to prepare a commission for such a person, to put him into this course of examination, as preliminary to granting him such an appointment. In consequence of this reference to the comptrollers, a report was received from them, which it may be also necessary to read : this report was on the 3d of July.

[Mr. Huskisson read the letter.]

“(No 175.)”

“Comptrollers Office,
3d July, 1805.”

“My Lords,

“Mr. Huskisson having by his letter of the 15 ultimo, signified to us your Lordship’s commands, that we should examine into the fitness and sufficiency of Mr. W. Dowler for the situation of assistant commissary on the home establishment, and report to your Lordships the result of such inquiry :— We have been attended by Mr. Dowler ; and having proposed such questions as we conceived necessary for him to answer in writing, we report to your Lordships that, in answer to our questions, Mr. Dowler states himself to be thirty-two years of age, born in the parish of St. Clement Danes, London.

“That he has not hitherto served in any commissariat, but that he received a commercial education at Mr. Eaton’s in Tower-street, and for sixteen years had the management of his father’s counting-house, till he retired from business ; that he understands French and Latin ; that he is conversant in arithmetic in general, including fractions ; that not having served in the commissariat, he cannot say that he is acquainted with the forms of Returns and Vouchers, or the method of keeping and making up commissariat accounts for cash and stores : But as he has received a commercial education, and perfectly conversant in mercantile accounts, we are of opinion, that your Lordships may with propriety recommend Mr. William Dowler to His Majesty,

"for the situation of assistant commissary.

"We have the honour to be,

"My Lords,

"Your Lordship's

"most obedient

"humble servants,

"*John Martin Leake.*

"*J. Erskine.*"

"Rt. Hon. Lords comm'rs of

"his Majesty's Treasury."

Indorsed :

"(175.)"

"3d July 1805.

"Comptr's army accounts.

"On the fitness and sufficiency of

"Mr. Wm. Dowler for the

"situation of an asst. comm'y.

"on the home establishment."

"No. 3,730."

"Rec'd 4th July 1805."

"Rec'd 5 July 1805."

"Give the necessary directions for the appointment."

"*Cipriani.*"

In consequence of this report from the comptrollers, a letter was written to the Secretary at War, desiring the Secretary at War to lay before his Majesty a commission for the appointment of Mr. Dowler to be an assistant commissary on the home establishment. And here it may be necessary for me to state the course of proceeding in that respect; it is indeed in consequence of some question I put to the Witness. If a person is appointed a commissary on the home establishment, no commission issues from the Treasury, but merely a letter to the Secretary at War, desiring he would submit a commission to his Majesty: if it is necessary to send him upon foreign service, then he gets a Treasury commission, which Treasury commission entitles him (as the Witness states he had received) to five shillings additional pay in consequence of going on foreign service. The first commission then issued from the Treasury to Mr. Dowler, was when he went on foreign service, to South America, and is dated the first of November 1806; that commission is still at the Treasury, Mr. Dowler never having called for it nor taken it out. On the 27th of July, I find a letter* from my then col-

league, Mr. Bourne, stating to the commissary general that Mr. Dowler had been appointed an assistant commissary: this is all I can trace in the Treasury or in the other departments respecting this appointment. It may not be improper I should state to the committee, that I do find that, in consequence of the requisition of the commissary general for this addition of five commissaries, made in June, there were appointed on the 18th of June a Mr. Stokes, on the same day a Mr. Green, on the 10th of July Mr. William Dowler, on the 25th Mr. Richard Hill, and on the 26th Mr. Charles Pratt. It is not within my recollection at this moment, upon what recommendation, or through whose application any one of those persons was appointed; indeed, on looking over the list of the whole of the commissaries appointed during Mr. Pitt's last administration; amounting to seventeen or eighteen I find but two of whom I have any recollection; whether I shall be able to find by the recollection of others who recommended them, I cannot say. I will only state further, that I am satisfied the channel through which he was recommended, whatever it may be, was one that did not give rise to any suspicion in any body connected with the Treasury at that time, that there was any improper influence employed; and I can state that confidently for this reason, that it is the rule of the Treasury, if they have any reason to apprehend any such transaction, to direct the comptrollers to whom they refer the parties (and the comptrollers have a power) to examine upon oath as to such a fact. I could produce proof, if that is necessary of such an inquiry being directed within these six months as to a person in the commissariat. I merely state this, because not finding any reference to such an inquiry being directed, I am sure that no suspicion of any such circumstance was in the mind of any person connected with the Treasury. I have no recollection, nor do I know even now, of my own knowledge, through what quarter Mr. Manby was recommended. I have learned from a Right Honourable Friend of mine, who was then one of the Lords of the Treasury, that he was the person applied to, to mention Mr. Manby to Mr. Pitt. If I had been able to trace in the same manner respecting this gentleman, I would have informed the committee.

* "(Copy)

"Treasury Chambers,
July 27th, 1805."

"Sir,

"I am commanded by the Lords
"Commissioners of His Majesty's
"Treasury to acquaint you, that
"they have directed the Secretary at
"War to submit a Warrant to His
"Majesty for appointing William
"Dowler, Esq. to be an Assistant
"Commissary of Stores and Provi-
"sions to the Forces, from the 10th
"instant, at the rate of 15s. a day.

"I am, &c.

"W. S. Bourne."

"Comm^y Gen^l Sir Brook Watson."

Mrs. MARY ANN CLARKE was called
in, and examined by the Committee,
as follows :

Did you know colonel French ?—Mrs.
Clarke. I have been very much insulted.
I knew I should be protected when I sent
for the proper Gentleman. I sent for the
Serjeant at Arms to conduct me in : it
was before I got into the Lobby.

Did you know colonel French ?—Yes,
I did.

Do you recollect whether he applied
to you in the year 1804, to use your in-
fluence with the Commander in Chief, to
have a levy of men for the army ?—He
applied to me, but I cannot recollect the
year.

Do you recollect that he applied to you
to use your influence with the Comman-
der in Chief, to have a levy of men for
the army ?—Yes, I do.

Do you recollect if colonel French of-
fered you any pecuniary advantages for
using your influence ?—Yes, I do ; or I
should not have mentioned his name.

Do you recollect what those offers
were ?—No, I do not.

Do you recollect any part of the offer
that colonel French made ?—I have seen
all the papers ; but if I was to be guided
by them, I should not guess nearer the
thing itself than from my own memory ;
I cannot recollect the time nor the con-
ditions.

Do you recollect that colonel French
entered into any conditions with you ?—
Yes, I do.

Did those conditions imply, that you
were to receive a pecuniary reward for
your influence with the Commander in
Chief ?—Certainly.

Did you, in consequence of this, apply
to the Commander in Chief, and request

that colonel French might be allowed to
have a levy ?—Certainly.

Did you state to the Commander in
Chief, that you were to have any pecu-
niary advantages if colonel French was
allowed to have a levy ?—Yes, cer-
tainly.

Did the Commander in Chief promise
you, after such application, that colo-
nel French should have a levy ?—Yes, he
did.

Did you, in consequence of colonel
French having such levy, receive any
sums of money from him or any other
person on that account ?—Yes.

Can you state any particular sums that
were paid to you on that account, and
by whom ?—I recollect having one sum,
but I cannot tell whether it was colonel
French or captain Sandon, of 500 guin-
eas, bank notes, making up the sum of
guineas ; and I paid 500 pounds of it on
account to Birkett, for a service of plate,
and His Royal Highness paid the remain-
der by his own bills ; I fancy His Royal
Highness told me so.

Do you recollect any other sum or
sums that you received ?—Yes, but I
cannot speak to the amount of them. I
fancy that Mr. Dowler was by, when
I received the money I paid for the
plate.

Do you recollect that either colonel
French or captain Sandon applied to you
to prevail upon the Commander in Chief,
to make any alterations from the original
terms of the levy ?—They teased me
every day, and I always told His Royal
Highness, or gave him colonel French's
notes ; but I cannot tell what it was
about, for I never gave myself the trou-
ble to read them. I was not aware of
what they always asked me or wanted,
but His Royal Highness always under-
stood it, I believe.

Do you recollect, that during the pro-
gress of the levy, any loan was to have
been made to the Commander in Chief,
by colonel French ?—No, no loan by col-
onel French.

Do you recollect that any loan was to
have been made to the Commander in
Chief, arising out of the levy, or con-
nected with the levy ?—Colonel French
told me, that if His Royal Highness
would pass the accounts which had
been some time standing, and which col-
onel French and his Agent had every
reason to expect to have been passed be-
fore, and which were all very correct, he
would accommodate him with 5000l. upon

proper security being given, at the regular interest.

Did you speak to the Commander in Chief upon this subject?—Yes, I did.

State what further you know upon that point—I believe that his Royal Highness applied as far as was proper in him, and he could not command the money from the different offices, or the office where it was to be paid, and the thing dropped; he has no business whatever with money, and perhaps he was rather delicate on that subject of pressing, when he expected to receive the 5000*l.* on loan, and where it might be publicly known afterwards.

How often have you seen Mr. Dowler since he arrived in England?—Once, and the other night, till he was called in here; I have not seen him since.

Then you have seen Mr. Dowler but twice since his arrival in England?—Certainly not.

Did you inform colonel Wardle of the details of the transaction relating to colonel French's levy?—Yes, I did of some part; of the best part, but not of all that Mr. Dowler has mentioned, by what I saw by the papers; I have had no communication by note or otherwise with him, or any one connected with this business, since I left the House the other night; I have only seen two men since; General Clavering has called twice to-day, begging that he might not be brought forward, but I would not see him; and another gentleman, whose name I will mention hereafter, and what he came upon.

How long have you been acquainted with Mr. Dowler?—As I have seen the papers, it is almost useless to ask me that, because I might agree with him.

How long have you been acquainted with Mr. Dowler?—Eight, nine, or ten years; I cannot say which.

Have you not at various times received sums of money from Mr. Dowler?—Some few sums.

Can you recollect the particulars of any of the sums, or the amount of the whole, which you may have received from Mr. Dowler?—I can speak particularly as to receiving a thousand pounds for his situation.

Was that 1000*l.* which you received for his situation, the last sum of money you received from Mr. Dowler?—No.

Was it the first you had ever received from Mr. Dowler?—I cannot speak particularly as to that.

Do you owe Mr. Dowler any money?

—I never recollect my debts to gentlemen.

Do you owe Mr. Dowler any money?—I do not recollect, nor can recognise any debt to him.

Have you not frequently recognised debts to Mr. Dowler, and promised to have them paid?—I only recollect one, where I had two or three carriages seized in execution, or something; I had nothing to go out of town in to Weybridge; I sent a note to Mr. Dowler's lodgings, and begged he would buy or procure me a carriage immediately; he did so in a few hours, and I told him his Royal Highness would pay him hereafter for it; his Royal Highness told me that he would do so for it, or he would recollect him in some way.

Did you inform Mr. Dowler of that answer of his Royal Highness?—Yes, I did.

Are you positive of that?—O, quite so.

Try to recollect yourself, and answer positively, whether you were not in the habit of receiving money from Mr. Dowler prior to the money given for his appointment?—I am perfectly collected at present, and I cannot recollect any thing of that sort ever happening. I am very equal to answer any thing now which is asked me by this honourable House.

Do you recollect seeing Mr. Corri at your house on the 6th of January last?—I have seen him twice at my house.

In the month of January?—I cannot recollect the month; it is not long since.

What other persons were at your house on the first occasion that you saw Mr. Corri?—I found Mr. Corri at my house one day, in consequence of a note I had sent to him to procure me a box at the Opera, to treat with my lawyer, Mr. Comrie, about one; it was very near dinner-time when I found him there; I could not do less than ask him to dine with me; and afterwards he went up into the drawing-room; there was a gentleman, who was a relation of mine, who dined with us, and some young ladies.

Were that gentleman and these young ladies the only persons with whom Mr. Corri was in company at your house on that day?—I believe one or two came in, in the course of the evening.

Who were the one or two?—I do not at this moment recollect; if you will ask me exactly their names, and make the question pointed, I will answer it; they were my friends, no doubt; but I believe only one came in.

Who was that one?—A friend.
What was his name?—If you will tell me his name, I will tell you whether it was him or not.

[The Chairman informed the Witness that she must answer the question.]

It was colonel Wardle.

Was colonel Wardle the only other person that came that evening?—And my relation.

Do you recollect having received a second visit from Mr. Corri at your house some time after this?—Yes; he brought two boys to sing to me.

State the names of all the men who met Mr. Corri at your house that evening.—If I did so, I should not have a decent man call on me during the whole of this time.

[The Chairman informed the witness she must answer the question.]

Am I obliged to answer the question?—If I am, I do not wish to shelter myself.

[The Chairman informed the witness, that it was her duty to answer the question proposed to her.]

Must I, without appealing to you?

[Chairman.—If any improper questions are proposed, the Committee will take notice of them, and prevent their being put.

No one has yet done that to me.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

[The witness was again called in, and was informed by the Chairman, that if any question should be put, which she thought improper to be answered, she was at liberty to appeal to the Chairman, whether that question should be answered or not; and that with respect to the last question put to her, the Committee expected that she should answer that directly or positively.]

State the names of all the men who met Mr. Corri at your house that evening.—Captain Thompson, colonel Wardle, and a newspaper man, whose name I really do not recollect; I never saw him but twice before; but he answered exactly to the description I read in the paper, as given by Mr. Corri; I shall know tomorrow; it begins with Mac.

Was the name Macallum?—Yes.

Did you represent any of those persons to Mr. Corri, under a false name?—No. I told him one was a member, which was very true.

You did not tell him that it was Mr.

Mellish, a member?—No, it was his own mistake.

Which of the three persons was it, that you introduced to Mr. Corri, and represented as a member?—Mr. Wardle.

Do you recollect in what sums you received the 1000l. that Mr. Dowler gave you for his place?—Perfectly well.

State them.—200l. first, and 800l. afterwards, in one sum, which his father came up to town to sell out of the funds.

Was not that 200l. paid to you before the appointment had been obtained?—A few days.

You have stated, that you do not accurately recollect how long you have been acquainted with Mr. Dowler, whether eight, or nine, or ten years?—Exactly so.

Cannot you recollect whether it was eight or ten years?—No, I do not think I can.

Were you acquainted with Mr. Dowler before you lived in Gloucester-place?—Yes, I was, some years.

Were you acquainted with him before you lived in Tavistock-place?—Yes; I was.

Did you never receive any money from Mr. Dowler, while you were living in Tavistock-place?—No.

Do you recollect your ever having received any money, before you received the 200l. part of the 1000l. from Mr. Dowler?—No, I do not recollect that I had.

Do you recollect having received any money since the 1000l. except the money for the carriage?—I think once or twice I have, speaking from my recollection.

Did you receive the money for the carriage, or did he pay for the carriage?—He paid for it, and he sent the carriage in within the space of two hours. He bought it of a colonel Shipley.

Did he pay for it?—Yes, certainly.

He did not give you the money to pay for it, but paid for it himself?—Yes.

Do you recollect any other sums of money you received from him subsequent to that respecting the carriage?—Only the other two sums of 800l. and 200l.

Were they before the carriage or afterwards?—Before.

Then are those the only three instances of your receiving money from Mr. Dowler, the 200l. and 800l. and the money for the carriage?—I cannot speak

to any exact sum, but I think he has once or twice paid something for me to my housekeeper; when she has told him something that was distressing, he has given her money to pay for things, when his Royal Highness was not in the way; it has not come to my knowledge sometimes for a week afterwards; but those were marked things, the other things.

Was Mr. Dowler in the habit of seeing you very frequently?—Not very frequently, but when he had lodgings in London: about the time of col. French's levy he was.

Did you see Mr. Dowler, after he came from examination at this bar, the last night of examination?—Not the last time he was examined, but before.

Upon his retiring from the bar?—Never since.

After his first examination here?—Yes, I did.

Did any thing pass between you and Mr. Dowler respecting his examination, when he returned?—Certainly not about money concerns; he only mentioned to some gentlemen who were present, the conduct of one or two of the members, who he thought harassed him very much, and put questions very distressing to his feelings on private occurrences, that had nothing to do with the question pending; it was a Mr. Bootle he was speaking of; that he would rather give (I think his expression was) every guinea he was worth, than be brought before such a place again.

Did he state what he had been examined to?—He said he had been examined closely to his private concerns, he did not speak of any thing else; it was not to me, it was to this gentleman, a stranger, one of the members.

Did you ask him what he had been examined to, or make any observations as to what had passed?—I asked him who had examined him.

But not what he had been examined to?—No.

How long have you been acquainted with the Duke of York?—I believe it was 1803 when he first took me under his protection.

Were you acquainted with the Duke of York before that period?—Yes, I was.

At that period he took you more immediately under his protection; had you an establishment from that time?—No, I think it was from 1804 to 1806, that the establishment commenced only in Glou-

cester-place; we were in Park-lane before, in a furnished house.

Had you any establishment of horses and carriages in Park-lane?—Only what belonged to myself.

What number of carriages had you when you lived in Gloucester-place?—I always had two.

What number of horses?—About six; sometimes eight.

What number of men-servants?—I do not know, without I went over it.

State the servants you had.—There was butler, coachman, postillion, groom, mostly a man cook, a gardener, and two footmen; from seven to nine, I do not know exactly.

To whom did the house in which you lived, belong?—To the Duke.

Who paid the expences of the establishment?—I did.

What allowance did you receive from the Duke of York for that purpose?—His Royal Highness promised me 1000l. to be paid monthly, but sometimes he could not make the payments good, which was the occasion of many distressing circumstances happening.

Was it on the bare promise of 1000l. a year, that you mounted such an establishment as you have mentioned, and with the expectation of no other means of defraying it?—His Royal Highness did not tell me what he would give me till I was in it.

When was it that His Royal Highness promised you 1000l. a year?—He began it by paying it to me.

How long did he continue to pay it regularly?—Till almost the whole time that we were together in it; for three months before His Royal Highness left me, he never gave me a guinea, though he was with me every day.

How were the monthly payments made; by His Royal Highness's own hand, or by what other means?—His Royal Highness wished me to receive it from Greenwood; but I would not subject myself to that, although it would have been more punctually paid.

How did you receive it?—From His Royal Highness.

Did you ever receive more than at the rate of a thousand a-year from His Royal Highness?—His Royal Highness, if any thing unpleasant had happened, which was always happening, would sometimes contrive to get a little more, and bring met

Do you know what is the total amount

of the sums you received from His Royal Highness, during the time you lived in Gloucester-place—Certainly not.

Were the sums you received from His Royal Highness adequate to the payment of the expences of the establishment you kept up?—I convinced His Royal Highness that it did not more than pay the servants' wages and their liveries.

Did you state that to His Royal Highness?—Many times.

What observation did he make in consequence?—I do not know that he made any observation on that; but after we had been intimate some time, he told me, that if I was clever, I should never ask him for money.

Do you remember at what period it was that His Royal Highness made that observation?—No, I do not; but it was when he had great confidence in me.

Was it before you removed to Gloucester-place?—Not till some time after.

Can you at all state what was the amount of the annual expense of your establishment?—No.

Pretty nearly?—Not the least; I cannot give a guess.

You stated in a former part of your examination, that you were going to Weybridge; had you a house at Weybridge?—Yes.

Was that your house or the Duke of York's?—It was the Duke's.

Had you a separate establishment there, or did the establishment move from Gloucester-place to Weybridge, and from Weybridge to Gloucester-place?—There was a groom there and a gardener, and two maids; the remainder of the servants waited on me when I went; I was never there but from Saturdays till Mondays, and I always took four more servants with me, sometimes five.

Did the sums of money you received in the monthly payments, and by occasional payments from the Duke of York, nearly cover the expense of your establishment?—If it had, I should never have been harassed for money as I was during the whole time I was under His Royal Highness's protection.

Do you know a person of the name of William Withers?—Yes, I do.

What is he?—He is a Sheriff's Officer.

How came you acquainted with him?—He had some business with me in his own way.

Was it in consequence of your pecuniary distresses, that you became acquainted with William Withers?—No one

would ever know a man of that description, but through that very thing.

Did you ever enter into an agreement with William Withers, for participation in any sums of money which you might receive?—Never, nor ever hinted at such a thing.

Do you recollect the first time you ever made application to the Duke of York for any thing connected with Army Promotions?—No, I do not; it was after I was in Gloucester-place.

Were the applications you had to exert your influence with the Duke of York, numerous?—Very.

Were those applications universally attended to by you?—Not always by me; if I thought they were not correct, nor proper to recommend, I mentioned it to His Royal Highness, and he told me who were proper and who were not, and then I could give my answer the next day, as from myself, whether I could listen to any thing or not; if they were improper, he told me to say I could not interfere, without saying that I had mentioned the matter to him.

Did you uniformly inform the Duke of York of every application you had received?—Yes, and hundreds had been rejected but through his means, for I did not know who were proper or who were not.

When you have received applications, did you entirely trust to your memory, or did you record them on paper?—If it was a single application, I trusted to memory and His Royal Highness, who has a very good one; but if there were many, I gave him a paper, not in my own writing.

Gave him what paper?—Any paper that might have been handed to me.

Do you mean a list of the applications?—I recollect once a list, a very long one, but only once.

Do you recollect how many names were upon that list?—No, I do not.

Do you recollect when that list was existing?—No, I do not; but I know that must have been a little time before colonel Tucker, who is lately dead, was made Major Tucker; there were two brothers of them.

For what reason do you know that it must have been before colonel Tucker was created a Major?—His Royal Highness had promised that he should be in the Saturday's Gazette, and one day, coming to dinner, a few days before, he told me Tucker had behaved very ill, for

that Greenwood had him, and to inquire into it, for that he had come to play with me, and perhaps to make a talk; that he was not serious in the business. I inquired into it, and found it was so; and His Royal Highness said, that Sir David Baird had recommended him. That was the answer that Greenwood gave to it. But when I gave His Royal Highness that list, that is, when he took it, with the number of names upon it, he asked me what I meant by it; if I wanted those men promoted; and if I knew any of them or not, and who recommended them? I told him, I did not know any one; and that what I meant by it, being in his way, was for him to notice them. He said that he would do it; that there were a great number of names, and that if I knew any thing at all of military business, I must know it was totally impossible for him to do it all at once, but that he would do it by degrees; that every one should be noticed by degrees: and among those was captain Tucker.

Is that list in existence now?—No, his Royal Highness took it away with him that morning; and, from that moment, I knew in what way I might have his sanction to go on. I saw it some time after in his private pocket-book.

Is that the only list that was ever made out by you?—I did not make it out, some one gave it me; that was the longest list, and the only list that I recollect; I never gave him any other list, I am sure. There might have been two names down.

Were you in the habit of making out a list to refresh your own memory?—No; their friends always took care of that.

Do you mean, that you used to receive the names of the applicants in writing?—I have had letters, hundreds upon hundreds.

What do you mean by stating, that their friends took care of that, in your last answer but one?—They expected the thing should be done immediately, and used to tease me with letters.

Do you recollect any other names, except that of captain Tucker, in the list you have referred to?—I believe so, but I would not mention the name of any man who had behaved well to me, on any account. His Royal Highness did not promote the whole of that list.

Your acquaintance with William Withers, you have stated, was owing to some pecuniary embarrassments of yours: in what way were those embarrassments sa-

tisfied?—I gave him two bills on my mother for 300*l.* each, and that satisfied those things; I never gave him any thing, nor spoke to him on any thing relating to military business.

Do you recollect from whom you received the list you have spoken of?—I think from captain Sandon or Mr. Donovan; but Mr. Donovan is quite prepared to deny it.

Can you state positively whether you received it from captain Sandon or Mr. Donovan?—No, I cannot, they were connected in some way or other together.

Have any questions been read to you by any individual whatever, as such questions as would be asked you in this house?—No, never.

You have mentioned having received various sums of money from Mr. Dowler, and in particular two sums of 200*l.* and 300*l.*; state upon what consideration those sums were received.—It was for Mr. Dowler's Appointment, but previous to that he was not to have paid me money.

To what Appointment do you allude;—In the Commissariat; Assistant Commissary.

Whom did you apply to for that Appointment for Mr. Dowler?—His Royal Highness.

From whom was it notified to you, that that Appointment had been made?—His Royal Highness; he told me that he had spoken to Mr. Charles Long upon it, and it was settled at last; that there had been some little difference in the Prince's regiment, that Mr. Manby was obliged to leave it, and his Royal Highness promised to the Prince of Wales to give something to Manby, and to seem very civil to him, he must gazette him before Mr. Dowler; but before Mr. Dowler proposed to give him the money for the situation, I fancy he was to have procured some votes for the Defence Bill; I think it was something like that name; Mr. Pitt was very ill at the time, and I think it was something of that sort mentioned; however, Mr. Dowler could not bring forward the number of voters that I had given the list of to the Duke, seventeen I think, and there were very few of them came; but I recollect one gentleman, general Clavering, got up, from Scotland, lord John Campbell; and although lord Lorn would have voted with Mr. Pitt, and of course his brother would have gone the same way, (but he was not in London) still it was considered that it was a great

favour bringing up Lord John from Scotland; he was the only man that I recollect, and that was through my means; I had a few more friends besides, but it dropped. Mr. Dowler could not bring the men forward, some of them were in the Opposition. His Royal Highness told me he gave the list to Mr. Charles Long, and he was delighted with it.

You have used an expression relative to captain Tucker, that Greenwood *had* him: explain what you meant by that expression.—I do not know, I never inquired further into it; I was very angry that the man should be only laughing with me; it was his Royal Highness's expression, not mine: but I am almost certain that captain Sandon knows him, and about it, though perhaps he will not own it.

Were you in the habit of shewing to the Duke of York the letters which contained the applications to you for influence?—Yes, I was; but I did not trouble him with all, not many, upon the same subject; if a man wrote one letter first, I might shew him that, but if he wrote me ten more, I might not trouble his Royal Highness with those: they frequently used to call, and wait for answers while his Royal Highness was there, though they did not pretend to know he was there.

Then if those letters contained an offer of money to you for the exertion of your influence, his Royal Highness must have been aware of it?—He was aware of every thing that I did, but I never was very delicate with him upon those points.

Did you shew to his Royal Highness letters containing such offers, as well as letters that did not contain them?—Yes, I did.

On the first day of your examination, you stated, that a bill of two hundred pounds, which you received from Mr. Knight, was sent from your house to be changed by a servant of his Royal Highness; how do you know it was taken by a servant of his Royal Highness, and not one of your own servants?—I believe that I did not state that it was his Royal Highness's servant who took it, but that his Royal Highness had something to do with the changing that note; and on Saturday or Monday morning, I do not recollect which it was, when it was raining very hard, I believe it was Monday I heard where my butler lived, and I went into York-place, and sent my footman to fetch him out; he came out, without

previous knowledge of who called upon him, and I asked whether he recollected any thing particular the evening that his Royal Highness was going to Weymouth, and myself in the morning to Worthing; he asked me to what point, I said about a bank note; he said, perfectly well; he had been trying all over the neighbourhood to get change for a note, that it was a very large note, he supposed a 50l. note, that he came into the parlour, and said he could not get change for it, and then his Royal Highness said, "Do go to my wine-merchant's, in Bond-street, Stephen's hotel, and get change, and tell them where you come from?" that on this same night he had called at Byfield's, the confectioner's, and tried there, and they could not do it; and that he went and saw Stephens' partner; it being very late Stephens was not there, that he got change for it there, and that was the whole. But I told him he must come and speak about it, that a summons would be sent to him, and would it hurt him with respect to his master and mistress, his being examined, and he told me they would not be angry, he supposed, for it was Lady Winterton's son he lived with, and he supposed Lady Winterton would not be against it. I spoke to him the other night in the room, I do not know whether before he was examined or afterwards, and he told me that he had called at Stephens' in Bond-street, and that they would not give him any information about the note, which I believe he did not state to the house.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

[The witness was again called in.]

You have stated, that you recommended Mr. Dowler to his Royal Highness, the Duke of York; in what character did you represent him to the Duke of York?—As a gentleman.

Did you represent him as a friend or relation of your own?—Never as a relation; as a friend.

In recommending him to the Duke of York, did you mention that you were to have any, and what sum, in case he was appointed to the Commissariat?—His Royal Highness knew that I was to have a sum, for I told him that old Mr. Dowler had come up to sell it out of the funds.

Did you communicate, at the time, to the Duke of York, that you were to receive any, and what sum?—I cannot ex-

actly say to that; but I told his Royal Highness that he would behave more liberally to me than any other person for the same appointment.

Are you quite sure of that?—Quite.

Did you ever hear Mr. Dowler say that he was acquainted with Sir Brook Watson, the commissary general?—No further than that he knew him personally or in the city; and I told his Royal Highness of it, that Mr. Dowler knew a little of Sir Brook Watson; and he said, that is a very good thing; but I believe Sir Brook Watson is dead; and I cannot make use of the expression that his Royal Highness then did about him.

Are you quite sure that Mr. Dowler did not represent to you, that he or his father had some interest with Sir Brook Watson?—No, he never told me that he had particularly; he told me that Sir Brook Watson did not like him, for his father's way of voting, if I recollect right; I mean the city voting.

Did you ever receive a list of names for promotion from any other person than captain Huxley Sandon and Mr. Donovan?—I never received such a long list from any one, nor such a list; I never received more than two or three names; this I had for two or three days; it was pinned up at the head of my bed, and his Royal Highness took it down.

If you received any list containing two or three names, from whom did you receive such list?—It will be seen, by the witnesses that have already been examined, that there were a great many sorts of agents or people that used to come and ask me things about them, and I cannot recollect; and I believe I got into very bad hands, or I would never have been exposed as it is now.

Cannot you recollect the name of any one person who gave you a list?—I have mentioned the name of colonel Sandon and Mr. Donovan; and there was a lady with Mr. Donovan the other night, in the room, which brought many things to my recollection, perhaps she can speak to something; she is an officer's widow, and, I believe, quite in the habit of military intrigue.

Did you ever circulate a list of prices of commissions?—No, I never did; that did not belong to me, I never did it; I have seen such a thing, I saw it in Cobbet, but it is not true.

What is the name of the lady you have just mentioned, the officer's widow?—She was with Mr. Donovan the other

night I used to see her very frequently; I have not seen her these three years; I do not recollect her name at present; I shall think of it presently, she is an Irish lady. I have received a letter this instant, which has exceedingly interested me, begging me that I would not go on, or to that effect; but I would wish the gentlemen here to ask colonel Mac Mahon, that my character may not appear so very black as it does at present; I would wish the house to inquire of colonel Mac Mahon, if he thought I made any improper propositions, or any thing unjust, to the Duke of York. I wish them to ask only of colonel Mac Mahon, what were my propositions to the Duke of York, and to inquire into all the particulars respecting the message of which he was the bearer: I am exceedingly sorry to expose him so.

Have you any objection to deliver in the letter you have received?—I have received one before; I will perhaps in a few days, but not to night; I have hardly read it over.

[The chairman informed the witness, that it was the pleasure of the committee that she should produce the letter she had just received.]

When did you receive that letter, where did you receive it, and from whom?—I received it at this door.

On the outside of the door?—This instant, when I went out.

From whom?—I believe one of the messengers.

The witness delivered in the letter, and it was read.]

“Westminster-hall, Thursday night, eight o'clock.

“Madam,
“I am most anxiously desirous to see you to night.

“The lateness of the hour will be no difficulty with me.

“It is I trust quite unnecessary to observe, that business alone is

“my reason for expressing by this solicitude in so earnest a way, or

“that if you think a more unserved communication might take

“place at Westbourne-place, I would be there at your own hour to-

“night.

“To what this particularly refers you may have some guess, but it

“would be highly improper to glance at it upon paper.

“I will deliver this to one of the

"Messengers, who will convey to me your answer; or if your feelings at all accord with mine, you will not perhaps think it too much trouble to write two notes, one to the care of the Messenger who delivers this, the other addressed for me at the Exchequer Coffee-House, Westminster-Hall.—Believe me,

"Madam,

"Most sincerely your Friend,
"Wm. Williams."

"P. S. I have tried two or three Members to deliver this, but they are afraid some injurious suspicion might attach.

"I hope you will not attribute my hasty manner to negligence or disrespect."

Is this the letter that so much interested you?—Yes, it is.

Is this the letter that desired you not to go on?—In my opinion it is, from what occurred yesterday.

What do you allude to as having occurred yesterday?—A letter came to me yesterday from the same Gentleman, and I could not exactly make out what it was, or what he meant by it; he said he had seen me at the play one night, in company with Lord Lenox and Sir Robert Peate, about two months since, and that he took the liberty of addressing a letter to me to grant him an interview; I sent down my servant to say I was at home to him; this was the Gentleman whom I alluded to as being the only one I had seen since I quitted this place. When he came into the drawing-room yesterday, he asked me whether there was any one in the back room; I said upon my word and honour not; but I told him as my character now seemed so much hacked about with every one, I would open the door and convince him, which I did; he then began to question me how I felt towards the Duke of York, if I had any revenge, or if I had any wishes that his Royal Highness had not satisfied; and if any thing would induce me now to abandon the country with my children, and take all the blame on my own shoulder; that no sum whatever would be backward if I would say that I would, as my character now had been so very much with the public, it could not be worse if I would take it upon myself and abandon my country with my children, and I should be pro-

vided for for life in the handsomest manner possible; that he had no authority from the Duke of York, but it was the Duke's friends.

[The witness was directed to withdraw. The chairman was directed to report progress, and ask leave to sit again. After a short time the committee was again resumed.]

MR. WILLIAM WILLIAMS was brought in, in the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms.

Is that your hand-writing?—This is my hand-writing, and I delivered that Letter myself to the door-keeper.

Will you inform the Committee who and what you are?—I am a clergyman.

Where do you live?—Am I bound to answer that question.

[The chairman informed the witness he must answer the question.]

I have some personal reasons for not doing so; reasons applicable to me personally; to my private affairs.

[The chairman informed the witness he was bound to answer the question.]

My place of residence is now at No. 17, Somers Place East, in the New Road, near Somers Town.

You have seen this Letter which you delivered to the door-keeper; of course you are acquainted with the contents of it?—I suppose the letter in your hand to be the same which was put into my hand just now; I am acquainted with it, having written it within this hour.

What was the business on which you wished to see Mrs. Clarke?—I had business with her; I am sure I do not know how decorously to answer this question; but it has no reference to the examination now going on before this house.

Were you, at Mrs. Clarke's House yesterday?—Not yesterday, the day before.

What passed upon that occasion?—The whole is not exactly in my recollection; I believe I was near an hour there.

State as much as you can of what passed upon that occasion.—I am taken somewhat by surprise, but I will, as nearly as I can recollect; it had some general reference to the transaction that is now investigating before this house.

State the substance of it.—She asked me if I had seen the Newspaper; I replied in the negative; she then related to me part of what I have since seen in

the Newspapers, that she was fatigued after many hours waiting here; I believe that was the substance of what she related.

Are you certain that it was the day before yesterday you had this communication?—It was the morning after she was examined here; if I answer the question confusedly, I hope you will not be surprised at it, for I am a little surprised at finding myself here; this is the substance as far as related to any thing else that had reference to our acquaintance: I mentioned some persons that we were acquainted with, and as their health, and matters, not, I think, worth relating to the house; if you wish I will refresh my memory, and state the minutiae.

Did you state any thing to Mrs. Clarke as to the course of the examination here, after to be pursued upon this business?—I do not recollect that I did.

Did you give Mrs. Clarke any advice as to what she had best do upon this subject?—I spoke I believe something to this effect, that it would be well and proper for her to be cautious.

Was that all?—I believe I added, what every body is aware of, the high connexions of the Personage whose conduct is now under your investigation, and that of course I reiterated what I had said before, that caution, I thought, would very much become her.

Did you advise Mrs. Clarke to get out of the way?—I never did.

You are quite certain that you did not give her any advice of that sort?—I did not.

Did you represent, that you came from any of the friends of the Duke of York?—I did not, I spoke ambiguously, but I did not give her any such intimation whatever.

What do you mean by saying you spoke ambiguously?—I spoke the sentiments of my own mind and my own cogitations upon that subject, not having any intimation from any individual in the world.

For what purpose did you go to Mrs. Clarke upon that day?—I suppose I may be allowed to pause a moment or two before I answer that question, because it involves a variety of circumstances that now press upon my mind.

[The witness paused for some time.]

Among other things, I thought that the confidential intercourse that must have passed between her and the person whose name perhaps I am not at liberty to men-

tion, might have given her opportunities of observing upon his conduct in moments of unreserved communication, and that to introduce matters of that sort before this house would excite certainly his personal resentment as well as the indignation of his family, and that whatever promises might be held out to her would probably not in the event be found sufficient to protect her from the resentment that they probably might conceive it was right at some time to exercise upon her: I suppose I have said enough to convey to the house my sentiments; and to expect of me minutely to detail all that passed in that conversation, would be, I think, an unreasonable expectation.

Did you advise Mrs. Clarke to go out of the kingdom with her children?—I did not.

And that they should be provided for; did you make any promise to her?—I made no promise to her whatever.

Did any body advise you to go to Mrs. Clarke?—It was a suggestion of my own mind.

Had you been acquainted with Mrs. Clarke before?—Very little.

How long had you been acquainted with her?—Precisely I cannot say; perhaps two months.

Where had you seen her before?—At the opera house.

Had you seen her any where else but at the opera house?—No.

Had you any conversation with her at the opera house?—No.

Were you introduced to her there?—I might be said to be introduced; it was rather casual; it was in the presence of persons known to us both.

How long ago was this?—About two months ago.

Who were the persons present?—Lord Lennox and sir Robert Peate. I beg leave to add, that I had not been directed or instructed, or requested to address Mrs. Clarke, on this or any other subject, by any person whatever; and after mentioning the names of those two gentlemen, I think it very hard they should be implicated in this which has taken me by surprise.

What led you to come here this afternoon?—I was extremely anxious to see Mrs. Clarke.

For what purpose?—If I am positively bound to answer that question at the peril of imprisonment, of course it must be answered; to whom am I to address myself for an answer to that question.

[The Chairman informed the Witness, that it was the pleasure of the Committee that the question should be answered.]

My reason was, to attempt, if I could, to persuade her from that ironical, sarcastic, and witty animadversion that sometimes had fallen from her, with reference to the person that I before alluded to.

Was that the object with which you wrote this letter?—That was one of the objects.

What other object had you?—I will answer particularly afterwards; generally, I will say it was with a view that was by no means adverse to the person whose conduct is now under investigation, but just on the contrary; and therefore I am the more surprised at the harsh manner in which I have been treated.

State what your other object was in writing this letter to Mrs. Clarke?—I thought that if I had an opportunity of seeing her before the appointment that I had to-morrow morning with an agent of his Royal Highness, that probably I might suggest to her something to prevent those things that did not serve to elucidate the investigation now going on, but to excite the inveteracy of those personages to whom I before alluded.

Who is that agent?—Mr. Lowten.

Who made the appointment with you?—By agreement, I addressed Mr. Lowten first, and afterwards the appointment was made.

For what purpose did you address Mr. Lowten?—For the purpose I have given to the house before.

Did you apply to Mr. Lowten by writing, or address him verbally?—I had spoken to two or three members of this house upon this subject.

Name them.—Mr. Adam and Colonel Gordon; the other waved it entirely, I am unwilling to mention him; it is Col. McMahon, if I am desired to mention him.

Did you apply to Mr. Lowten personally or by letter?—I was desired by two of the gentlemen whom I have named; colonel McMahon conceived of this very differently from what many members of this house do: they thanked me for the communication; he does not conceive of any hostility to his Royal Highness in the communication, but just the contrary. If there is any thing culpable in my conduct, I am amenable to the censure of the house, am willing to abide by

it; but I do not know that gentlemen act decorously to me, in making me the subject of personal merriment and ridicule.

Was it by personal address or by writing you made the appointment with Mr. Lowten?—I hesitated whether I should speak to Mr. Lowten or not; and when I spoke to Mr. Adam I declined it; but coming here with this letter, I met Mr. Lowten, within these two hours, and then I addressed him.

What did you say to Mr. Lowten?—I knew Mr. Lowten officially, and no otherwise; I understand that he holds an office, indeed I have seen him in the exercise of his office in the Court of King's Bench.

What did you say to him?—I told him that I had spoken to the gentlemen (I believe that was pretty near the commencement of my conversation with him) whom I have recently named, Mr. Adam and colonel Gordon; and I told him also that they declined, and seemed apprehensive; they seemed to think there was a delicacy and difficulty in it, which inclined them to have nothing to do with it; they advised me to communicate to him, and when I met him I took the liberty to address myself to him.

Did you tell Mr. Lowten the nature of the subject which you had to communicate to him?—I said (I did think I expressly guarded what I had to say with this observation) that I had no message from Mrs. Clarke, or any communication directly or indirectly, to make from her.

What did you say you had to communicate to Mr. Lowten?—I said I thought, as matter of opinion arising out of my own mind, that it was possible, I do not know how I expressed it, but I meant to convey to prevent her going into that irrelevant matter, and I believe the observation I made was this, that it was impossible for any man in an unreserved communication of four years, not in some period of that length of time to have said and done those things which the House of Commons had very little to do with.

Was it upon that communication to Mr. Lowten, that he made an appointment with you to come to him to-morrow morning?—I recollect no other.

What did you tell Mr. Lowten you had to say to him on the subject on which you were to speak to him to-morrow morning? I have told you this moment that was the subject I had to speak upon.

To prevent Mrs. Clarke going into irrelevant matter?—Certainly, that was the main object.

How were you to prevent it by going to Mr. Lowten?—Certainly this is a question I am not prepared exactly to answer; I am not sure that I could prevent it at all, and the means must arise out of the circumstances.

What did you mean to propose to Mr. Lowten as the means by which Mrs. Clarke's examination might be in any degree altered?—I am sure I do not know exactly what I should have said to Mr. Lowten to-morrow morning, but what I should have said to him would have arisen out of the circumstances, and probably out of the communication I should have had with Mrs. Clarke to-night; and it was for that purpose that I expressed so anxious a wish to see her, as I conveyed in that letter, that is laid upon the table.

What did you expect would arise between Mrs. Clarke and yourself to-night, which you expected would enable you to make a communication with effect to Mr. Lowten to-morrow?—I do not know whether I may not be allowed to go a little into explanation, and not to answer sententially and immediately, but in an intercourse and friendship of four years much might have passed that it would be proper to suppress.

What did you expect would arise between Mrs. Clarke and yourself to-night, which you expected would enable you to make a communication with effect to Mr. Lowten to-morrow?—If it is intended by these questions that I should—It is impossible, I do not know how to answer the question, I have not the capacity, I do not understand it.

What did you expect would arise between Mrs. Clarke and yourself to-night, which you expected would enable you to make a communication with effect to Mr. Lowten to-morrow?—I confess, standing here as I do, that if an enquiry of this sort was going on upon my own subject, there are many things already which have transpired which I should be sorry should transpire, and which have nothing to do with a political question; that is the only way I can answer it.

How was it to effect the communication with Mr. Lowten to-morrow, in consequence of your seeing Mrs. Clarke to-night?—I did not certainly intend to interfere, or to prevent the inquiry, or to smother the inquiry, or to advise her to suppress any information that has reference to the investigation

going on before the house; but I did think, that if I could persuade her to avoid those sort of witticisms to which I alluded before, and those sort of observations.—If the gentlemen wish me to answer this question in such a way as to prove I have been guilty of a breach of the privilege of this house, I cannot do that; I know the deference due to this house, and am willing to treat it with proper deference. May I take the liberty to make one more observation on the law of evidence?

[The chairman informed the witness that he was not called to the bar to make observations, but to give evidence.]

Then may I take the liberty of asking, whether I am bound to give that sort of evidence that would criminate myself, and is this not leading to it.

Had you written the letter at the time you saw Mr. Lowten?—No, I wrote the letter subsequently; it arose out of the conversation I had with him. As a matter of humanity I address myself to the chair with reference to the chancellor of the exchequer, whether, as a lawyer, taken by surprise as I am, it is right to propose questions to me, that if they were answered would criminate me.

Do you refuse to answer these questions which are put to you, under the fear they will criminate yourself?—No, I do not upon my honour.

[The witness was taken from the bar.]

WILLIAM ADAM, Esq. attending in his place, made the following statement.

Many persons have desired to see me, since the commencement of this business, who have not sent any name; and I have given orders, to let nobody in, who did not send in their names. This gentleman called yesterday about five o'clock I think or a little after five: he sent in no name, but a gentleman wished to see me. I desired to have the name, and I thought the name given in, was Williamson; I had seen a gentleman of the name of Williamson in the morning, a clergyman of Sherford, in Bedfordshire, and I believed it to be the same person; I went into the hall to him, to the outer door; I found it to be a different person; and this gentleman who has just been at the bar, addressed me, and said he had something to communicate, respecting this business that was proceeding in Parliament; I said I could hear nothing from him; he seemed extremely anxious

to state something; I stopped him, and told him if he had any facts or circumstances to state, Mr. Lowten was employed as his Royal Highness's solicitor, and he might go to him, and desire an appointment; he left the house; and that was all that passed.

JOHN McMAHON, Esq. a member of the house, attending in his place, made the following statement.

To my extreme astonishment, I found my name alluded to by the lady who has just been examined at the bar; I cannot tell for what possible purpose she has alluded to me; I have nothing to offer to this committee, that has the least relevance, or can throw the smallest light upon any subject whatever, that the honourable gentleman has brought before the consideration of this house. In consequence of an anonymous note that was written to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, promising very important communications, I did, at the command of the Prince, lightly as he treated the note, nevertheless call at No. 14, Bedford-row Russell-square, where the note was dated from. Upon going there, the woman who opened the door, and from whom I thought I saw much that told me she had put that note into the penny-post or the two-penny post herself, I asked her the name of the lady of the house, that I wanted to see; she desired me to tell my name; I told her I could give her no name, but produced the note, which she immediately remembered to have put into the two penny-post, and said it was written by her mistress. I was then conducted into the house, into a parlour, where certainly there were a great many of those morocco concerns, which she has mentioned before, for there were ten chairs I think set round the table, from the supper or the dinner of the day before; after remaining some time, I was conducted up stairs, where I saw the lady whose name I was told to be Farquhar. The lady in perfect good humour came out and received me; and I held the note I was possessed with, as my credentials, for her communicating whatever she might think fit to tell a third person, not pressing her to any communication which she ought not to give me. She told me, that she would communicate nothing to a third person; I then told her that it was impossible that I could hold up any expectation of an interview with such a person as the one, to whom that letter was

addressed, unless she gave me some clue or some plausible pretence for it, and that I had no idle curiosity to gratify. She then entered into a conversation of so general and so extraordinary a nature, that I am confident this house would not for one moment entertain it, because the tendency and intention of it was to make bad blood between two illustrious brothers, whose affections could never be shaken by any such representation, at least, I am confident that the illustrious Person I have the pride and glory to serve and love would be incapable. She then told me she would shew me letters to prove and to establish, that there was a hatred on one part to the other; I declined seeing any letters; she then said, I would commit those letters to you, for the perusal of the illustrious Personage; to which I as my bounden duty and firm conviction, said, if they were lying at his feet, he would scorn to look at one of them. In this interview, at first, I stated that I thought she was a friend of Mrs. Clarke; she said, certainly she knew Mrs. Clarke extremely intimately, that there was nobody she loved and regarded as she did Mrs. Clarke; that she perfectly knew her. She then asked me if I knew Mrs. Clarke; I said I do not. "Do you know her, Sir, by person?" I said, I believed not. "Do you know her by character?" Yes, said I, her fame is very celebrated; and I have heard of Mrs. Clarke, but know nothing of her myself. She asked me then what I knew; I said, it certainly was not to her advantage; but I had heard the Duke of York had been very generous to her, and that she had not been very grateful on her part; but that was only from information I had received. She then proceeded to state, what I throw myself on the consideration of the house, as it might be the effect of passion, and appeared to me a disposition to gratify her revenge by representations that I do not think the House would for a moment permit me to expose, when it went to a tendency to make bad blood between two Brothers. We then proceeded. I soon after said, "I am speaking to Mrs. Clarke herself." I thought so, from several things she told me, that I wish not to repeat: I said, "I am confident I am addressing to myself to Mrs. Clarke herself." She laughed, and said, "I am Mrs. Clarke." I then begged her a thousand pardons for the portrait I had drawn but disclaimed being the painter. "I am

sure you are not, for it was Adam and Greenwood that gave you my character." We then proceeded, till she made a statement, that I have no hesitation in declaring to this committee did, in its statement, appear such as I could with honour and character entertain and listen to; that, under every compassionate feeling and sentiment, I felt no indisposition to listen to and entertain. She stated to me, that Mr. Adam had called upon her, and in a very firm, but steady manner, told her, that the Duke of York was determined to separate from her; but that if she retired into the country, and conducted herself with propriety and decorum, he would allow her 400*l.* a year; that she had accordingly so retired into Devonshire for several months, but failing to receive the remittances she expected, she had been driven to town for the purpose of gaining her arrear, and placing her annuity upon a more regular mode of payment; that if that condition was complied with, by the payment of her arrear, and of securing the punctuality of it to her in future, his Royal Highness should never hear any more about her. Upon the fairness of this statement, supposing it to be true, (I do not pretend to say what my opinion of it was) I said, if your statement, Mrs. Clarke, is correct and orthodox, I will certainly wait upon Mr. Adam, and state it to him, to know where the objection lies to the payment of your annuity. That was in the month of July last. Mr. Adam had gone, two days after I saw Mrs. Clarke, into Scotland, and had not returned when I came back to London in October, therefore I never saw him, but at the persuasion of Mrs. Clarke, by a letter she wrote to me, she saying that his Royal Highness was prepared to hear what I had to say, as she had told it to him. I had the honour of waiting upon the Duke of York, and telling his Royal Highness exactly what she had stated, not pretending to vouch for its veracity in any shape whatever. His Royal Highness's immediate and prompt answer to me was, her conduct is so abominable, that I will hear nothing at all about her. Any thing I could possibly offer after what I have now said would be superfluous; there is the conclusion, that is the epilogue of any thing I have to state; and as to any question thought proper by the honourable gentleman, or any circumstances he has cited or remarked upon, I am as ignorant as a man unborn.—With

regard to the gentleman who has this moment been at your bar, I did receive a letter from him last night, which I have in my pocket, and will deliver, if it is the pleasure of the house, to which I certainly wrote him a civil answer: I said I was obliged to him for his attention, but that I had no interference in the question before the house, and that I never would directly nor indirectly have any interference with it.

[Colonel McMahon delivered in the letter, and it was read.]

"Sir,

"I have this moment left Mrs. Clarke, and I think there are parts of the conversation I have had with her, any confidential friend of the Duke of York's would be solicitous to know.

"If you are of that number, you perhaps would choose to see me; or, if not, refer me to some one immediately you think would.

"I hope you will not attribute the hasty manner of this confused address intentional want of decorum, for, on the contrary, with the sincerest sentiments of gratitude, and very great respect,

"I am, Sir,

"Your most obliged,

"humble and obedient Servant,

"*Wm. Williams.*"

"Richold's Hotel, near 4 o'clock, Wednesday."

"I understood you was going to ride; I have therefore directed the Porter, if possible to find you."

"Col. McMahon."

Colonel GORDON was called in, and examined by the committee, as follows: Have you seen a man of the name of Williams?—I have.

Did he say any thing to you upon the subject of this Inquiry?—I will state to the house exactly what he did say: About four o'clock this evening I was at the Chancellor of the Exchequer's on business, and on withdrawing, a servant of Mr. Perceval's told me that a gentleman was in such a room, and desired to see me. I was shewn into the room, and I there saw a person whom to my recollection I never saw before. He addressed me as follows: "Never having had the honour, Sir, of being introduced to colonel Gordon, I am not certain that I am now speaking to him; are you colonel

Gordon?" I said, Sir, that is my name. He had said, Sir, I have been desirous of making a confidential communication to the Duke of York upon the business now before the house, and to that purpose I addressed a letter to colonel McMahon yesterday. Colonel McMahon wrote me an answer (I think he said a civil answer) declining any interference whatever. I have addressed myself this morning to Mr. Adam, and he declined it also. Now, Sir, if you are of the same way of thinking as those gentlemen, it is needless for me to enter upon the business. I said I am entirely of that way of thinking, Sir. He said, my object is to make a communication to the Duke of York, of a conversation I had with Mrs. Clarke (I think he said day before yesterday or yesterday, I will not be quite certain about that) and I think it very desirable that the examination which she is to undergo this evening should be suppressed. I told him that I declined making any communication whatever, and that I was not in the habit of making any confidential communication to the Duke of York, but what arose out of my official situation, and my words were these: I recommend you, Sir, to go to Mr. Lowten, he will advise you, and advise you well. I then withdrew, for the purpose of going out of the room, and it occurred to me I might as well ask him his name, and I addressed him in these words: Pray, Sir, do me the favour to give me your name. He hesitated at that, and told me he had told it to Mr. Adam. I repeated the question, I beg, Sir, to ask your name; he said, Sir, my name then is Williams. I think I am correct in what I say. He walked out of the room, and I thought it necessary to call Mr. Perceval, and told him word for word what I have now had the honour of repeating to the house.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

The Right Hon^{ble} CHARLES LONG, a Member of the House, attending in his place, made the following Statement:

I have been very anxious to say a word to the committee, in consequence of the manner in which my name has been mentioned by Mrs. Clarke, and have only been prevented doing so, in consequence of the interruption that has taken place in her examination. She stated that his Royal Highness the Duke of York had mentioned to her, that he had mentioned Mr. Dowler's name to me for

an appointment in the commissariat, and that in consequence of that I had said it should be settled immediately. Upon that I have to state, that to the best of my recollection his Royal Highness never mentioned the name of Mr. Dowler to me upon any occasion whatever, nor do I recollect having heard his name, until I saw that gentleman at the bar of this house. The other point upon which my name was also alluded to, it is hardly necessary, perhaps, I should explain; but I have only to say upon that, that Mrs. Clarke has stated that his Royal Highness had also said that he had shewn a list of seventeen members of this house who would vote with Mr. Pitt in case this appointment took place, and that I was very much delighted with the list: if I had seen any such list, I dare say I should have been very much delighted with it, as it was represented that a number of gentlemen of that side of the house were likely to have voted upon that question with those with whom I generally act; but I have only to say, that neither upon that occasion, as connected with the appointment of Mr. Dowler, nor any other, did his Royal Highness ever shew me any such list.

In the year 1805, were any appointments made to the commissariat through you by his Royal Highness's recommendation?—I remember particularly the recommendation of the Duke of York being made through me to Mr. Pitt, for the appointment of Mr. Manby to the commissariat early in the year 1805; his Royal Highness the Duke of York mentioned to me, that great disputes prevailed amongst several of the officers of the 10th regiment of the light dragoons, and that the paymaster, Mr. Manby, was very much involved in those disputes, he thought; that all the officers, I think he said, were a good deal to blame, as well as I recollect, and that he was quite sure that the animosity that subsisted would never be done away while Mr. Manby remained paymaster of that regiment; he said, that he did not think that any thing that had come to his knowledge impeached the integrity of Mr. Manby, but that he wished him to be removed, to some other situation to which his talents were adapted. About the same period, an honourable member of this house, one of the members for the county of Surrey, who represented himself, I think, as a relation of Mr. Manby's, stated also his anxious wish to me, that some ap-

pointment might be found for Mr. Manby, and that he should quit the regiment. I mentioned as I was desired, to Mr. Pitt, both what had been stated by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and what had been stated also by the honourable member to whom I have alluded, Mr. Sumner; and, in consequence of that, he was appointed an Assistant Commissary.

Did you, about that time, receive any other recommendation of the Duke of York's for the Commissariat department?—None whatever, that I recollect.

Mrs. MARY ANN CLARKE was called in again, and examined by the committee, as follows:

What first gave you the idea that it was possible to procure money by disposal of commissions in the army?—By persons applying to me; and I found that his Royal Highness was very ready to oblige me when I asked him.

Do you recollect having desired Mr. Corri to burn any letters or papers that were in his possession?—Yes, I do.

Was that desire expressed by letter or by word of mouth?—By word of mouth.

When was that desire expressed?—I cannot speak as to the time, but I believe some piece of work had happened publicly; I forget upon what occasion, whether it was about lord Melville's trial, or what, something or another that way.

Do you recollect having made use of these expressions, That there would be a terrible noise about it, and the Duke would be very angry?—It is very likely I did; I dare say I did.

What did you mean by those expressions, in case you did use them?—That he would be very angry with me for being incautious.

You have stated, that you only received a thousand a year from the Duke of York; had you credit with the Duke's tradesmen?—No.

You have stated, that you received money for procuring a commission for Mr. Dowler, and a letter of service for colonel French, was money paid to you before you made applications to the Duke upon either of those accounts?—No.

Had you a promise of money?—Yes.

When you made the application to the Duke, did you state to him that you had a promise of pecuniary reward?—I stated the whole case of Mr. Dowler.

Do you recollect to have had any ne-

gociation respecting other promotions, entirely disconnected with the military department?—If you will point out what those things were, I will answer to it.

Had you any negociation or money transactions respecting promotions in the church?—I never received any; but a Dr. O'Meara applied to me; he wanted to be a bishop; he is very well known in Ireland.

Are you confident you never had any application or negociation for any other preferment in the church, but this of Dr. O'Meara?—Yes, lately.

State what those applications were.—I hardly gave myself time to read them, as I have no interest now.

For what rank of promotion were those applications made?—Something about a deanery or a bishoprick.

Through what channel were the persons applying led to believe you were to promote their wishes?—I do not know; I believe still the Duke of York, they thought.

Those applications were since the connection between yourself and the Duke of York had ceased?—Yes.

Did you state the name of any other great or illustrious person to those persons so applying, or any agent applying on their behalf?—No, certainly not.

Do you recollect the name of any person who applied for those church preferments?—Is it wished the gentleman who wrote to me, or the gentleman who wanted the step in the church?

Both.—Those are some of the letters that colonel Wardle ran off with, that relate to them.

State the names of any persons who applied for those church preferments.—The gentleman is determined to deny it; I have just been speaking to him now upon that subject.

What is his name?—Donovan.

On whose behalf did Mr. Donovan apply to you?—I do not know; he talks a great deal about Dr. Glasse, and a great many other Doctors; but it was not for Dr. Glasse that the appointment was wished.

For whom was it that the appointment was wished?—I cannot recollect the name; but it is in those letters that colonel Wardle has, I think.

How do you know that Mr. Donovan means to deny this fact; of having made this application to you for church preferment?—I do not know that he means to deny about the church preferment; but

he means to deny it altogether; and I never did prefer any one to the church.

Did you ever receive a letter from Mr. Donovan, telling you to be very quick in your application to the Duke of York, or perhaps some other illustrious person would interfere with him, and get the preferment; and who was that illustrious person?—I believe the person who takes almost all the patronage of the church in England, he alluded to, or who is entitled to it, as being the first female personage in England; but col. Wardle told me he would never bring that name forward, or that letter.

Did you ever receive a letter from Mr. Donotan, telling you to be very quick in your application to the Duke of York, or perhaps some other illustrious person would interfere with him, and get the preferment?—Yes, I received such a letter.

Did you ever communicate Dr. O'Meara's offer for a bishoprick to the Commander in Chief?—Yes, I did, and all his documents.

What was the Commander in Chief's answer?—That he had preached before his Majesty, and his Majesty did not like the O in his name. I never mentioned that till this moment, except to the doctor himself.

Did Dr. O'Meara specify any particular sum; and what was that sum?—I think that gentleman must be a friend of his, and he must know better than I do, and he may recollect perhaps.

Did Dr. O'Meara specify any particular sum?—I forget; and I have burnt almost all my papers; I might recollect, but not at this moment.

Do you recollect at what time Dr. O'Meara made this application?—In 1805, the very night that the duke was going to Weymouth; he called upon me the moment the duke had left the house, between twelve and one o'clock; I think he watched his Royal Highness out, as he had seen that his horses were waiting in Portman-square, and then he came in just as I was upon the stairs, and said it was a very good opportunity, for he was going to Weymouth immediately, and asked me to come down stairs again, and write him a letter of introduction to his Royal Highness, and I did so.

You have said you had no credit with the duke's tradesmen; do you mean to say that the duke did not pay any of your tradesmen's bills?—I do not recollect

that ever he did, except one to a milliner.

You have stated, that the Duke of York had paid several sums of money in addition to the thousand a year, upon various occasions; do you still adhere to that statement?—He paid 1,300l. to the silversmith, to balance from what I had paid; I do not recollect any thing at present but that.

Did not the Duke of York pay several other considerable sums, besides the 1000l. a-year, during your residence in Gloucester-place? He paid for one landau, and that is all I can recollect at all.

Are you positive that you can recollect no other sums being paid for you by his Royal Highness?—I cannot recollect one except those.

What was the amount of your debts at the separation from his Royal Highness?—Something under 2000l. I sent in to him the next day by Mr. Comrie; but I found them to be more, upon examination.

Did you understand, when you were asked whether the Duke of York had paid any other sums besides the 1000l. a-year, that the question applied to sums paid to tradesmen; if so, state now whether you received yourself any sums from the Duke of York besides the 1000l. a-year?—I do not recollect any.

For what period did you reside in Gloucester-place?—I should think about two years and a half, or three years.

During the two years and a half or three years you lived at Gloucester-place and Weybridge, was the Duke of York well acquainted with the extent of your establishment?—Certainly; never a day passed without his being there, except the time that he went to the king.

On whom was the court martial, on which you stated on a former evening that you had been a witness?—On capt. Thompson.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

JOHN CLEMENTSON, Esquire, the Deputy Serjeant at Arms, was examined by the committee, as follows:

State to the committee what you know relative to the coming of Mrs. Clarke to the house, and her passage from her carriage up to the door. I directed the messengers, when Mrs. Clarke was ordered to be called in, to go to her; it was some time before they could find her; I directed them to go to the different coffee houses, and at last learnt that

she was waiting in her carriage close to the House of Commons. She sent me a message by a messenger, stating that she had been insulted, and she would not get out of her carriage till I came for her. Immediately I went down. When I got there, I saw seven or eight people, or a dozen people, I do not think more; her carriage door was opened, and she was handed out, and not a word passed. I took a constable with me, and brought her up to the house. There was not a word said to her all the way I came with her here.

Was not there a considerable crowd in the passages leading to the house?—Yes, there were several people, a great many servants, they were standing on one side; there was quite room enough for us to pass.

Did any of those persons insult her?—Not a word passed, to my knowledge.

Who was the messenger whom you sent for her?—His name is Skelton.

He was sent by you for Mrs. Clarke?—Yes.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

Miss MARY ANN TAYLOR was called in, and examined by the committee, as follows:

Were you in the habit of visiting in Gloucester-place, when Mrs. Clarke was under the protection of the Duke of York?—Very frequently.

Did you ever hear the Duke of York speak to Mrs. Clarke respecting colonel French and his levy?—Once only.

Relate what passed at that time. The Duke's words were, as nearly as I can recollect, I am continually worried by col. French—he worries me continually about the levy business, and is always wanting something more in his own favour. Turning to Mrs. Clarke, I think he said, "How does he behave to you, darling?" or some such kind words as he used to use; that was all that was said.

Do you recollect any thing further passing than what you have stated?—Mrs. Clarke replied, "Middling, not very well." That was all that she said.

Was that the whole of the conversation?—No.

Relate the rest. The Duke said, "Master French must mind what he is about, or I shall cut up him and his levy too." That was the expression he used.

How long have you known Mrs. Clarke?—Ten years.

Have you known her no longer than ten years?—I do not exactly recollect, it may be something more.

Where did you first become acquainted with her?—At a house at Bayswater, near the Gravel Pits.

Where do you live yourself?—At Chelsea.

With whom did you live at Bayswater?—With my parents.

What are your parents?—My father was a gentleman.

Do you live with your father now?—No.

Is your father living?—Yes.

Is your mother living?—Yes.

Do you live with your mother?—No.

Are you married?—No.

With whom do you live?—My sister.

What is your sister's name?—Sarah.

Is she a married woman or a single woman?—Single.

Where do you live?—Chelsea.

In lodgings or as housekeepers?—Housekeepers.

Are you of any profession?—If a boarding-school be a profession.

In what part of Bayswater did Mrs. Clarke live when you knew her there?—It is called Craven-place, within two doors of our house.

Who lived with her?—Her husband, when I first knew her.

Have you known any one living with her since?—His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

Have you known no man live with her but his Royal Highness, since her husband lived with her?—Not to my knowledge.

Have you seen much of her; have you been intimately acquainted with her?—Yes.

You are not related to her, are you?—My brother is married to her sister.

Did you know her when she lived at Tavistock-place?—Yes.

Did her husband live with her there?—I never saw him there—I understood she lived with her mother there.

What time passed between her leaving her husband and her living with the Duke of York?—I cannot recollect.

About how many years?—I do not know that.

How long ago did you know her at Bayswater?—Somewhat about ten years; I cannot say exactly.

Had not her husband left her before she left Bayswater?—I do not know.

Do you mean to say, you do not know whether Mrs. Clarke's husband had left her before she left Bayswater?—Yes.

What was her husband?—I always understood he was a man of some fortune.

Do you not know that he had only an annuity of 50l. a year, which was paid him weekly?—I never heard such a thing.

Did you ever see him with Mrs. Clarke, during the latter part of her stay at Bayswater?—No.

During the latter part of the time Mrs. Clarke staid at Bayswater, you never saw her husband, Mr. Clarke, there?—I do not recollect that I did.

Where did Mrs. Clarke go from Bayswater?—I do not recollect.

Do you remember her in Park-lane?—She called upon me one day, and said she was in Park-lane.

Were you in her house, at Tavistock-place, often?—Yes.

Did you live with her there?—I never lived with her at all.

You never slept in the house?—Yes, frequently.

Do you know that any one lived with her but her husband at that time?—No.

You took her to be a modest, decent woman, whilst she lived in Tavistock-place?—She lived with her mother as I thought, and I knew nothing to the contrary.

What is your father's name?—The same name as mine.

Taylor?—Yes.

What is his christian name?—Thomas.

Where does he live now?—I had rather be excused answering.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

[The witness was again called in, and the question was proposed.]

I do not know.

Do you mean that your credit should rest upon the veracity of that answer that you do not know where your father lives?—I do not exactly understand the question.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

[The witness was again called in.]

Do you mean seriously upon reflection to abide by your answer, that you do not know where your father lives?—Yes.

How long is it since you have seen him?—About a fortnight.

Do you know where he was living when you saw him last?—At Chelsea.

In what street at Chelsea?—I beg leave to decline answering that question.

What reason have you for declining answering that question?—I do not like to tell to so large an assembly where I live.

Were you living with your father?—Some time ago.

A fortnight ago were you living with

your father?—He did not live with me, he had just come from the country.

Was he living at Chelsea?—He staid two or three days with me.

Where had he been living in the country before he came to you?—He had been going about different parts, I do not know where.

Is he of any business?—No.

What objection have you, who keep a boarding-school, to tell this house where you live particularly?—I have answered that just now.

Will you repeat it?—I did not wish to inform so large an assembly of my residence.

What reason have you for wishing to conceal where you live from so large an assembly?—They will find I am poor, and doubt my veracity.

You may be assured your veracity will not be doubted on account of your poverty; state to the house where you live and what street in Chelsea you live in?—China-row.

What number?—No. 8.

Do you keep a boarding-school at that place?—I and my sister do.

Was any body present besides yourself at the conversation which you allege to have passed between the Duke of York and Mrs. Clarke, respecting colonel French?—No.

Did you often see the Duke of York in company with Mrs. Clarke?—Yes.

How often may you have seen him?—I do not recollect; seldom three weeks passed that I did not.

How long have you kept a boarding-school?—Two years.

At the same place?—No.

Where before?—at Kentish Town.

What part of Kentish Town; what street?—it had no name.

Can you tell what Number?—No, it was neither a number, nor had the place a name; there were but two houses.

Did you keep that boarding-school under the name of Taylor?—Yes.

Where did your father live at that time?—He lived with me during part of the time there.

How long have you lived at Chelsea?—Last Michaelmas twelvemonth.

How long had you lived at Kentish Town?—Not above three quarters of a year.

While you were at Kentish town, where did your father live, when he was not with you?—I had rather not answer that question.

While you were at Kentish town, where did your father live, when he was not with you?—I must appeal to the indulgence of the chairman.

[The chairman informed the Witness that there appeared no reasonable objection to her answering the question, and that therefore it was the pleasure of the committee that she should answer it.]

I cannot recollect just now.

Why did you wish to be excused answering that question, when you only did not recollect were it was that your father lived?—For that reason.

How long ago is it that you heard the conversation you have been speaking of, between his Royal Highness and Mrs. Clarke?—I cannot say exactly.

As nearly as you can?—During Mrs. Clarke's residence in Gloucester-place.

Where did you live then?—We moved, about that time, but I do not recollect whether that circumstance happened afterwards or before.

From what place to what place did you move?—From Bayswater to Islington.

Did your father live with you, at Bayswater, at the time you removed to Islington?—Yes.

Did he live with you at Islington?—Yes.

Where did you live at Islington?—Dolby Terrace.

Do you recollect what number?—No. 5.

What business did your father carry on then?—None.

Has your father never carried on any business?—No.

What business was Mr. Clarke?—I never heard that he was of any business.

How long did you live at Islington?—A little more than a year.

Was that before you went to Kentish town?—Immediately preceding it.

You lived at Kentish town about three quarters of a year?—Exactly.

Do you know Mr. Wardle?—Yes.

How long have you known him?—Not more than two or three months.

Have you known him two or three months?—Yes.

At whose request do you attend here to-night?—At the request of Mrs. Clarke.

Did you ever see Mr. Dowler at Mrs. Clarke's house at Gloucester-place?—Yes.

Did you ever see Mr. Dowler in the same room with his Royal Highness the Duke of York and Mrs. Clarke?—Never.

Were you ever told by Mrs. Clarke, that she had represented Mr. Dowler to

the Duke of York as Mrs. Clarke's brother?—Never.

Do you believe that your father's affairs are in a state of embarrassment?—Yes.

Do you know Mr. Williams, a clergyman, of Kentish Town?—I never heard his name.

Have you always kept a boarding-school at your different residences?—At Kentish Town, and at Chelsea.

How many scholars have you now?—About twelve.

How long did you reside at Kentish Town?—Three quarters of a year.

Did you remove immediately from Islington to Kentish Town?—Yes.

How long did you reside at Islington?—More than a twelvemonth.

How much more than a twelvemonth?—Seven or eight months.

The conversation that you have stated you heard to take place between the Duke of York and Mrs. Clarke, you stated to have passed about the time you removed from Bayswater to Islington; is that correct?—Yes, it must have been about that time.

Was it about that time?—I cannot say exactly.

Upon recollection, can you recollect to your mind any circumstances which will induce you to believe that it was about that time?—No.

Then, do you state that without any precise recollection upon the subject?—Only by guess.

Do you recollect ever seeing colonel French in Gloucester-place?—I have heard him announced; but I cannot say that I was introduced to him.

What is the age of your youngest scholar?—Seven.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

Mr. DANIEL SUTTON was called in, and examined by the committee, as follows:

Do you recollect Mrs. Clarke being at captain Thompson's court martial, at Colchester?—I do.

State to the committee what passed relative to her being put down a widow?—In consequence of my having been directed to summon Mrs. Clarke to appear to give evidence before the court martial that was sitting, on charges preferred against captain Thompson, I applied to captain Thompson's solicitor, a Mr. Smithies, and desired he would send to me the christian as well as the surname and description of Mrs. Clarke.

Mr. Smithies delivered to me the description upon paper; and, as near as I can recollect, her name was Mary Ann Clarke, of Loughton Lodge, in the county of Essex, widow. In consequence of the description so given to me, by Mr. Smithies, I entered it upon the minutes of the court, and administered the oath which I usually administered to Witnesses, and then having read the charges to Mrs. Clarke, she then answered the questions which were put by lieutenant colonel Fane, who was the prosecutor; was afterwards examined upon questions submitted by Mr. Smithies, who was concerned for captain Thompson, and then upon questions that were asked her by different members of the court. I have a recollection, I think, of Mr. Smithies having communicated to me, she was not examined the first day she was summoned, in consequence of a witness, of the name of Maltby, who had been under examination for a considerable time. I think Mr. Smithies communicated to me some delicacy Mrs. Clarke had, as to the appearance before the court, and as to questions that might be put to her; and I told him, that she need not be under any apprehensions, for no improper questions should be put to her; if she answered the interrogatories of the prosecutor and the court, she need be under no apprehension as to any disagreeable questions, which she seemed to apprehend might be put to her; and she subsequently answered every question that was put; and, upon that particular charge, captain Thompson was afterwards honourably acquitted.

Did she herself state herself to be a widow, or was she asked, or did any conversation pass between yourself and her, upon that subject?—I really am not quite sure; I saw Mrs. Clarke once or twice previous to her examination that day, in order to communicate to her that she must stop, and Mr. Smithies requested me to step to The Cups, where he was, to let him have the proceedings, to prepare captain Thompson's defence; I rather think it was Mr. Smithies, for I perfectly remember, which is usual where the Assistant Adjutant General of the district does not deliver me the list of the witnesses, but where they come from the solicitor of the party, that he will deliver to me the name and description, and I rather think it was in consequence of what he said to me.

You do not recollect asking her the

question whether she was a widow or not?—Upon my word I do not recollect whether I did.

You do not recollect any conversation that passed relative to her situation; her wishing to avoid publicity?—I do not recollect the particulars, but I do recollect, either before or after the time Mr. Smithies asked me to step down to the inn, with the papers, that she said she was in a very delicate situation, and alluded to her situation; I do not recollect that she mentioned the particular person under whose protection she was, but she alluded to it, and I understood from general report what she meant.

Was she particularly described as a widow, or did she answer to the interrogatory whether she was or was not a widow?—She answered to no interrogatory upon that subject, it is not the practice for witnesses at courts martial to answer to such interrogatories, unless they are specifically put; the name and description is put down, and then the charges read; then the oath is administered, and then the question put.

Do you recollect any evidence that came forward at that court martial, relative to a bill of exchange?—Yes, I do, Mrs. Clarke was examined, and gave evidence upon two bills of exchange.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

[The witness was again called in.]

Relate the circumstances of her testimony, so far as you recollect.—I have the original minutes which I took at that court martial, in my pocket-book.

Refer to that part of the evidence which refers to the bill of exchange signed Elizabeth Mackenzie Farquhar.—Mary Ann Clarke, of Loughton Lodge, in the county of Essex, widow, a witness produced by the prosecutor, being duly "sworn, was examined."

Was that read to her?—No, I believe it was not read to her.

[The witness read the following extract from the minutes.]

"Q. Look at this bill; is the body of it and signature your hand-writing?—The witness was then shewn the bill of the 1st May 1807, and then deposed. A. Yes; it is; but it purports to be the hand of my mother; she was present when it was written. I am frequently in the habit of guiding her hand when she writes,

“or takes any thing in her hand, in consequence of her being very infirm and very nervous.—Q. Look at this bill; is the body of it and signature your hand-writing?—The witness was then shewn a bill of the 15th of July 1807. A. It is.—Q. Look at both the bills, and state to the court, whether the acceptance of both is the hand-writing of Mr. Russell Manners. A. Yes, in the presence of myself and my mother.—Q. Did you, or your mother, give these drafts to captain Thompson? A. My mother the first, and myself, I believe, the last.—Q. Was captain Thompson aware that you signed the name of Elizth McKenzie Farquhar to these drafts, when they were given to him? A. Never.—Q. Did he not know your hand-writing from your mother's? A. I do not think he does, when I direct her hand.—Q. Was Mr. Russell Manners indebted to you in a sufficient sum, to authorize you to draw upon him for the sum of a hundred pounds? A. He was.—Q. State to the court the reason why you did not indorse the bill dated the 20th of May 1807. A. I had no reason; I was not aware of the circumstance that I had not indorsed it; it never was returned to me to be indorsed.—Q. Do you recollect the date of the bill, dated the 15th of July, 1807, being altered? A. No, I do not.—Q. When those bills were given to captain Thompson, had you any doubt but that Mr. Russell Manners would pay them when they respectively should become due? A. Not the least.—Q. Had you ever before these bills were drawn, drawn bills upon Mr. Russell Manners; and if you had, were such bills paid when due? A. I never did; I have more bills of Mr. Manners's, but I have never made use of them, finding that those bills were not duly honoured.—Q. Had you any good reason to believe that Messrs. Maltby would pay the bills when they became due; and if you had, state to the court what were the reasons on which your belief was founded? A. I certainly thought that Mr. Rowland Maltby would pay them, because I knew that he had at different times paid some thousands for Mr. Manners; besides which, Mr. Maltby knew I had assisted Mr. Manners with mo-

ney, and therefore I thought he would take care of those bills before others.—Q. Had you any personal communication with Mr. Rowland Maltby respecting the bills in question, previous to the last week? A. Never.—Q. Have you had any personal communication with him respecting them within the last week, and if you have, state to the court the substance of it. A. On Thursday last I went, accompanied by my mother, to Mr. Rowland Maltby's, and he told me that he was coming.”

Does it appear upon the minutes of that court martial, from the testimony of Mrs. Clarke, that she put the pen into her mother's hand, and with that wrote her name upon a bill of exchange?—That is in the answer to the first question that was put to Mrs. Clarke.

During the proceedings of that court martial, were any private questions put in your presence to Mrs. Clarke out of court, respecting her being a widow, which were afterwards entered upon the minutes?—I do not recollect any; I had conversation, as I mentioned before, with Mr. Smithies, and, I believe, with Mrs. Clarke, I am not exactly sure, but I cannot recollect the whole of that conversation; it was relative to her delicacy with respect to her being examined, and her fear that unpleasant questions might be put to her generally; I have no recollection of any as to her being a widow; I desired Mr. Smithies, understanding that captain Thompson was brother to Mrs. Clarke, that he would give me her description, and he gave it upon paper.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

M. THOMAS PARKER was called in, and examined by the committee, as follows:

Refer to your book as to the date of any payment that was made by Mrs. Clarke in the year 1804; 500l. on account of a service of plate?—I know nothing of the subject at all; I was only left executor to Mr. Birkett; I have a book here, in which there is some account, which I looked at to-day, which I did not know of before.

Produce the book.

[The witness fetched the book, in which appeared the following account.

235	DR.	BIRKETT, JUNR. ESQR.	l.	s.	d.
16 July.		Pair Bracelet Tubes, and Hair for Do. - - -	1	5	0
13 May.		Six pair Silk Hose - - - - -	2	10	0
3 Aug.		23 Yards Irish Linen, a 4s. - - - - -	4	12	0
25 Do		Do - - - - - 3s2 - - - - -	3	19	2
		By Cash 24 Sept. 1806 - - - - -	12	6	2

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Mrs. CLARKE, DR.

1804.		l.	s.	d.
16 May.	The whole of the abovementioned articles for	1,363	14	10
	An elegant rich Chas ^d Sil ^r Epergne, } 153. 16.			
	with 4 Branches, and rich Cut } 100.	139	13	0
	Glasses to Do. - - - - -			
	Very large Oval Sil ^r Tea Tray - - - 183. 8.	84	0	0
	An elegant rich Chas ^d Sil ^r Tea Pot, } oz:	16	16	0
	sq ^r Ivory Handle - - - - - } 22			
	12 Gadroond Sil ^r Soup Plates, to } 242. 1.	105	0	0
	correspond with the others - - - } 93. 14			
15 June.	2 Large Silver Gadroond Waiters. } 129. 9a'9.	58	3	0
	Putting on Silver Plates for Arms, } 49. 11.			
	and polishing the above - - - - -	16	5	6
	Engraving Arms and Crests on y ^e above	21	6	0
	Silver Tankard - - - - -	15	15	0
	Pair Sugar Tongs - - - - -	18	0	0
		1,821	11	4

236	PR CONTRA CR.	l.	s.	d.
	Settled - - - - -			

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PER CONTRA CR.

1804.		l.	s.	d.
18 May	By Cash on Acc ^t - - - - -	500	0	0
12 July.	By a Bill at 2 Mo ^t - - - - -	200	0	0
Nov. 14.	By a Do. .. 4 Mo ^t - - - - -	200	0	0
	By a Bill at 6 Mo ^t - - - - -	200	0	0
	Do do 8 Mo ^t - - - - -	200	0	0
	Do do 10 Mo ^t - - - - -	200	0	0
	By a Bill at 12 Mo ^t - - - - -	200	0	0
	By Cash, a Draft on Coutts & Co. 23 July -	121	0	0
	Abated - - - - -	0	11	4
		1,821	11	4

Do you know any thing more of that book ; or do you know as to any of the payments, by whom they were made ; or what those bills were, or upon whom drawn ?—I do not know any thing more of it ; there is another little account in this book ; here is nothing here which states at all what bills they were. I did not know any thing of it till to-day ; I was not sure whether the summons was intended for me or not, for my name was not inserted, nor where Mr. Birkett lived ; it was inserted Prince-street, Hanover-square ; I never knew him live there. I came down, it being left at my house.

Do you know who the late Mr. Birkett's bankers were ?—Yes, Marsh and Company in Berner-street.

Have you any other memorandum in that book ?—Here is some other account of goods, watches, and some other silver goods, and various other articles, which amounts to 286l. 9s. besides the other account.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

HARVEY CHRISTIAN COMBE, Esq. a member of the House, attending in his place, was examined, as follows :

Will you mention the circumstance of your seeing Mr. Dowler, shortly after he had received his commission in the commissariat ?—I was riding through the street, and I met Mr. Dowler by accident, I had heard before with great pleasure, that he had got an appointment in the commissariat ; I was not unacquainted with the reverses of fortune he had sustained at the Stock Exchange, and I was rejoiced to hear that he had an employment that would yield him a comfortable maintenance ; I stopt him to give him my congratulations, and having heard that he had got this by the request of Mrs. Clarke, I asked him whether he had obtained it by the interest of Mrs. Clarke or Mr. Brook Watson ; his reply to me was, "O by Mr. Watson's."

From your knowledge of Mr. Dowler, do you believe him to be a man of integrity ?—Perfectly so, I would have recommended him to any situation he was a candidate for.

From whom had you heard that he obtained the appointment from Mrs. Clarke ;—I know a great many persons who are equally acquainted with the Dowlers : from various persons I heard it, but I cannot recollect one individual.

Did you know of your own knowledge that there has been any connection be-

tween Mr. Dowler and Mrs. Clarke ?—I did not.

Cannot you recollect one person among many individuals from whom you heard it ?—It is a great many years ago, if I were compelled to say who I should select, my own son.

Do you not from your own knowledge know that Mr. Dowler's father adopted a line of politics in the city directly opposite to that of Sir Brook Watson ?—I know that Mr. Dowler's father in the city of London adopted the Whig principles, but whether he was a member of the Whig Club I do not know, nor do I now know exactly what Mr. Brook Watson's political principles were.

MR. JEREMIAH DONOVAN was called in, and examined by the committee, as follows :

Do you know Mrs. Clarke ?—I do.

Do you recollect at any time furnishing her with a list of names of persons for whom she was to obtain from the Duke of York, military or other promotion ?—Never.

Have you not been in the habit of trafficking in places under government ?—I never have trafficked for any places under government in my life.

In no situations for India ?—From government.

Appointments from government ?—Never.

Or from the East India Company, appointments that must come under the cognizance of the Board of Controul ?—I will be obliged to the gentleman if he will inform me what appointments those are.

Have you ever offered a situation in India for a sum of money to a Mr. O'Hara ?—I have.

What was the nature of that situation ?—A writership.

What was Mr. O'Hara to have given you for that situation ?—Three thousand some odd pounds, but I cannot say exactly.

When was this ?—I believe the last year, but I do not exactly recollect.

How did that negotiation break off ?—It broke off in consequence of Mr. O'Hara's brother not depositing the money at the banker's which was nominated by the gentleman who had the disposal of the appointment, or who informed me that he had the disposal of the appointment.

Did not Mr. O'Hara offer to deposit the money in his own banker's hands, and

did you not object to that, and wish it to be deposited in your banker's hands, in Herietta-street, Covent-Garden?—The money, Mr. O'Hara informed me, was deposited in a banker's hands in the city, I believe it was Curtis and Robarts; the person who had the disposal of the appointment would not consent to its remaining there, but wished it should be deposited at Messrs. Austen and Maunde's in Covent-Garden; and in consequence of that the negotiation ceased. I did it at the request of a lady from Dublin, who sent a letter to me, saying that she wished I could obtain for a Mr. O'Hara, whose father was her particular friend, a writership to India; I applied to a gentleman, and he told me he could obtain that appointment, and the negotiation broke off in consequence of their not depositing the money at the house of Austen and Maunde.

What person authorised you to negotiate this appointment in the East India Company's service?—

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

[The witness was again called in, and the question proposed.]

Am I obliged to expose the name of the lady; if I am, I certainly shall.

Was the lady the purchaser, or was it through the lady you were to obtain the appointment of some director?—The lady wrote to me, requesting I would make inquiry, in order to procure the writership for this gentleman; in consequence of this I did make the inquiry, but do not know any director's name concerned in the business.

Of whom did you expect to receive this patronage?—I was recommended by Messrs. Austen and Maunde, to a gentleman who promised to procure the patronage.

Name the gentleman.—Mr. Tahourdin an attorney of Argyll-street.

Do you know from Mr. Tahourdin's connections, from whom he was to obtain it at the India House?—I do not.

Cannot you guess or surmise?—I cannot.

Upon what grounds did you desire the three thousand and odd pounds to be lodged?—It was to have been lodged to be paid to Mr. Tahourdin, on the young gentleman passing as a writer to India.

Did Mr. Tahourdin ever give you reason to believe that he had the promise of that nomination?—If he had not, I certainly should not have requested the young gentleman to have lodged the money at the banker's.

Did you introduce a clergyman of the name of O'Meara to Mrs. Clarke?—I have not the pleasure to know a clergyman of that name.

Did you ever apply to Mrs. Clarke for the promotion of any person in the Church?—In the month of November or December last, Mrs. Clarke informed me that she had very great influence; I heard of a vacancy in the church, and I did apply for it for a friend of mine.

What was that vacancy?—A Deanery.

What Deanery?—I believe Salisbury.

Did you apply only for that Deanery, or any other Deanery?—For either the Deanery of Salisbury or Hereford.

This was either in November or December last?—It was.

Being so intimate with Mrs. Clarke, of course you were apprized that at that time all intercourse had ceased between Mrs. Clarke and his Royal Highness the Duke of York?—I understood that his Royal Highness and Mrs. Clarke had had no connection for three years previous to that; it was not through the Duke of York's interest it was understood it could be obtained.

Through whose interest was it understood that this was to be obtained, through the influence of Mrs. Clarke?—Mrs. Clarke informed me that she had very good interest with the Duke of Portland, and that she could obtain any appointment.

Can you inform the committee what was to be the recompence, supposing the deanery had been obtained?—I cannot; I believe that it was 3000*l.* that was offered for one of them by a subscription; I did it to oblige a friend; there was a subscription to have been entered into by some ladies, they did subscribe upwards of 3000*l.*; as I was instructed, it was for the Rev. Mr. Bazeley, I think that was the name of the gentleman; he was to have been agreeably surprised with a promotion, provided it had been carried into effect, but he was on no account to know it. Mrs. Clarke answered, that the Duke of Portland had no interest in the church, the Queen having taken the patronage to herself.

Have you had any correspondence with Mrs. Clarke since the commencement of the present examination?—I have received one letter from Mrs. Clarke since the commencement of this examination, or on the day, it was on Wednesday week I think; I have received two letters from Mrs. Clarke since the motion of Mr. Wardle, the one on the Saturday subse-

quent to the Friday night on which the motion was made, the other on the Wednesday, on which day I believe the honourable house went into the examination.

“Did you at any time give any credit to the idea of Mrs. Clarke having any degree of influence with the Duke of Portland?—I certainly did give credit to it in the first instance.

Did you believe that Mrs. Clarke had such influence with the Duke of Portland as she had exercised with the Duke of York on other applications?—She never did make any application to the Duke of York for me in her life.

Were you not privy to the whole transaction of colonel French?—Nor never heard any thing of it, till the levy was about to be raised, till colonel French called upon me to inform me that he was raising recruits for that levy, and asked me whether I could recommend him any old Serjeants that he could employ upon that duty.

Did Mrs. Clarke give any reason to you for the assertion she had made respecting her belief, as to any person’s power of disposing of the patronage of the church?—Mrs. Clarke informed me that the Duke of Portland had not the patronage of the church, but there were other appointments that she had mentioned to me, that caused me to suppose that the Duke of Portland had the appointments in the church to dispose of.

Have you received two, or three letters from Mrs. Clarke within this last month?—I have received Letters from Mrs. Clarke, many during the months of November, December, and January.

Have you the letters which you state yourself to have received from Mrs. Clarke, since Mr. Wardle’s notice on the present investigation?—I have two letters, and the reason I brought them was in hopes that Mr. Wardle would do me the honour to read the letters of mine, which it was mentioned he had in his possession from Mrs. Clarke. I am perfectly willing to meet every charge that can criminate myself, but I should be sorry to involve any person that is innocent. I believe Mr. Wardle made his motion on the 27th of January.

[The witness delivered in two letters, which were read, dated the 28th of January, and the 1st of Feb 1809.

“Dear Sir,

“I am much mortified in seeing, in this day’s paper the free use of your name and mine, in the debate last

“night. I however took an opportunity of seeing Mr. Wardle on the subject, and I find he is by no means so ill disposed as his speech seemed to evince; but he tells me, that as I have committed myself and my papers, he is determined to make every possible use of them, that to him seems proper. I must be candid, and tell you, that in order to facilitate some negotiations I had given him a few of your letters. In one you speak of the QUEEN, in another the two Deaneries. As to myself, I must of course speak the truth, as I shall be put on oath. Let me persuade you, if called on to keep to the truth, as I am convinced, you will; but I mean the whole truth, as to what has passed formerly between yourself and me.—I have a thousand thanks for your being so quiet upon the 130.; you shall have it the moment my mother comes from Bath. I fear, if you are backward, Wardle will expose the whole of the letters he has to the house.

“Your’s truly,

“M. A. Clarke.”

“Saturday evening,”

“In order to relieve your mind, I send my servant, though late.”

Indorsed :

“Rec’d 28th January 1809,
late at night.”

Wednesday Morning,

Feb. 1st, 1809.”

“Dear Sir,

“I yesterday saw Mr. Wardle; he had a letter yesterday from your friend Glass, begging him not to take any business in hand, where his name is mentioned: and he asks for you also. He was Tutor to Wardle. Now Mr. Wardle assures me, by every thing honourable, that if you speak candidly and fairly to the fact, of Tonyns, he will ask nothing more; and if he has been at all intemperate with your name, he will do it every justice. Take my advice and do it; it cannot injure you. I understand your friend Tuck, some months ago put a friend of his in possession of Tonyn’s business; and yesterday a man of the name of Finnerty gave him a case, which he says he had from you, of a captain Trotter and another. Of course you will not mention my telling you this. I wish

"from my soul Mr. Wardle had taken it up less dispassionately, he might have done more good. Why do you not send me a line? I dare say Clavering is flugging himself, as he did not send the recommendation.

"Yours, &c.

"*M. A. C.*"

What rank have you in the army?—Lieutenant.

How long have you been in the army?

—I went into the army in the year 1778.

In what regiment have you been?—

In the Queen's Rangers.

Are you now in the Queen's Rangers?

—I entered into the army in the year 1778 in the Queen's Rangers: in consequence of my services in the Queen's Rangers, I was recommended into the regiment called the North Carolina Volunteers, then under colonel Hamilton; the honourable major Cochrane, then major to the British Legion commanded by lieutenant colonel Tarleton, now general Tarleton induced me to resign my company in the North Carolina regiment and to accept a lieutenancy in the British Legion, under the command of lieutenant-colonel Tarleton, which I imprudently did under the promise of the first troop or company that should become vacant in that regiment. I served in that regiment during the remainder of the war, from the year 1780, till the reduction of the regiment in October, 1783; I brought home a detachment of that regiment, and was placed upon half-pay; in consequence of my wound being very bad it was impossible for me to accept a commission upon full pay, many of which had been offered to me by colonels of different regiments, in consequence of those wounds I have suffered; I am sorry to say that my surgeon, who did attend, is gone, or he could explain my present sufferings, but I have suffered more than is conceivable for any person who looks well in health as I do, being lusty I have not been able to take off my clothes or lie down for the last five years; about six years from this period I was confined sixteen weeks under the care of Mr. Everard Home, Mr. McGregor of the Military Asylum, and Mr. Rivers of Spring Gardens, Mr. Astley Cooper also attended me, and I am now obliged to employ a surgeon, that is Mr. Carpue, either he or his assistant dresses my wound daily: in consequence of the recommendations of the Honourable the late Marquis Cornwallis

and lord Moira, I was placed in a Veteran Battalion, as a compensation in some degree for my expenses as well as my sufferings from this wound, and through the same interest I obtained leave of absence till further orders; there are many other officers under similar circumstances in the army, it being the only means by which his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief can remunerate their services, at least that was the answer given by the adjutant general to lieutenant colonel Christie of the 11th Veteran Battalion (on the strength of which I at present draw my pay) when he applied last year to have me removed upon the retired list: with respect to my provincial services, I presume they go for nothing; I served fifteen months in a fencible regiment at home as lieutenant and surgeon; I served three years in the militia as lieutenant and surgeon, and I served three years as a surgeon in an armed vessel appointed by the Treasury, and I trust it will not be thought too much that I draw the pay of a lieutenant.

You have stated that you never sent in any names to Mrs. Clarke, either for promotions or for commissions in the army?—Not, till November or December last did I ever apply to Mrs. Clarke for any commissions in the army, either directly or indirectly.

Do you recollect what commissions you applied for then to Mrs. Clarke?—I do not; there were some companies, but for whom I do not recollect.

Do you recollect what you asked Mrs. Clarke to do respecting those companies?—I perfectly recollect that Mrs. Clarke informed me that she had interest with a great many gentleman, honourable members of this house; that she had also great connections amongst general officers, and that she could procure letters of recommendation which might accelerate any applications that were lying before the Duke of York for purchases of commissions.

Did you send any letters of recommendation from the commanding officers of regiments in favour of officers for promotions to Mrs. Clarke?—I sent three letters, I think, from three different field officers, recommending gentlemen for purchase from lieutenantcies to companies. Those gentlemen had been recommended, if I mistake not, about twelve months, but their recommendations had not been attended to, to accelerate which it was thought advisable to procure the

recommendations I have already stated, and Mrs. Clarke informing me she could do it, I placed these recommendations in her hands for that purpose.

Inform the committee how you got possession of those letters yourself.—I will; I got possession of those letters from Mr. Froome, under the following circumstances: Mr. Froome called upon me, and informed me that he was about to resume his station or to be appointed a clerk in the house of Mr. Greenwood, upon condition that he should make oath or give security, one or the other, that he would never do any thing in the commission line as a broker in future; that if I could do any thing with those three appointments which had hung so long, I should serve very deserving young men, and should be remunerated for my trouble; that is the fact, however it may criminate me.

State what the remuneration was to have been upon each of those commissions?—It was above 300l.; but how much I cannot say.

Do you mean to state that above 300l. were to have been paid above the regulation price for carrying the point?—Certainly, on each commission.

Do you know of your own knowledge, through what means that 300l. upon each was procured?—I do not.

Only you mean to state that the officer purchasing was to have paid 300l. above the regulation?—I mean to state that both of those officers purchasing, on being gazetted, was to make the compliment of 300l.

And it was Mr. Froome who put the three commissions into your hands?—Yes, he did, under the circumstances I have already related.

Had you ever any conversation with any body but Mr. Froome respecting these commissions?—I had conversations of course with Mrs. Clarke; I had conversations with Mr. Glasse.

Who is Mr. Glasse?—The Reverend George Henry Glasse.

Had you never a conversation with any other person respecting those appointments?—I do not recollect any other person.

Do you recollect any other transactions of that nature coming under your knowledge?—There was a majority I think, or two, under similar circumstances.

Do you recollect what sum above the regulation was to have been paid on the majority?—I do not.

Do you recollect any other commissions that fell under the same circumstances?—I do not recollect any other commission but the two majorities, and those three companies.

Did those majorities come from Mr. Froome also?—They did.

Did not Mr. Froome at that time tell you what remuneration was to be given? It is very possible that he might, but I do not recollect the remuneration.

Do you know what your share of the profit was to be?—I do not.

What part of the transaction were you to act?—He was to procure the letters from Mrs. Clarke; to attach them to those recommendations and memorials, and to put them into the box at the Horse-Guards, and to let them take their chance; and if they succeeded, then we were to be remunerated.

Therefore, the part Mrs. Clarke was to have acted, was either to have got the recommendation backed by a member of Parliament, or some other person likely to give strength to such recommendation?—That was the part.

What was she to have had for that part?—She was to have had, I believe, upon each of the majorities 500l. as nearly as I can recollect.

What was she to have had for the companies?—I forget exactly; but it was either a hundred, or more than a hundred.

Do you know captain Tuck?—I do.

Do you recollect in the year 1804 or 1805, offering captain Tuck a majority at a very low price?—I remember that in the year 1804 or 1805, Messrs. Austen and Maunde told me, that they expected to be appointed agents to a regiment that was to be raised by a colonel Dillon; that commissions were to be obtained in that regiment, or some other, and that there were many other levies to be raised; and that the prices in that regiment were to be for an ensigncy so much; for a lieutenancy so much: a company so much; and I believe that was the whole of the steps. The colonel had the appointments; where they were either to raise so many men for their commissions, or pay a certain sum of money to the colonel. I met captain Tuck either in Parliament-street or Whitehall; he had been employed by the honourable colonel Hanger to raise a levy, and by that had obtained the rank of captain, and was then upon half-pay. I told him, if he wished to get the step of majority, I thought if he would raise

the men, or pay a sum of money, he might get a majority. I never thought any more of it till I met captain Tuck in the room this evening.

Do you not recollect naming any other person as a party in this transaction, respecting the commissions that were sent into Mrs. Clarke?—I do not recollect, but there may be some other persons; I do not conceive any other persons could have been mentioned.

Will you name any other person that you can recollect?—I do not recollect any other persons, or I would name them.

Did you mention the name of Mr. Greenwood?—I never mentioned the name of Mr. Greenwood in the transaction at all, further than Mr. Froome was obliged either to make an affidavit, or give security to Mr. Greenwood, that he would not act as a broker in future, or he would lose his situation.

Who is Dr. Glasse, or Mr. Glasse whom you have mentioned in the course of your examination, and who is mentioned in one of the letters?—The Reverend George Henry Glasse, of Hanwell.

How long have you known Mr. Glasse?—I have known him for some years, but cannot exactly say how long.

Has Mr. Glasse ever made any application to you relative to church or other preferment?—Never in my life.

Or you to him?—I have not? I, of my own accord, very imprudently promised to Mrs. Clarke, that if she could procure the Deanery of Hereford for Mr. Glasse, I should be extremely happy that she should do so; but I never told Mr. Glasse of it till I think last Saturday was se'ennight, or Monday was se'ennight, and then Mr. Glasse was exceedingly enraged that I should have taken the liberty with his name.

What induced you to make that application?—The very great friendship I had for Mr. Glasse, and not conceiving that I was doing that which was improper at the time, or I would not have done it.

Did you offer a thousand pounds?—I did.

And did it without Mr. Glasse's knowledge?—Yes, without his knowledge, upon my sacred honour, and he never knew of it until the other day.

You have stated that you would not have made this offer if you had been aware that the transaction had been improper; did you conceive the other transactions, which you have stated to the

committee you had a hand in, to be proper transactions?—I knew that these transactions pass daily, and therefore, I thought that there was nothing so very heinous in the crime; but I certainly did not conceive it altogether proper.

How did you know such transactions pass daily?—I had heard that such transactions passed.

Do you know, of your own knowledge, that such transactions pass daily?—I never was concerned in any transaction of that kind, save and except the business of captain Tonyn, which I should be happy to explain; I believe I had also the introduction of major Shaw.

Do you recollect to your mind the recollection of any other transactions of this kind?—I do not.

You stated at the commencement of your examination, that you were not a trafficker in places under Government; do you abide by that statement now?—If you will permit me to explain the business of captain Tonyn, I shall be obliged; but further than those I have mentioned, I have never trafficked in any places under Government; if I had I would not deny it.

Have any of those other negotiations you have mentioned to the committee, been carried into effect?—Not one through me.

Do you know whether those negotiations about the companies and the majorities were carried into effect or not?—Not one of them.

Were you to receive any remuneration, supposing the negotiation had been effected?—Certainly.

Do you not call that trafficking in places under Government?—I will leave it for you, gentlemen, to decide; I did not consider it so.

Are those the only transactions of the kind, in which you ever in your life have been concerned?—I believe they are.

Be sure whether they are or not?—I cannot be sure, because I do not recollect any other; if I did, or you will do me the favour to point out any others, I will not deny them.

How long have you known Mrs. Clarke?—I knew Mrs. Clarke, I believe, in the year 1805.

Have you kept up your acquaintance with Mrs. Clarke from that time to the present day?—I had not seen Mrs. Clarke till November last for nearly three years; more than two years however.

You had not seen Mrs. Clarke till No-

vember last, since her separation from the Duke of York?—Yes.

Were you in the habit of seeing her when she was connected with the Duke of York?—I saw her, I believe, two or three times, and that only when she was connected with the Duke of York, or at least when she lived in Gloucester-place.

Did you see her only two or three times in the course of your lifetime, before the month of November last?—I presume in the course of my life-time, that I may have seen her half a dozen times before November last, for she lived in Burlington-street, at a Mr. Russel Manners's, and I saw her there twice.

At what period was that?—That I suppose must have been in the year 1806, or the latter end of 1805; it was after she was separated from the Duke of York, or left Gloucester-place.

How did your acquaintance with Mrs. Clarke begin?—My acquaintance with Mrs. Clarke commenced in consequence of a report which had been circulated that I was the author of some scurrilous paragraphs reflecting on his Royal Highness the Duke of York; I traced it to captain Sutton, an acquaintance of Mrs. Clarke's; I endeavoured to trace them out, but in vain. I requested that I might be introduced to Mrs. Clarke to vindicate myself; I never had written a paragraph against any one of the Royal Family in my life, and that was what introduced me to Mrs. Clarke's acquaintance.

You have stated that while Mrs. Clarke resided in Gloucester-place, you saw her three or four times; did you call upon her in Gloucester-place?—I called upon her three or four times, it was at the house I saw her.

Did you go of your own accord?—I went of my own accord, having obtained permission to see her; I was three or four months before I could obtain permission to see her, so strong was the impression against me as being the author of those paragraphs, that Mrs. Clarke would not see me, nor hear my name.

How often did you see Mrs. Clarke when you called at Gloucester-place?—I believe three different times.

When you saw Mrs. Clarke, did you go of your own accord, or did she desire you to come?—She never desired me to come that I know of, further than one particular period, which was in order to inquire the description of captain Tonyn.

When you went of your own accord, with what view did you go?—In order to

do away the report that I had been the author of these paragraphs against his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

All the times you went, you went with that view?—Twice only, I believe; I never was at Mrs. Clarke's above three times in my life in Gloucester-place.

You have stated that you called there frequently before you could see Mrs. Clarke, and that you then called three different times, and saw Mrs. Clarke?—I did not mention that I had called often at Mrs. Clarke's, and have not seen her.

Did you do away the impressions entertained against you at your first interview with Mrs. Clarke?—Not altogether.

How many interviews were necessary to do away entirely those impressions?—Two.

Did you entirely do away those impressions in two interviews?—I believe I did.

With what view did you call upon Mrs. Clarke the third time you saw her?—In order to procure the insertion of some letters in the Morning Post.

What was the subject of those letters?—The subject of those letters was answers to the letters of Belisarius.

Why was it necessary for you to go to Mrs. Clarke, to procure the insertion of those letters?—Because Mrs. Clarke had asked it as a favour of me.

To do what?—To get those letters inserted in the Morning Post.

Do you mean to say that you carried those letters to Mrs. Clarke, because Mrs. Clarke had desired you to insert them in the Morning Post?—I did not carry them to Mrs. Clarke; I received them from Mrs. Clarke.

Then the third time you went to Gloucester-place, you went to get those letters?—I did.

Did you go then of your own accord, or by the desire of Mrs. Clarke?—At the desire of Mrs. Clarke, I believe so; it is really so long since, that I cannot say whether I volunteered my services to go that day for those letters, or whether she had appointed that day for me to call for those letters; I did call for those letters, and got them inserted in the Morning Post.

You have stated, that though you did not traffic in commissions, you have had a hand in procuring commissions at different times; had you any dealings of that sort with Mrs. Clarke or others, at the time Mrs. Clarke lived under the protection of the Duke of York?—I never had any transaction with Mrs. Clarke as

to any commission, either direct or indirect, till this in November, of three companies and two majorities.

In November last, did you know that Mrs. Clarke was no longer connected with the Commander in Chief?—Mrs. Clarke informed me that she had been long at variance with the Commander in Chief, and never should be connected with him again.

How came you, having that knowledge, to apply to Mrs. Clarke for her interest for promotions?—Not with any view to her interest with his Royal Highness, but Mrs. Clarke had told me that she had great interest with members of parliament and general officers, that she could procure recommendations of the different colonels of the regiments to which those gentlemen belonged.

Were the transactions of which you have spoken, the only transactions of the kind in which you have ever been concerned?—I have answered that question repeatedly.

Have you ever carried on any negotiations respecting writerships to India, besides that which has been already mentioned?—I have.

How many?—One.

In behalf of whom?—I cannot charge my memory who the young gentleman was.

At what time?—Last year.

The year 1808?—I believe it was; and it was the writership that Mr. O'Hara refused; that same writership.

Did you succeed in that negotiation?—I did.

What money was paid in consequence of that?—I do not recollect; but I believe it was 3,500l.

What did you receive in consequence of your exertions in that negotiation?—250l.

From whom did you receive that money?—From Mr. Tahourdin.

To whom was the other sum of three thousand and odd pounds paid?—To Mr. Tahourdin, I presume; but I was not present at the receipt of the money.

Do you now recollect on behalf of whom that negotiation was carried into effect?—No, I do not; but I could trace it, no doubt.

With whom did you treat for it?—I do not know the name of the gentleman with whom I treated for it; I did not expect to be called upon, and did not charge my memory. The gentleman was a stranger at the time.

Have you, or not, been concerned in any other transactions of this kind?—I do not recollect any other.

Are you certain that you have not been concerned in any transactions of this kind?—I am not certain; but I do not recollect any other. I do not believe I have.

Are you certain that you have not been concerned in any transactions of this kind?—I could almost say I am; but I will not.

Have you ever had any part in negotiating a cadetship?—I do not recollect any cadetship that I ever have.

If you are not in the habit of concerning yourself in matters of this sort, it is very extraordinary that you should not recollect; try to recollect whether you have had any concern in negotiating for cadetships.—I do not recollect; I may have applied, but I do not recollect passing any cadet.

Do you make a habit of dealing in things of this nature?—I have made no further habit of it than that which I have already stated.

Have you ever had any concern in a negotiation for procuring a situation in the custom-house?—Mrs. Clarke informed me that she had interest through which she could appoint a collector of the customs, and several others. I mentioned it to a gentleman, not with a view to bring to my own interest at all.

When was this?—In November or December. Mr. Wardle can inform you.

You have stated that you concluded a negotiation through Mr. Tahourdin for a writership to India; endeavour to recollect the name of the young gentleman that was appointed?—I cannot, for I do not know that I ever knew him.

Cannot you, when you return to your office, find out the name and bring it to this committee?—I have no office.

Cannot you when you return home to your own house, look into your books and find the name of the young man?—I cannot, for I keep no books; I am not confident that I ever knew the name of the young gentleman.

Have you no memorandum or slip of paper?—I have none by which I can trace it.

Cannot you ascertain by what director the young man was appointed?—I cannot, for I never knew.

Do you know that any director, who takes money for an appointment of this nature, breaks his solemn oath which he

takes when he enters into the service of the East India Company?—I presume a director may dispose of his card for a writership, or a cadetcy, and it may be sold, and the directors know nothing, and receive no emolument, confiding to a gentleman that he would not suspect of doing so.

In what year was this?—It was I believe last year.

To what presidency was it?—I do not know.

You have said that you once made an application to Mrs. Clarke in favour of Mr. Glasse, without the knowledge or privity of Mr. Glasse; if the application in favour of Mr. Glasse had succeeded, by whom was the money to have been given for it?—By me.

Did you mean to pay it yourself out of friendship for Mr. Glasse, without any hope of remuneration from him?—I did, by the commissions which were to have been disposed of. I intended Mrs. Clarke should retain as much out of those commissions as would have paid for that situation, provided it could have been obtained.

You meant to make a present to Mr. Glasse, to the full amount of the remuneration you were to give to Mrs. Clarke for procuring him some deanery, or whatever the church preferment was?—I did.

Which of the applications was the first, in point of time, for the preferment in the church, or for the preferment in the army?—The preferment in the army, I believe, took place in November; some other situations and arrangements Mrs. Clarke had made were previous to that.

Which preceded, in point of time, the application for the captaincies and the majorities, or for Mr. Glasse?—I believe that the situations Mrs. Clarke pointed out in the West Indies, and the situation that she pointed out at home, one was in the commissariat, I believe, which she said she could obtain; and the other was that of landing waiter. Those were the situations she first promised, which she said the Duke of Portland was to have given to her. Out of those commissions it was that she was to have been paid.

Is the committee to understand that those commissions, of which you have now been talking, are fresh commissions, the advantage derived from which was to repay the 1000*l.* to be paid for the deaury of Mr. Glasse; or is the committee to understand that the advantage proceeding from the captaincy and the

majority before-mentioned were to pay it?—From the commissariat appointment and the landing waiter; not from the captaincy and majority.

Then this landing waiter and commissariat are new appointments?—They are new transactions.

Not before stated to the committee?—I forgot to state them to the committee.

At the outset of your examination, you stated that you never had trafficked, directly or indirectly, for any places under government of any description?—I never carried any into effect.

The words "carried into effect" were not put in; you have now enumerated not less than nine situations for which you have carried on negotiations; you also stated, that you thought the crime was not so heinous, because you knew the practice to be daily taking place; what practices do you allude to which you knew were daily taking place?—The disposal of commissions, I believe, has been generally reported to have taken place; but I know not any which took place which I had no connection or concern with whatever.

Do you know of any transactions so taking place, with which you had or had not concern?—I have heard of things, but do not know of any.

You do not know, in any way, of such transactions having taken place?—I have heard of such transactions.

Do you know of such transactions?—The transaction of captain Tonyn I beg leave to mention here; I must allude to that and major Shaw; I did not understand how either of those were carried into effect till last November; I never knew that Mrs. Clarke was concerned in major Shaw's business till last November. Captain Tonyn was gazetted in 1804, and Mrs. Clarke, in 1805, I understood was the person who had obtained that promotion for major Tonyn.

Independently of that case of major Tonyn, there is a case of major Shaw's, of which you have heard?—I heard last November only.

Do you know of any other besides major Shaw and captain Tonyn?—I do not recollect any other.

Are you sure you do not know of any other?—I do not recollect any other.

Do you, or do you not know of any other?—I do not know of any other that I recollect; nor do I believe that I recollect any other.

Do you not know of some others?—I

know of no others, to the best of my knowledge; if I did, I would mention it, but I do not; I believe I know of no other whatever.

You have said positively you know of no other?—I believe not.

You have said once positively you knew of no other; do you say positively whether you knew of no other?—Do you mean to say I have been concerned with others?

Have you been concerned in any other?—Not at all.

Do you know of any other?—I do not, to the best of my knowledge: it is impossible for me to charge my memory; I have told you every thing, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

When you were asked concerning certain custom-house appointments, you said that colonel Wardle, an honourable member of this house could tell about them; what can you say of colonel Wardle's knowledge of those appointments?—I must refer to Mrs. Clarke for that.

What has Mrs. Clarke told you relative to that?—That she could procure recommendations from great people, and she mentioned the name of Mr. Wardle also, not as the person that would recommend, but as the person who knew others that she should make acquainted with the circumstance.

What other persons, besides colonel Wardle did she mention as knowing of these matters?—Not as knowing, for she told me, she should tell colonel Wardle.

You said colonel Wardle amongst others, who were the others?—She mentioned, that she should acquaint colonel Wardle, or mentioned his name upon the business.

Who was the person with whom you negotiated in the last transaction to which you have alluded, with respect to the writership?—Mr. Tahourdin.

You stated that it was through him the money was paid, was he the only person with whom you negotiated?—He was the person who procured the appointment, but from whom I cannot say.

Was he the only person with whom you negotiated, or had any concern or dealing in this transaction?—The gentleman who obtained the introduction for his young friend, of course I negotiated with also, as I introduced them together; Mr. Tahourdin and that gentleman, I really cannot tell the gentleman's name, for I

do not recollect it; but I dare say Mr. Tahourdin would furnish me with his name.

State to the committee whether you first applied to Mr. Tahourdin, or Mr. Tahourdin to you?—I did not apply to Mr. Tahourdin; he was recommended to me in consequence of a letter I had from a lady in Dublin to procure a writership for Mr. O'Hara.

Who recommended Mr. Tahourdin to you?—Messrs. Austen and Maunde recommended him to me.

Do you know whether that writership was the subject of any advertisement in the Newspapers?—Not at all that I know of.

Not being a trafficker in places, but yet having a certain tendency to negotiate them, and to take a pecuniary advantage by them, how came you not to apply to Mrs. Clarke while she had an acquaintance with his Royal Highness, but to apply after that had ceased; and when her connection with the Duke of Portland and members of this house was a little more distant?—I have already explained that business; it was merely the effect of chance; Mrs. Clarke sent for me, and proposed the business to me; it was not the effect of my application.

At what number in Agryle-street does Mr. Tahourdin live?—I do not know, but his name is upon the door.

Did Mr. Tahourdin receive the nomination of the writership immediately from the director, or through the medium of a third person?—I never asked Mr. Tahourdin from whom he procured it, or how he procured it.

Is the lady, who applied to you on behalf of Mr. O'Hara, an acquaintance of your's?—She is.

You have stated; that you saw nothing of Mrs. Clarke from the middle of the year 1806, till last November; was that interruption in your intercourse occasioned by any difference that you had together?—Not the least.

What was it owing to?—Because I had no acquaintance with Mrs. Clarke further than I have already stated; I never saw her more than four times previous to her separation from his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

[The witness was directed to withdraw; the chairman was directed to report progress, and ask leave to sit again.]

Tuesday, 10th February 1809.

MR. WHARTON IN THE CHAIR.

GWYLLYM LLOYD WARDLE, Esq.
a member of the house, attending
in his place, was examined as follows:

Are those the letters Mrs. Clarke alludes to in her letter to Mr. Donovan, in which she says, "I must be candid and tell you, that in order to facilitate some negociation, I have given him a few of your letters."—Those are part of the letters I had from Mrs. Clarke.

Are those the letters to which this letter of Mrs. Clarke alludes to?—It is impossible I can answer that.

Are those all the letters of Mr. Donovan's you received from Mrs. Clarke?—To the best of my recollection, all, except some letters of Mr. Donovan's that apply to the commissions that I examined about last night, to be backed by a member of Parliament.

Did you obtain the letters of Mr. Donovan all at once from Mrs. Clarke, or at different times?—At different times; the letters I have now given in, I obtained in the way I before stated to the house.

These are part of those which you took away without her consent?—That I took away, as I before stated.

Was it with her consent or against her consent, that you took away those letters?—I have before stated how I took them, I took them from her table: she said I must not take them, or must not use them, or something to that effect.

Mr. JEREMIAH DONOVAN was called in, and examined by the committee, as follows:

State whether those letters in the hands of the clerk are your hand-writing?—They are.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

[Letters read, dated the 8th October 1808, the 20th October 1808, 16th November 1808, 14th December 1808, and the 23d December 1808.]

"Charles-street, St. James's-square,
October 8th, 1808."

"Dear Madam,

"The deanery of Hereford is vacant, and in the sole gift of the Duke of Portland; can you procure it for the Rev. G. H. Glasse? I would myself, unknown to him give 1000l. for it. It must be filled by next Saturday, at least, so a gentleman who has just given me the information, said. Mr. G. is my most particular friend, and I would make great sacrifices to serve him; he is not in town at present. I can with confidence assure you he is a very good scholar, a man of good fortune, and an extraordinary kind friend, of excellent connections, well known to the Dukes of Cumberland and Cambridge. He is rector of Hanwell, Middlesex. His town house No. 10, Sackville-street."

"The money will be deposited on Wednesday next, for the land-ing-waiter's Place.

"An inspector of the customs, whose duty is rowing in a boat

"about the river, visiting and placing officers on board different ships, is about to be superannuated, the salary is 400l. per annum; I am applied to for the appointment, on the resignation taking place; 1000l. is offered for it.

"Yours very truly,

"J. Donovan."

"Mrs. Clarke."

"Charles-street, St. James's-square,
October 20th, 1808."

"Dear Madam,

"Some friends of the Rev. T. Baseley, M. A. are extremely desirous of procuring for him promotion in the church; and it appears to them a very favourable opportunity, the vacancy of the deanery of Salisbury, to make application to the Duke of Portland; and in order to secure an interest without his knowledge, a party of ladies, at the head of whom is lady Cardigan, have subscribed a sum of money, 3000 guineas, which is ready to be deposited to carry into execution their intended plan.

"Mr. Baseley is well known to his Grace, and was particularly recommended to her Majesty by lady Cardigan, on the publication of his pamphlet, 'The claims of the Roman catholics constitutionally considered, &c. &c.' This chaplain to the Duke of Gloucester, and the Bishop of Lincoln, went with his Grace upon some occasion to serve the marquis of Tichfield; would be very strongly recommended by many persons of fashion, the bishops of Norwich and Salisbury. I have a letter from each to M. Baseley in my possession, which would shew the estimation in which he is held by them. The ladies are very anxious, and at the same time desirous that he should not know through what channel the money is raised, much less the application, nor do they wish to know anything further than that he shall succeed, and then to agreeably surprise him: or rather that his Grace, without any preface, should have the whole merit of having selected so worthy a man

"to fill the vacancy. Your answer will oblige,

"Your's very truly,

"J. Donovan."

"Lord M. and Mrs. Jn. are in town."

"Charles-street, St James's-square,
Nov. 16, 1808."

"Dear Madam,

"The place of Inspector of the customs is now vacant by the death of Mr. Booty, and I learn that the Queen and the Duke of Dorset are about to apply for it. I hope you will procure it for Mr. Henry Tobin, the gentleman you were so good to say you would serve when an opportunity offered. I will do myself the pleasure of waiting on you whenever you will appoint on the subject. Can you procure the paymaster-ship to a second batt. for 500l?

"Your's very truly,

"J. Donovan."

"Mrs. Clarke."

"Dec. 14, 1808:"

"Dear Madam,

"I regret much that I had not the pleasure to see you on Saturday evening. It was the only time I had been out since Tuesday, and I have suffered considerably in consequence, from my wound:

"I am daily applied to for the particulars of the appointment at Savannah la marr. Is it a surveyor of customs and landing waiter? Is the salary 1,300l. per annum, or how much is the salary, and from what do the perquisites arise? Is the 1300l. sterling or Jamaica currency? What is the duty? Can you procure the landing waiter's place in January next?

"The paymaster second battalion?

"Relative to the letters, I am in part ready, and wish to consult with you relative to them. I shall be at home this evening, and, if able to bear the motion of a carriage, dine in your neighbourhood to-morrow.

"I remain,

"Dear Madam,

"Your's very truly,

"J. Donovan"

"Mrs. Clarke."

"Charles-street, St James's-square,
Dec. 23d. 1808."

"Dear Madam,

"I am daily plagued about the
"Savannah la marr appointment;
"also respecting the landing wai-
"ter's, the 2d batt. paymaster-
"ship, and the commissaryship.
"Pray let me hear from, or see you,
"on the subject of the Savannah
"business particularly.

"Mrs. Howes requested me to
"thank you in her name for your
"kindness, and have got into dis-
"grace for not having done so
"sooner, and for not letting her
"know when you call'd last.

Your's very truly,

"J. Donovan."

"Mrs. H. sends her comp."

"Mrs. Clarke."

DAVID PEIRSON was called in, and
examined by the committee, as fol-
lows:

[The evidence given by the witness on
the 7th instant, being read.]

Is there any part of that evidence, on
which you wish to make any observation
or alteration, or any addition?—No al-
teration. On the night that the Duke of
York went to Weymouth, about eleven
o'clock at night, I was sent out to get a
bill changed: I went out and got it
changed, and brought it in, and returned
it to Mrs. Clarke; she looked it over, and
said it was all right. The Duke of York
was present when I gave the bill to Mrs.
Clarke, and received it from Mrs.
Clarke.

With whom have you had any conver-
sation, respecting the evidence you gave
when you were here last?—Not any
body.

Have you spoken with nobody about
it?—With nobody; I have not spoken to
any one about it.

Have you seen Mrs. Clarke, since you
gave your evidence here last?—No, I
have not.

Did you see Mrs. Clarke when you re-
tired from the bar on the former day?—
I saw her, but I did not speak to her.

Did she speak to you?—She just bow-
ed her head; and said, "Peirson;" I
said, "I have been examined Ma'am."

Did she say any thing else to you?—
Not any thing.

Are you positive that no other person
has spoken to you on the subject of the
evidence you gave here, or you to them?
—I met Ludowik in the Park, and he
asked me; he said that I might be mis-
taken, yet he could not recollect any
thing about it.

Was that all that passed between you
and Ludowik: It was all that passed be-
tween him and me, except he said that I
must make a mistake; that there was a
bill brought down one morning, in his
presence of 10l. by Mrs. Favorite, and
given to a girl to go out and get change;
and he thought I must have made a mis-
take about that bill.

Did not you make a communication to
Mr. Wardle, or speak to him, to say that
you wished to alter your evidence?—I
called upon Mr. Wardle, and told Mr.
Wardle about the bill that I received
from Mrs. Clarke, and went and got
change for, and returned that night, in
the presence of the Duke of York; I told
Mr. Wardle that I had done that.

What was the amount of the bill you
got change for?—I think 100l. but I am
not certain.

Do you adhere to your former state-
ment, that you had spoken to no person
on this subject since you were examined
in this house?—I have not spoken to
any person since I was examined.

Where did you get that bill changed?
—I got it changed, at Mr. Byfield's and
Mr. Bridgeman's; Mr. Bridgeman and
his wife changed it for me, confectioners
in Vere-street.

Are Byfield and Bridgeman partners?
—I believe they are.

Did you try to get that bill changed at
any other place?—Yes, I went to Mr.
Stevens's in Bond-street, and tried there
but they could not do it for me; they
sent out, but could not do it for me.

How long have you left Mrs. Clarke's
service?—It is three years ago now.

Have you seen her frequently since
you quitted her service?—I never saw
her before I saw her at this house.

Did not you see Mrs. Clarke in her
chariot a day or two before you gave
your evidence at this bar, or on the very
day in which you gave your former evi-
dence?—The day before she sent for me
into Baker-street, where she was in her
carriage, to ask me, whether ever I had
changed any bill, or knew any bill
changed; I said I recollected Mrs. Fa-
vorite giving a bill to Ludowik, and his
going and getting the bill changed, and

bringing it back again; and how I had taken a bill from her the night the Duke of York went to Weymouth, and got her change, and brought it back again; she asked me the amount of it, and I could not tell her; and she said she recollected that very well.

Have you made any communication to Mrs. Clarke since that period, or do you know how it was communicated to her that you meant to alter your evidence?—I have not seen or made any inquiry or any thing to Mrs. Clarke.

How do you account for the circumstance, that at your last examination you did not recollect the particulars which you have now related to the committee?—I had a very bad head-ach, and when I have the head-ach it affects my memory, that I am very forgetful, and I did not think of it; and at the same time, when I was asked about the Duke's servant, I thought I must not answer, as I was Mrs. Clarke's servant; or I had thoughts of it then, but as I was not asked, I wished rather to withdraw.

Are you labouring under that suffering at the present moment?—Not now.

Then it was not merely from the defect of memory occasioned by your head-ach that you did not state the circumstance on your former examination?—Yes, it was from that that I did not recollect it; being a stranger, and never at the bar before, I did not know what to say.

Did you recollect at that time that you were here before, what you have stated?—I had some recollection, but I could not tell the sum of the bill, or any thing; but I have since recollected, that I believe the bill I changed that night at eleven o'clock, was 100l. or thereabouts.

Did you know before you came to the bar this evening, that you were to be re-examined upon this point?—No, I did not.

Do you recollect what time of the night it was that the Duke of York set off to Weymouth, on the night this was changed?—Near one o'clock in the morning.

Did you not know when you were the last time at this bar, that you were to tell the truth?—I have told the truth, to the best of my knowledge.

How could you state that you had spoken with nobody on the subject of the evidence you have given before, when you immediately afterwards declared you

had spoken both with Mr. Wardle and Lodowik?—I did not think what I said then.

How do you reconcile your memory, being so perfect in every other part of the transaction, and not so perfect as to the amount of the note you got changed?—I am not certain of the amount of the note, no further than I think, to the best of my recollection, it was 100l.

Do you know a Miss Taylor?—I have seen her at Mrs. Clarke's.

Was she frequently at Mrs. Clarke's?—She was frequently at Mrs. Clarke's.

Was she ever there when the Duke of York was there, and in his company?—I believe not, I do not recollect to have seen her in his company; she might have been in the house.

Was she usually part of the society when the Duke of York was there?—I never saw her in company with the Duke of York.

Was she very intimate with Mrs. Clarke?—I believe very intimate.

Are your head-achs of such a nature as to require medical aid?—No.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

[The witness was again called in.]

What did you understand to be the real profession of Miss Taylor?—I am quite a stranger to it.

Do you ever recollect Miss Taylor dining in company with Mrs. Clarke at Gloucester-place?—Yes, I do.

Did the Duke ever dine there at the same time?—No.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

[Brigadier General CLAVERING having stated to a member of the house, that he was desirous of being examined,

Brigadier General CLAVERING was called in, and examined by the committee, as follows:]

Have you sent a letter to me (the Attorney-General) this evening?—I did so.

Desiring that you might be examined?—I did so.

When did you first know Mrs. Clarke?—I believe it was about six years ago; I am not exactly precise as to the date.

For what purpose did you call at Mrs. Clarke's house recently?—It was in con-

sequence of a report that I heard, that every person in town with whom Mrs. Clarke had ever had any conversation, was to be called before this honourable house for the purpose of pledging to her veracity, and I heard among others that my name was introduced; I accordingly addressed a letter to an honourable member of this house, colonel Wardle, a copy of which letter I have in my pocket, if it is necessary to produce it.

[General Clavering read the letter.]

"Sir, "8th Feb."

"It has been intimated to me, that a letter has been addressed to you by Mrs. C. which is to be brought forward before the House of Commons, wherein my name is introduced as being capable, among others, of speaking to her veracity. Should this be the case, I am most urgently to request that my name may be expunged from the said letter. My testimony, moreover, would mar the very point which she is desirous of supporting, since she told me very lately that she was living with Mr. Mellish; since, being a family man, the world would be inclined to attribute improper motives for my acquaintance with a lady in her situation.

"Being particularly anxious in this business, I wish to have the honour of seeing you upon it; and presuming that twelve to-morrow will not be an inconvenient hour, will wait on you at that time."

I accordingly, at twelve yesterday, did call upon Mr. Wardle, and I stated to him the purport of the letter which I have had the honour of reading to you; and I further stated, that if it was Mrs. Clarke's intention to summon me before the House, my testimony must certainly go to impeach her veracity, because it is not above a month since that she absolutely stated to me that she was living with a Mr. Mellish. On my return, after leaving colonel Wardle's house, it lay in my way to pass by Mrs. Clarke's door, and it occurred to me that probably it might be a service also to state the same circumstance to her; I called there, and she denied herself, and said that she was extremely ill in bed, but that if I would call in two hours, she would see me; I replied that it would not be in my power

to call at that time; she then sent me word she was to be seen at home at five o'clock, if I called at that time; I accordingly did call about a quarter after five, and did not see her: the purport of it was to inform her, that if she did call me, I should be under the necessity of stating what I have now had the honour of stating.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

[The witness was again called in.]

Is there any thing else which you wish to state to the House?—If I may judge from the accuracy of what I have heard, I understand my name was further brought forward last night, as having attempted to influence the vote of an honourable member of this House. I declare, upon my honour, to the best of my recollection, I never spoke to that honourable person upon the question, and it was perfectly unnecessary for me so to have done, because the honourable gentleman always did vote upon the side on which he then gave his vote.

Did you ever represent, that you had influenced that person to give his vote upon that occasion?—Never.

Did you exert yourself to bring up lord John Campbell from Scotland, to vote upon the Defence Bill, towards the latter end of 1805, or the beginning of 1806?—To the best of my belief and recollection, I never wrote to him nor spoke to him upon the subject.

Did you at any time during your acquaintance with Mrs. Clarke, promise to send her recommendations of any officers?—Never; but it will be necessary to explain the answer that I gave there more fully. About six weeks ago I received a letter from Mrs. Clarke, stating her inclination to see me; I called upon her, when she informed me she was extremely anxious to promote a young man who was a lieutenant in the 20th Regiment, and that his Royal Highness the Duke of York was also anxious he should be promoted, and that Mr. Greenwood was also anxious he should be promoted. I was just then returned from abroad. She informed me a regulation had been lately entered into, that any member of Parliament or a general officer writing a letter to colonel Gordon, that recommendation would be taken into consideration immediately; I informed her I was not aware of any such regulation, and that previous to my taking any step of that kind, as it was totally unknown

to me, I must know that the person was a deserving character. She accordingly, about two days afterwards, inclosed me a letter signed by lieutenant-colonel Ross, of the 20th regiment, stating that lieutenant Sumner, the officer in question, was a very deserving character. In order to be satisfied that this letter was written by lieutenant-colonel Ross, I went to the house of Messrs. Greenwood and Cox, and shewed the letter to the head clerk, who informed me that it was the signature of colonel Ross; I afterwards informed her that it would be absolutely necessary that a proper letter should be written to me upon the subject, and as she had told me this lieutenant Sumner was a nephew to Mr. Sumner, an honourable member of this house, I desired that this letter should be written by him to me. Accordingly a few days afterwards I received a letter, which was absurd in the extreme, dated from the Temple, and dated something sooner; the letter was so extremely absurd, that I returned it to Mrs. Clarke, stating in my letter, that if she meant as a joke, it was an extremely bad joke, and that if I sent to the war-office, it would be very badly received; and I concluded, that I was her humble servant. A few days afterwards, she sent me another letter, signed by this same Mr. Sumner, which letter I have in my pocket, but which second letter I took no notice of, in consequence of the extreme absurdity of the former.

[The letter was delivered in and read.]

"Sir,

"My brother I^r Sumner, of the 20th

"Foot, being desirous of purchas-

"ing a company in the 79th regi^t,

"and having served in the above-

"mentioned corps with the entire

"approbation of his commanding

"officer, (if not in that, in any other

"old regiment of the line,) I take

"the liberty of requesting, that you

"will adopt the necessary steps for

"promoting his wishes by such re-

"commendation of him, to the Duke

"of York, as his conduct appears to

"merit; and you will confer a very

"great favour on

"Your most obedient,

"humble servant,

"*Cha. C. Sumner.*"

"Temple, Jan^y 17th, 1809."

"Brig^t Gen^l Clayering."

Did Mrs. Clarke represent to you who this Mr. Sumner was, from whom the letter came?—She informed me upon my first interview with her, that he was a nephew of Mr. Sumner, the member for Surrey.

Were you informed who the Mr. Sumner was; who was supposed to have written that letter?—I never was informed, who the Mr. Sumner was, who wrote that letter, but I have been informed this evening, that there is no such person in existence.

At either of the times you called upon Mrs. Clarke yesterday, did you leave any and what message, and with whom?—If I mistake not I stated that to the honourable house before; I left no other message than that I should call at about a quarter after five, as she had appointed that time for being at home.

Did the gentleman who was with you, leave any message in your hearing?—There was no person with me.

At either of the times?—On the second time, I certainly said it was extremely extraordinary that she had gone out, when she had appointed that time for seeing me.

Did you leave any message purporting what was the nature of your visit to her?—I left no message whatever, but that which I have had the honour of stating.

I understood you to say, that you impeach the credibility of the testimony of Mrs. Clarke, upon the ground, that she represented herself to be living with a Mr. Mellish; did she represent herself to you as living with Mr. Mellish the member for Middlesex?—She did not say that he was the member for Middlesex.

Have you any, and what reason to suppose that she did not live under the protection of a Mr. Mellish?—That which passed in this honourable house a few evenings past; it was proved that she did not live with Mr. Mellish.

Then I understand you to say, that you have no other reason for impeaching the credibility of the testimony of Mrs. Clarke, but the statement that she lived under the protection of a Mr. Mellish?—Not any, that I am at present aware of.

Have you any reason, independent of any circumstances that you have read or heard of, to impeach her testimony, or to consider her not worthy of belief?—I certainly do not conceive her worthy of belief, from having imposed upon me in

the manner she had, and from the variety of contrary evidence it does appear she has delivered before this honourable house.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

[The witness was again called in.]

How has she imposed upon you?—By having informed me that she was under the protection of Mr. Mellish, which I understand not to be the case.

How do you understand that not to be the case?—From its appearing to have been proved to the contrary before this honourable house.

Have you any other reasons whatever, than those you have stated, to believe that she has imposed upon you?—None, that I am at present aware of.

Have you not stated in evidence to this committee, that she has imposed upon you by stating that there was a false letter written to you in the name of Sumner?—If I am correct in my recollection, I did not state this evening that she had imposed upon me on that account.

Have you not stated, that in the case of the Defence Bill your name had been used, which you denied to be true?—I stated that I had heard so, but not from herself.

Are you acquainted with Miss Taylor?—If it is the Miss Taylor who has been examined before this house, I certainly have seen her at Mrs. Clarke's.

Have you frequently seen her at Mrs. Clarke's in Gloucester-place?—I may have seen her probably twice or three times.

Was she there as the friend and companion of Mrs. Clarke, when you saw her there?—I certainly believe not, because Mrs. Clarke informed me, that she kept a boarding-school at Chelsea.

When she was in Gloucester-place, was she not upon a visit to Mrs. Clarke, and associating with her, living with her for the day?—That is more than I can reply to, not recollecting having ever been in Gloucester-place more than twice.

Did you not state that Mrs. Clarke had informed you that a regulation existed, by which a letter of recommendation of an officer, requesting promotion, forwarded by a member of parliament, or a general officer, would obtain consideration; and have you ascertained whether such a regulation does exist?—I certainly have informed myself, that any appli-

cation from an honourable member of parliament, or from any general officer, will always meet with attention at the office of his Royal Highness the commander in chief.

Is the sense in which you understand attention will be bestowed upon a letter so sent, the sense in which you understood the communication you received from Mrs. Clarke?—I really do not understand the question.

Do you understand the regulation, as you suppose it to exist, to be the same as she described it to you?—Certainly not, because she gave me reason to understand, that, during the time I was absent abroad on foreign service, a regulation had been issued, and no regulation had been issued upon the subject; I cannot say that she absolutely in those direct words said so, but she gave me to understand it, and I did so understand it.

In what respect does the representation she gave of this regulation, and what you understand to be the practice of the commander in chief, differ?—They differ most widely, in consequence of no such regulation as she informed me of having ever been issued; but it was always understood, that a recommendation from a member of this house would be attended to, provided the object so recommended, on farther inquiry, was found worthy of promotion.

You have stated, that you called at Mrs. Clarke's twice recently, to request that you might not be called upon to speak to her veracity; had you any other communication with Mrs. Clarke relative to the subject now undergoing the consideration of this committee?—I certainly had another object in view besides, that I did not wish my name to be brought forward in a case of this kind, because the world might naturally imagine, that, having had any communication with a lady of that description, it might have been a communication of a criminal nature, which, upon my honour, never did exist.

Have you no other reason for requesting that you might not be called upon?—None but what I have had the honour of stating to this committee.

You have stated, that you impeach the credibility of the evidence of Mrs. Clarke, because she told you that she lived under the protection of a Mr. Mellish, which you think contradicted by the evidence that came before this committee; what reason did she give you, or what reasons induced

you to suppose that the Mr. Mellish she alluded to must be the member for Middlesex?—If I am correct, I did not say that it was Mr. Mellish the member for Middlesex.

Having stated that you called twice upon Mrs. Clarke, to request that your name should not be mentioned, or that you should not be called upon to give any testimony against her; what motive has induced you to come now to give this evidence?—Because my name having appeared in the public papers, I was desirous of wiping away the imputation which I have already referred to.

Are you acquainted with Mr. Dowler?—I never heard of him, excepting through the medium of the public prints.

Do you recollect having had any conversation with Mrs. Clarke upon political transactions, at the period of 1804 and 1805?—I have no recollection of any conversation of the kind, I am certain that none of that nature then took place.

No conversation on the subject of the debates that were taking place in this house, and who was likely to vote on one side, and who on the other?—I have no recollection of any circumstance of the kind, and I am almost positive that no conversation of that nature ever did take place, as it was a business in which I did in no way whatever concern myself.

Had you any communication whatever on the subject of army promotions with Mrs. Clarke?—I never proposed any conversation of that kind, nor do I recollect any having ever existed, excepting at the period I before alluded to, when she requested I would recommend to the consideration of the Duke of York, lieutenant Sumner, of the 20th regiment.

I understand you then to say, you had never at any time any communication or conversation whatever with Mrs. Clarke, on the subject of army promotions, except in the case of lieutenant Sumner?—Certainly not, as being the subject of conversation.

Had you any incidental conversation with Mrs. Clarke upon that subject?—A period of so many years having elapsed since that time, it is impossible to speak positively and accurately to a question so close as that, but to the best of my belief I do not think I had.

Do you of your own knowledge know

that Mrs. Clarke used her influence in favour of any person whatever in the army with the Commander in Chief?—I do not.

Do you of your own knowledge know of any person that asked her to use her influence with the Commander in Chief upon that subject?—I am not acquainted with any person that ever did; I have heard reports of that nature, but I cannot bring to my recollection any person positively.

Then you state positively that you do not know of any transaction of that nature?—None, to my certain knowledge.

Give a direct and positive answer to that question.—I do not know of any transaction of that nature.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

The MARQUIS of TITCHFIELD, a Member of the house attending in his place was examined as follows:

Will your lordship state every thing you are acquainted with as to an application from the Rev. Mr. Basely to the Duke of Portland?—Mr. Basely called upon the Duke of Portland on the 3d of January, not being able to see him, left this letter, which the servant gave to my noble relation; it is dated N° 9, Norfolk-street, Grosvenor-square.

[The Marquis read the letter.]

“Norfolk-street, Grosvenor-square.

“My Lord Duke,

“I wished particularly to see your

“Grace upon the most private business, I cannot be fully open by

“letter. The object is, to solicit

“your Grace’s recommendation to

“the deanery of Salisbury, or some

“other deanery, for which the most

“ample pecuniary remuneration I

“will instantly give a draft to your

“Grace.

“For Salisbury three thousand

“pounds.—I hope your Grace

“will pardon this, and instantly com-

“mit these lines to the flames.—

“I am now writing, for the benefit

“of administration, a most interest-

“ing pamphlet. Excuse this open-

“ness; and I remain your Grace’s

“Most obedient and

“obliged servant,

“T. Basely.”

"P. S. I will attend your Grace whenever you may appoint, but sincerely beg your Grace's secrecy."

Indorsed :

"Delivered by the writer himself to my servant, on Tuesday 3 Jan. 1809, at Bⁿ House, P."

This letter was delivered by the writer himself, and is indorsed by the Duke of Portland, the 3d of January in the present year. Upon receiving this letter my noble relation, finding that the writer of it, was gone, gave particular orders that Mr. Baseley never should be admitted into his house, and the same day wrote a letter to the Bishop of London, of which I have a copy in my hand, inclosing the Note, which I have just delivered in at the table."

[The Marquis read the letter.]

"Burlington House, Tuesday
3d Jan. 1809."

"My Lord,

"The person by whom the note inclosed was left at my house this morning being possessed, as I understand, of one if not of two chapels in your Lordship's diocese, I consider it to be incumbent upon me, from the sense I have of the duty owe to the public, as well as from my respect for your lordship, not to suffer you to remain uninformed of it; and I accordingly take the liberty of laying it before you.

"I have reason to believe that the note is written by the person whose name is subscribed to it as I have heretofore received notes or letters from him, the writing of which to the best of my recollection, very much, if not exactly, resembles that of the note enclosed; and one if not more of which was written at my house in consequence of my declining to see him. The note inclosed, however, he brought with him; and on my desiring to be excused seeing him, he gave it to my servant, and immediately left my house.

"As I have no copy of the note, I must desire your Lordship to return it to me."

Indorsed :

"To the Lord Bishop of London,
3d Jan. 1809."

I do not know whether it is necessary I should read the letter which my noble relation received from the Bishop of London in consequence.

[The Marquis read the letter.]

"Fulham-House, Jan. 5, 1809.

"My Lord,

"It is impossible for me to express the astonishment and indignation which were excited in my mind, by the perusal of the letter which your Grace has done me the honour of enclosing; a mark of your attention, for which I must beg you to accept my best thanks.

"It is too true that this wretched creature Basely has one if not two chapels in my diocese. I have long known him to be a very weak man, but till this insufferable insult upon your Grace, I did not know he was so completely wicked, and so totally void of all principle: and as your Grace is in possession of the most incontestible proofs of his guilt, you will, I trust, inflict upon him the disgrace and the punishment he so richly deserves.

"I have the honour to be,

"With the highest respect,

"My Lord,

"Your Grace's most humble
and obedient servant,

"B. London."

"Fulham House, 5th Jan. 1809."

Indorsed :

"The Bishop of London."

That is the whole of the transaction.

Mr. THOMAS PARKER was called in, and examined as follows :

Are you furnished with your books of accounts?—I have no more than I had yesterday, nor I do not understand that there is any more; I was not acquainted that I was to attend at the house this evening till I had the summons, but I sent to desire them to let me have all the books and papers that had Mrs. Clarke's name upon them.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

Mr. WILLIAM TYSON was called in, and examined by the committee, as follows :

Have you got any account of checks of his Royal Highness the Duke of York,

that were sent into your house by the late Messrs. Birkett of Princes-street?—Not any.

Have you any notes of hand, or bills?—Not any.

Have you any memorandum in your books of any such bills having passed through your house?—Not to my knowledge.

Have you the late Messrs. Birketts' accounts at your house?—Yes, we have.

Have you examined those accounts before you came here this evening?—Yes, I have.

Was not the order that you received, to bring those accounts with you?—It was.

Why did you not comply with that order?—I have brought a statement of Birkett's checks.

Had any body spoken to you upon this subject before you were served with a summons this day?—No one.

Do you take upon you to say that nobody to your knowledge has been at your house upon this subject, within these last ten days?—Not to my knowledge.

Are you a partner in the house?—I am not.

Why was it you did not comply with the order of the house.

[The order was delivered in and read.]

You have stated, that you have a list of checks with you, what is that list?—In the year 1803, October 7, Parker and Birketts draft payable to Clarke or bearer for 120l.; in the year 1804, April 26, payable to Clarke or bearer 50l.; August 11, payable to Clarke or bearer 70l.; September 15, payable to Clarke or bearer 50l.; in the year 1805, March 13, payable to Clarke or bearer 364l.—That was the whole I saw payable in the name of Clarke.

Whose checks are those; by whom are they drawn?—The first four I believe were drawn by Parker and Birketts; the remaining one by Birketts and Dockery.

You have stated that you have examined Messrs. Birketts' account, and find in that account no checks whatever by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, as having passed through your hands?—My instructions were to see what checks were drawn by Birketts and Dockery in favour of Mrs. Clarke, which I have done.

Do you happen to know that any bills were ever left at the banking-house of Marsh and Company by Messrs. Birkett;

in which Mrs. Clarke's name appears to have been the drawer or the acceptor?—I have no knowledge of any.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

COLONEL LORAINE was called in, and examined by the committee, as follows:

Did you hold any situation in the Commander in Chief's office, at the time when colonel French's levy was first instituted?—I did.

What situation did you hold at that time?—Assistant Military Secretary.

State what you know respecting colonel French's application to be permitted to raise a levy of men at that time?—It came in the usual course of office and passed regularly through the office, and was examined as all things of that kind are, and every pains taken to ascertain whether it was a levy that would answer the purpose or not.

Did the application of colonel French come to the office in writing, in the first instance?—It did.

Can you produce that writing?—These are the terms which were produced in the first instance.

[The terms were read.]

What was done upon this proposal?—It appeared to have lain by for some time, and colonel French wrote another letter.

[Note was read, dated March 5th 1804.

What situation did colonel Clinton hold at that time?—Military Secretary to the Commander in Chief.

Was any answer sent to that note by colonel Clinton?—To the best of my recollection when this note came to the office it was sent to me, and I was desired to examine the terms that were offered by colonel French. At that time I was in the habit of consulting and communicating with general Hewitt, who was then inspector general of the recruiting service, and I shewed the terms to him, and he desired that colonel French might be referred to him; in consequence of that, a reference was made, which I believe will appear by the correspondence.

[A letter read, dated Horse Guards, 7 March 1804.

Do you recollect what was the next step taken upon this proposal?—As far as I recollect, colonel French applied to general Hewitt, as directed; and general Hewitt of course examined the terms that he proposed, and modelled them as he

thought fit for the Commander in Chief's consideration; and after it had gone through the whole of the regular course in the office, the letter of service was issued by the Secretary at War, which is usual in those cases.

Is there any letter of March 20th?—Yes, there is; colonel French made various representations with regard to his levy, before it was finally settled.

Can you, by referring to those papers, give any account of those different applications?—There is one representation of the 23th March, which I hold in my hand.

Is there one of the 18th or 20th of April?—There is a copy of a letter from colonel Clinton of the 18th of April, returning the proposals, with the Commander in Chief's remarks thereupon.

[The Letter was read.]

The proposals in short, after having been referred to General Hewitt, were accepted with certain alterations, which appeared in *red ink* in the margin of that paper?—They were.

Are you aware of any other alterations that took place in the course of the levy, and how were they introduced, if any?—To the best of my recollection, the bounty was raised at two different times during that levy, because the bounties to the regiments of the line had been increased.

Are there any letters among those papers which give an account of that circumstance?—Unless I had time to look over the whole papers, I do not know that I could speak to it.

Is the course of office, after the levy is approved, to send it to the Secretary at War?—It must necessarily go to the Secretary at War, because it is by him that the letter of service is issued.

Were you in office in April 1805?—I was.

Will you see whether there is any letter of the 16th April 1805, from the Commander in Chief to the Secretary at War?—There is.

[The Letter was read.]

Subsequent to that letter, do you recollect any application from Messrs. French and Sandon, proposing some alterations in this levy?—Yes, I have a proposal of the 20th April.

What is the effect of that proposal?—They proposed that a certain number

of officers should be employed in the levy, of a different description from what they had before; that appears to be the drift of it, and also a change with regard to the non-commissioned officers.

Was there any answer to that letter?—There was, of the 25th April 1805, a letter from colonel Gordon.

[The Letter was read.]

What situation do you now fill?—I am one of the commissioners for the affairs of barracks.

What situation did you hold before you were a barrack commissioner?—I was lieutenant-colonel of the 91st regiment, and assistant military secretary to the commander in chief.

How long were you assistant military secretary to the commander in chief?—About seven years.

What was your rank in the army when you first became assistant military secretary?—Major of the 9th regiment of foot.

Did you purchase the lieutenant-colonelcy?—I did not.

Did you ever join your regiment as lieutenant-colonel?—Never: when my regiment was ordered on service, I twice offered to join my regiment, and the commander in chief did not accept either of my offers, saying I must remain in my present situation, meaning at the horse guards; after this, I did not think that it would be becoming in me to offer again, because it might appear that I was volunteering my services, when I knew my services would not be accepted; and I beg leave to add, that before I came to the horse guards, I had been 22 years in the service, and constantly with my regiment; and therefore I did not think that I was so peculiarly called upon, as perhaps a young man who had never seen any service.

Are you now in the army?—In consequence of having served 29 years, when I accepted of a civil situation in the barrack department, his Majesty was graciously pleased to allow me to retain the rank I now hold, but that rank is not to be progressive.

Did you sell your lieutenant-colonelcy?—I did.

At what price?—I know of no other price but the regulated price allowed by his Majesty.

Where have you served?—I served four

campaigns during the American War, in America; I have served between five and six years in the West Indies; during that period I served with the late lord Grey at the capture of the French West India Islands; and I have served on the Continent of Europe.

Did colonel French's levy go through all the ordinary stages in the office; was there any thing irregular or out of the way in the manner in which it was proposed or adopted?—It went through the regular course of office, and if I may be allowed to say it, I think it was more hardly dealt with than any other levy at that time going on, and for this reason, that general Hewitt, who was inspector general of the recruiting service, had a great prejudice against any officer that he considered a recruiter.

Were the different applications referred to general Hewitt before they were accepted?—I invariably laid every thing of the kind before general Hewitt that came into my hands; as I had constant communications with him, it was impossible to find any opinion so good as his upon that subject.

Were the suggestions of general Hewitt in the alterations that he proposed, adopted by the Commander in Chief?—To the best of my recollection, almost always in those cases.

Do you remember in the course of those proceedings, any alterations proposed by general Hewitt that were not adopted?—I cannot exactly recollect that, but the whole of the proposals were modelled as far as possible according to his wishes and opinions.

Is general Hewitt now in the kingdom?—He is not; he is Commander in Chief in the East Indies.

Do the papers in your hands contain every written communication which has passed upon the subject of colonel French's levy in the Commander in Chief's office?—It is impossible for me to answer that question, not being now in the office, and having had no interference or hand at all in looking over these papers.

Then you are not able to state that these are the whole of the communications upon this subject?—No.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

Mr. JEREMIAH DONOVAN was called in, and examined by the committee, as follows:

Did you know major Tonyn, of the 31st regiment?—I did.

Relate what you know respecting major Tonyn's promotion from the 48th regiment to the majority of the 31st.—I believe it was about the month of March 1804, that captain Sandon called upon me, and told me that he had an opportunity of promoting a gentleman to a majority; if I knew of any gentleman who had claims that would entitle him to it, he could forward the promotion. I mentioned this circumstance to captain Tonyn, who was a very old officer, I believe he had served about 23 years. The terms upon which he was to obtain that promotion, as far as I can recollect, was 500l. Captain Tonyn waited for some time, and he became impatient. I believe about the month of May or June, he said, as there were a number of Field Officers to be promoted, he considered, as he had not obtained that promotion through captain Sandon, in the mean time he should withdraw his name from captain Sandon, and take his chance in the regular line of promotion: in consequence of which I immediately waited on captain Sandon, and apprized him of it. Captain Sandon requested that he might be introduced to captain Tonyn; he was. Captain Sandon argued with him, and told him that it was in consequence of his recommendation that he would be gazetted. Captain Tonyn, on the contrary, said, that his father, general Tonyn, had recommended him for a majority; and that as he understood a vast number of captains were to be promoted to majorities on the augmentation, he certainly should be promoted without the interest of captain Sandon; however, they agreed upon some terms; what they were I do not know, I had nothing to do further with the pecuniary transaction, nor did I know till the May twelvemonth following, the year 1805, how it was that major Tonyn obtained that promotion.

What did you know in the year 1805, to which that refers?—I knew that major Tonyn was promoted.

Is that all you know?—But major Tonyn's promotion came out in the general promotions of augmented field officers.

Is that all you know?—That was all I knew till the year 1805. Major Tonyn, I believe, was gazetted in August 1804, and then, to my astonishment, I was informed by Mrs. Clarke that she was the person who had obtained that promotion.

Do you know whether the 500l. was lodged upon the first agreement in the hands of any particular person?—The money, I believe was not lodged in the hands of any person in the first agreement.

Do you know whether any money was lodged prior to the gazetting of major Tonyn?—I did not know that any money was lodged prior to the gazetting of Major Tonyn.

Do you know whether any money upon that communication was lodged at all or not?—I do not know that any money was lodged previous to that period.

I do not ask previous to any particular period, but do you know that any sum of money was lodged with any body on that account?—There was no sum of money lodged on that account; but, I believe, a gentleman had undertaken to pay captain Sandon the sum of money, which I understand was paid to captain Sandon; but I do not know it.

Do you know who that gentleman was?—I do.

State who he was.----Mr. Gilpin.

Who was Mr. Gilpin?----An army clothier, and agent to the 48th Regiment.

Do you know at what period this sum was lodged with Mr. Gilpin?----I do not know that any sum was lodged with Mr. Gilpin; Mr. Gilpin, I believe, undertook to pay the money.

Do you know that Mr. Gilpin did pay the money?----I do not, further than having been told so.

Do you know of your own knowledge who did pay that money?----I do not, nor when it was paid, nor how it was paid.

Who told you?----Mrs. Clarke.

What did Mrs. Clarke tell you?----She told me that she had received a sum of money for the promotion of captain Tonyn to a majority in the 31st regiment.

Did Mrs. Clarke tell you what sum of money it was?----I do not exactly recollect what sum it was.

Are you positive, that you cannot recollect what sum it was?----I am.

Did Mrs. Clarke tell you from whom she had received that sum?—She told me she had received that sum, whatever it was, from captain Sandon.

You have stated, that captain Huxley Sandon told you that he had the power of getting promotion?----He did.

State what passed upon that subject, as nearly as you can recollect, between captain Huxley Sandon and yourself.----

Captain Huxley Sandon told me that he had the power of obtaining promotion through some gentleman, a friend of his; but captain Huxley Sandon never told me who the person was through whom he did obtain the promotion, until I met him and conversed with him upon this subject, in the room where the witnesses had been waiting near this house.

State who that person was, whom captain Huxley Sandon named this night.----Mrs. Clarke.

State whether captain Huxley Sandon has ever stated you his power of promoting officers, independent of this one circumstance of captain Tonyn.—At the same time he mentioned to me; that he could promote lieutenants to companies; I think captains to majorities; majorities to lieutenant-colonels; and, in the first instance he told me, it was in consequence of the new levies that were to be raised, or some augmentation to the army.

Did captain Huxley Sandon ever speak to you about other promotions, unconnected with those new levies?—He never spoke to me as to any other promotions than those I have mentioned now; I was imposed upon by the supposition, that it was new levies, or an augmentation to the army.

You do not of your own knowledge know of any other transaction of the nature in which captain Huxley Sandon was concerned?—I believe that a major Shaw applied, and that I left his papers in the hands of captain Sandon; but he could not obtain the promotion for major Shaw.

What was the promotion major Shaw wanted?—Permission to purchase a lieutenant-colonelcy, or to get a lieutenant-colonelcy without purchase, by paying a sum of money for it.

And major Shaw did not establish that wish?—Not through that channel.

Through what other channel did he establish it?—Major Shaw's papers were delivered back to me, and returned to major Shaw. I believe they were brought to me by a Mr. Macdougall, as I recollect, and I believe they were returned to Mr. Macdougall. Some time afterwards, Mr. Macdougall asked me, if I could procure that promotion for Colonel Shaw. A lady had called upon me, and said, that she had an opportunity of promoting major Shaw's wishes.

Who was that lady?—Mrs. Hovenden, Where does Mrs. Hovenden reside at

present?—In Villiers-street, York-buildings.

At what number?—At No. 29.

Was that lady at the house with you the other night?—She was.

Is major Shaw now at the Cape of Good Hope?—I really do not know, but I understood he got the promotion, and went to the Cape of Good Hope.

State whether, through the medium of this lady you have named, any other promotions have been effected in the army?—Not to my knowledge; it may be necessary to explain the business of major Shaw, because it was not through that introduction at that period that major Shaw obtained that.

Was this the only circumstance of the sort that was carried through the medium of that lady?—I know not of any that was carried, not even of that.

Do you know of any that through her medium was attempted?—I have heard her say that some were attempted, but I cannot say what they were.

You do not know that any money was lodged, upon captain Tonyn's attempt at promotion?—I do not: I have already explained that Mr. Gilpin, I understood, undertook to pay it, but that no money was lodged.

You have stated, that captain Sandon informed you that he had the means of promoting lieutenants to companies, captains to majorities, and majors to lieutenant-colonelcies; in consequence of that information, did you negotiate such promotion?—I did not negotiate any promotion through captain Sandon, except that of major Tonyn, by introduction.

Were you to receive any remuneration for that introduction?—I was.

What were you to receive?—Twenty-five pounds.

Did you receive it?—I did.

Have you, since you were last examined, recollected any negotiation which you carried on for promotions in the army, besides those which you mentioned in your last examination?—I have never thought of any.

Are you now certain that those were the only ones in which you ever engaged?—I am not certain.

You have stated, that you learnt from Mrs. Clarke, in the year 1805, that she had received 500*l*.?—No, I do not know the sum exactly.

That she had received a sum of money

in consequence of major Tonyn's promotion; at what time of the year did you receive that information?—It was in the month of May, 1805; major Tonyn had been gazetted in August, 1804.

Where was it you received that information from Mrs. Clarke?—At Mrs. Clarke's house in Gloucester-place.

On what occasion were you at Mrs. Clarke's house at Gloucester-place?—I was there in consequence of a report which had been circulated, that I was the author of some scurrilous paragraphs against his Royal Highness the Duke of York. I had traced my information to Mrs. Clarke, and from her I traced it to captain Sutton, but not the first time I saw her, and that was the reason I waited on Mrs. Clarke; I had no other introduction but that.

Did you receive that information at your first visit, or your second visit, or your third visit?—At my second visit, as near as I can recollect.

Do you recollect any other conversation that passed between you and Mrs. Clarke at that second visit?—I do not recollect the conversation: it was not of any consequence.

Did any conversation pass respecting promotions in the army?—I do not recollect that any conversation passed relative to promotions in the army at that time; it might be so.

Do you recollect that any such conversation passed at any other time?—I believe on the third visit.

What was that conversation?—That Mrs. Clarke had been the means of promoting major Tonyn.

You have stated, that you received that information at your second visit?—I am not certain whether it was at the second or the third; I do not say it was absolutely the second; but I believe it was: I had no expectation of being called upon, and therefore I made no minutes or memorandum of it.

Are you certain any conversation took place respecting major Tonyn at the third visit?—I am not certain whether it did or not; I know it did not on both meetings.

You have stated, that in your second visit to Mrs. Clarke, no conversation took place about military promotions, except that of major Tonyn; did any such conversation take place at any other time?—I believe it did, relative to major Shaw.

Never as to any case but that of major Tonyn and major Shaw?—Not in which I was concerned.

Are you sure you were never concerned in any other?—I am not sure.

Did Mrs. Clarke at any time inform you whether his Royal Highness the Duke of York knew any thing of the transaction of major Tonyn's promotion?—Mrs. Clarke never informed me of his Royal Highness's having known any thing of it, till November last.

What did she state to you in November last?—She mentioned, amongst a number of other things, that she had been extremely ill used by his Royal Highness the Duke of York; that in consequence of that, unless his Royal Highness did that which was right towards her, she would publish the whole of the transactions which had passed relative to promotions during the time she lived with his Royal Highness.

But not relative to major Tonyn's?—Not particularly to major Tonyn's.

Did Mrs. Clarke ever inform you that she had mentioned to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, that she had received a sum of money on account of major Tonyn's promotion?—Never till then, the month of November last; on the contrary, when I visited her in Gloucester-place, in the first instance, she, so far from mentioning his Royal Highness being privy to it, was so alarmed at my name being announced as a friend of major Shaw, or any other person, that major Shaw got his papers back immediately, gave Mrs. Hovenden 10*l.* for them, and said he would have done with Mrs. Clarke, for that my name had prevented his promotion taking place; and, in consequence of that, I had no more to do with major Tonyn in his promotion, which I understood took place about twelve months afterwards, nor did I ever see him but once since, on Ludgate-Hill.

What did Mrs. Clarke say, in November last, on the subject of major Tonyn?—I have mentioned what she said of major Tonyn, that she had received a sum of money, which she should publish, among a number of other circumstances, unless his Royal Highness did that by her which she thought he ought to do.

What sum?—The sum which she had received for major Tonyn's promotion.

And that she had informed the Duke of York of it?—No, never.

You have said, that General Tonyn recommended his son for promotion?—I have said, that major Tonyn informed me that General Tonyn had recommended him.

Do you know how long captain Tonyn had had the rank of captain in the army?—I believe nine or ten years.

Can you tell, in the course of your business, whether you do not know that that is a very long period for an officer to remain in the rank of captain before he gets to the rank of major?—I understand, that a captain of ten years standing is entitled, and generally receives the brevet of a major.

Are you certain that it was not by brevet he got his rank?—I believe it was by augmentation, and not by brevet, for he was appointed to the 31st regiment; had it been by brevet, he would have continued in the 48th.

Have you not stated, that in your interview with Mrs. Clarke in November last, she informed you his Royal Highness was acquainted with the circumstance of money given for captain Tonyn's promotion?—She said that she should publish it, but she did not tell me that his Royal Highness was acquainted with it.

Was that in Gloucester-place that you saw Mrs. Clarke in November last?—No, it was in Bedford-place.

[The following Question and Answer were read over to the witness:]

“Q. Did Mrs. Clarke ever inform you, that she had mentioned to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, that she had received a sum of money on account of major Tonyn's promotion?—A. Never till then, the month of November last.”

Mr. Donovan.—That is not what I mean to say.

Chairman.—State how you wish that answer to be taken down.—No; in November last Mrs. Clarke told me, that if his Royal Highness did not do that which was right by her, she would publish the case of major Tonyn with many others.

Did she, in November last, communicate to you that she had informed his Royal Highness the Duke of York of her having taken a sum from major Tonyn?—She did not; she only threatened to publish that, with many other cases.

I understand you to have said, she was extremely anxious that it should not come to the ears of the Duke of York, when you saw Mrs. Clarke in Gloucester-place; is that so?—It is.

What reason did she give for that anxiety?—She said, that if his Royal Highness the Duke of York should know of her having received any money for military promotions, that she should be disgraced, and the officer would lose his commission.

You are sure, upon your recollection, that that was the reason which was assigned?—I am.

When captain Sandon stated to you, that he had the means of obtaining promotions through almost all the gradations of the army, did he state to you any particular terms upon which those promotions were to be had?—I recollect that he said, for a majority five hundred guineas; but I do not recollect that he stated the particulars of every commission.

Had you any reason, either at the time or afterwards, to consider capt. Sandon, in that business as the agent of Mrs. Clarke?—Never, till Mrs. Clarke herself told me so.

Did you visit Mrs. Clarke, in November last, by her own solicitation?—It was by her own solicitation.

You have stated, that she used certain threats, unless conditions were agreed to; what terms did she state to be the terms of her forbearance?—The payment of her debts, and the settlement of an annuity.

Did she apply to you, to participate in carrying those threats into execution?—She did.

To what extent?—I am afraid I should be obliged to implicate many persons, with whom she took very great liberties, in mentioning their names, as persons who were in fact instigating her to these acts.

State what Mrs. Clarke said to you, to induce you to participate in that business.—Mrs. Clarke said that the Duke of York, unless he came to these terms, must be ousted from his command; that he would then retire to Oatland, where he would soon cut his throat; that was her expression.

Was that all that passed?—I endeavoured to prevail upon her to inform me who were her associates in the plot: her answer was, that if I would go with the

tide, she would provide for me and my friends very handsomely, for in that case she would have a *carte blanche*, that would enable her to do more business than she ever had done: that was her expression.

Did she state to you who were her associates in this plot, as you term it?—She said that she was bound to secrecy, though she longed to inform me; that was her expression.

Then how could you implicate others, if she did not inform you who they were?—There was one or two persons whose name she mentioned as having offered her money for some papers.

Who were they?—One was Sir Francis Burdett; she said that Sir Francis Burdett, about eighteen months before, had offered her 4000*l.* for the papers, but that she would not then take less than 10,000*l.* I did not believe her.

Who were the other?—I do not wish to mention.

[The chairman directed the witness to answer the question.]

There was but one more; I do not choose to mention the other person.

[The chairman informed the witness, it was the sense of the committee he must answer the question.]

It was captain Dodd that she mentioned as the other person who wished to get the papers from her.

How was this to be carried into execution?—She did not inform me.

You have stated, that if you gave names, you must implicate a number of people; how much further do you mean to go with the names, to make out a number of people?—I do not mean to go any further.

The following words of the witness, in a preceding part of the examination was read:—

“I am afraid I should be obliged to implicate many persons with whom she took very great liberties, in mentioning their names, as persons who were in fact instigating her to these acts.”

Do you mean that two constitute the many you spoke of?

[The witness referred to a paper.]

What is that paper to which you are referring?—Memorandums.

Do you mean that two constitute the many you spoke of?—Two cannot constitute many.

Then name the others.—I am in an error in that in mentioning many.

What terms, or what consideration did she inform you captain Dodd had offered for the papers?—She did not mention what he had offered for the papers, but that he had wished to possess the papers.

Do you know what situation captain Dodd is in?—I do not.

Does he hold any official situation that you know of?—I believe he does.

What is it?—I do not know what it is that he holds, but I believe he holds some official situation under his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent.

Do you, of your own knowledge, know of any other persons concerned in this transaction?—I do not; I do not know that they are, further than the report of Mrs. Clarke; nor do I believe it.

You referred to some memorandums; why did you refer to them, and what do they contain?—They contained some notes taken at different periods; I believe the best way will be to read the whole.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

Captain HUXLEY SANDON was called in, and having been informed by the chairman that he was to answer to such facts as were within his own knowledge, and not to those facts which he was acquainted with only from hearsay, was examined by the committee, as follows:

Did you know major Tonyn?—Yes, I did.

State what you know respecting his promotion from the 48th to the majority of the 31st regiment. In an interview with Mrs. Clarke, she asked me if I had any military friends that wished for interest; if they had money, she thought she could get them promoted. At that period I did not know any body; but meeting with Mr. Donovan the next day, I asked him if he had any friends; he said yes, there was a gentleman in town that he thought would give a sum of money for a step; I asked him what sum he would give; he said he thought he would give five hundred guineas. I spoke to Mrs. Clarke upon the subject, and she said, by all means close with him. When I saw Mr. Donovan, I told him that I thought I could procure his friend the

step that he wished for; upon which he produced a memorandum, signed by a Mr. Gilpin of the Strand, for the sum I have mentioned, whenever he should appear in the London Gazette, gazetted as a major. I believe it was near upon two months or ten weeks, I suppose it might be two months, when captain Tonyn, for I never had the honour of seeing captain Tonyn before that period, got tired that his promotion did not appear; he desired Mr. Donovan to call upon me, to say, that if I could not get the business finished, I had better return him his memorandum. I waited upon Mrs. Clarke, and told her what Mr. Donovan had said. She said that he was a shabby fellow, that he was very much in haste, but that if he would wait quietly, she dare say it would be done, and desired me to say that he had better wait a little. However, the next day I met Mr. Donovan, and I told him the interest that we had to procure the majority; had informed me that they had better wait a little. Mr. Donovan said, I am instructed by captain Tonyn to say, you must give up your security immediately, for we are pretty clear, or at least I am pretty clear, you cannot get him gazetted; and another thing general Tonyn has spoken to the Commander in Chief, and he has promised him the first majority that is vacant. I then begged to see captain Tonyn; Mr. Donovan introduced me to him; he then told me the same, Sir, this business has been a long while upon the carpet, I do not think you can effect what you say you can do, and I desire you will give me up the security I gave you, for general Tonyn, my father, has procured a promise from the Commander in Chief, to give me a majority. I observed to him that he had better wait a few days, for that I thought in all probability he would be gazetted. However, after arguing the point for a little time, he said, for two or three gazettes it does not signify, let the business go on, and if I find I am gazetted in a week or ten days, the business shall be as it originally was. However, to make short of the story, I believe it was the Wednesday when we were speaking, and on the Saturday or Tuesday following he was in the gazette as major—the consequence was, I received the five hundred guineas, 500l. I gave to Mrs. Clarke, and 25l. to Mr. Donovan.

Do you of your own knowledge know that the promotion of major Tonyn was

owing to the interference of Mrs. Clarke?
 --No, I cannot say any thing upon the subject.

Have you any and what reason to believe it was owing to the interference of Mrs. Clarke?--I have no reason to believe it was owing to the interference of Mrs. Clarke.

Did Mrs. Clarke ever inform you that she had procured the appointment of major Tonyn from his Royal Highness the Duke of York?--She certainly informed me she had got him gazetted.

Do you mean by that, that she informed you that she had got him gazetted by means of her application to the Duke of York?--She always told me she would get him gazetted, and of course it was through that interest, I imagine.

Did she state that it was through the Duke of York that she obtained it?--She told me yes, that it was through her interest; but whether it was or not I cannot say.

Do you believe that this was obtained through Mrs. Clarke's application to the Duke of York?--I doubt it exceedingly.

Had you yourself no emolument from this transaction?--I received 500 guineas, 500l. I gave to Mrs. Clarke, and 25l. I gave to Mr. Donovan, which I believe makes the 500 guineas. I had no emolument.

Did Mrs. Clarke send you a gazette, announcing the promotion?--I really do not know, I gave her the money the moment I saw it in the gazette; she had no occasion, for I watched the gazette, and the moment I saw him gazetted, I took her the money.

You have stated, that you do not believe this appointment was effected by the interference of Mrs. Clarke; for what did you pay Mrs. Clarke the 500l.?--Because we had promised upon his appearing in the gazette as a major, for that was the way in which the note ran, that we were to receive the 500 guineas, whether it was by her interest or General Tonyn's did not signify, the note ran "on my appearing in the London Gazette, gazetted as a major."

Did you apply to Mrs. Clarke for this appointment to be in the gazette, and on seeing the appointment in the gazette, she was to receive 500l.?--Yes.

General Tonyn was promised the first majority that became vacant for his son?--So captain Tonyn told me.

Did you receive, as a remuneration to yourself, any part of the 500l.?--No.

You have stated, that you delivered the 500l. to Mrs. Clarke, and the 25l. to Mr. Donovan; what advantage had you?--Nothing at all.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

GEORGE HOLME SUMNER, Esq. a member of the House, attending in his place, made the following statement:

I have only to confirm the statement made by General Clavering, that I have no nephew of the name of Sumner, and that I believe there is no such person living in the Temple.

Mrs. MARY ANNE CLARKE was called in, and having been informed by the chairman, that she was to answer only those questions which she could answer from her own knowledge, was examined by the committee, as follows:

Do you recollect recommending captain Tonyn of the 48th regiment, for a majority, to his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief?--I do.

Do you recollect who introduced captain Tonyn to you for your recommendation?--Either Mr. Donovan or captain Sandon.

Do you recollect whether you were to receive any sum of money, provided captain Tonyn was gazetted?--I do not recollect the stipulated sum, but I received 500l. when it was gazetted.

Did you make it known, when you recommended captain Tonyn to the Commander in Chief, that you were to receive any pecuniary consideration for his promotion?--Yes.

How did you come by the gazette you sent to Dr. Thynne?--I suppose by the newspaper man.

Did you ever apply to General Clavering for a recommendation in favour of lieutenant Sumner?--Yes.

Are you acquainted with lieutenant Sumner?--No.

Who recommended lieutenant Sumner to you?--Mr. Donovan.

Do you recollect, whether you represented lieutenant Sumner to General Clavering as being allied or connected with any particular person?--Yes, with his relations.

What relations?—His uncle.

Who was his uncle?—Doctor Sumner.

Was that the only relation you mentioned to General Clavering?—No, Mr. Sumner the member also.

By whom was lieutenant Sumner represented to you, as the nephew of Mr. Sumner the member?—He was nephew of the doctor.

What relationship was he represented as bearing to Mr. Sumner the member?—I cannot exactly recollect, but it was cousin, or something in that way; that he was a relation.

Have you ever represented yourself as being under the protection of a Mr. Mellish?—Neither him, nor any man.

Have you not represented yourself as being, at one time under the protection of his Royal Highness the Duke of York? I really think that gentleman is more mad than the person that was committed last night.

[The chairman informed the witness she must answer the questions, and not make irrelevant observations.]

The whole of the gentlemen know that already, by the representation which has been given before.

Have you not represented yourself as being, at one time, under the protection of his Royal Highness the Duke of York?—I do not know that I ever did represent myself so; people knew it, without my telling it.

What do you mean by saying, it was very well known already by what had happened?—I do not recollect the name of any person that I ever represented myself to as living under the protection of the Duke of York.

Will you positively say you do not recollect ever to have stated, that you lived under the protection of the Duke of York?—Yes, I will positively say, that I do not recollect that I did, to any particular person.

Will you say, that you never represented yourself as being under the protection of any gentleman of the name of Mellish?—No, I never did, nor any other.

You are positive of that?—Quite so.

Did you ever make any representation to that effect?—Never.

Did you never make any such repre-

sentation to General Clavering?—No never; I will repeat what was said in my parlour; General Clavering was mentioning to me, one morning when he called, that Turf Mellish was just setting off with General Ferguson; I said, yes, I have been told so, that he had taken leave of the prince the night before; he said that I was in a very good house, and something, that contractors and beef went on very well: that was all that passed: I made no answer to that: I have many times heard the report, both of him and many others.

Do you recollect having conversation with Mr. Donovan, in November last, relative to the proceedings that are now taking place?—No.

Do you recollect stating, in a conversation, to Mr. Donovan, that if his Royal Highness the Duke of York would not come into your terms, you would publish all the transactions which had passed between you during the time you had lived together?—No.

Did any thing to that effect pass between you and Mr. Donovan?—No.

Did you ever try to induce Mr. Donovan to assist you in any purpose of exposing the Duke of York, or publishing those transactions?—No; but I will repeat what he said to me in the secretary's room the other night; he said, if he had been aware of what colonel Wardle intended to have done, and he had called upon him and stated his intentions, and behaved in a handsome manner, he would have put him into the way of proceeding, but as it was, he should go entirely against the whole of it; that he might have given him many and many cases.

Is that conversation which took place the other evening in the witnesses' room, the only one you have ever had with Mr. Donovan concerning this business?—The only one, except what I wrote.

Was any body present when this conversation took place between you and Mr. Donovan in the witnesses' room?—It was full of persons, but he spoke to me privately apart.

Did you ever mention Sir Francis Burdett's name to Mr. Donovan in any way connected with this subject?—No.

Do you know Sir Francis Burdett?—In what way, as an acquaintance or personally only?

Are you acquainted with him?—I have seen him a few times.

Have you ever spoke to him or he to you?—I told him I had been a little acquainted with him, very slightly.

Has Sir Francis Burdett ever written to you or sent you a message?—No, he has not, not that I can recollect.

Did Sir Francis Burdett ever apply to you to procure from you any papers relative to the subject now under inquiry? Never once; nor have I had any sort of communication, nor heard or known any thing of Sir Francis Burdett since May last, and that was merely accidental.

Have you ever told Mr. Donovan, or any body else, that Sir Francis Burdett offered you money for some papers in your possession, or any thing to that effect?—No.

Do you know captain Dodd?—Yes I do, slightly.

How long have you known captain Dodd?—Since my living in his neighbourhood.

Do you often see captain Dodd?—What is meant by often?

More times then once, or how often?—Yes, more times than once, if that is often.

When did you see captain Dodd last?—I do not recollect; but I have no view in screening it at all; I am not ashamed of captain Dodd, nor I dare say captain Dodd of me, only perhaps just at this time.

Did captain Dodd by any means demand or ask of you any papers in your possession relative to this transaction?—Never; we have never talked about it.

Did you ever represent to Mr. Donovan or any other person, that captain Dodd had tried to procure from you some papers relative to this transaction?—Never to any one.

Did you ever express any wish to Mr. Donovan, that he would join with you or assist you in prosecuting this inquiry?—Never.

Or on any subject connected with the transactions now under inquiry?—Never.

Do you know colonel M'Mahon?—Yes.

Did you ever write an anonymous letter to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales?—To shew colonel M'Mahon in his proper colours, I will produce his notes here to-morrow evening.

Did you ever write an anonymous letter to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales?—I wrote a few lines to the Prince

of Wales, stating that a person wished to see him, and colonel M'Mahon called.

Did you sign your own name, or any name to those few lines which you sent to the Prince of Wales?—It was only a few lines without any name, and colonel M'Mahon called in consequence, and when the servant opened the door, he asked who kept the house; Mrs. Farquhar, that was my mother. When he came up stairs into the drawing-room, he said, Mrs. Farquhar how do you do; what is the business; I told him, that I wished to see the Prince of Wales, and after a few minutes conversation, colonel M'Mahon found that I was Mrs. Clarke; he then promised to communicate the message to the Prince, and the next day brought me a very civil message from his Royal Highness, stating that he was extremely sorry he was obliged to go out of town to Brighton, which he did do that morning, that it was impossible for him to interfere, that he had a very great respect for me, was sorry for the manner in which I had been treated, and that colonel M'Mahon might use his influence with the Duke of York to be the bearer of any message that might be the means of making peace; but that it was a very delicate matter for his Royal Highness to interfere with his brother. Several notes passed between colonel M'Mahon and me, and several interviews. He mentioned to me that he had seen his Royal Highness the Duke of York at one time, I think in July, that the Duke of York asked him, if I was not very much exasperated against him, and if I did not use very strong language, and abuse him. Colonel M'Mahon said quite the contrary, Sir, I assure you; Mrs. Clarke is very mild towards you, and she lays the whole of the blame on Mr. Adam; he said, she is very right, I will see into her affairs. That was the end of the first message. I think the last message that colonel M'Mahon brought me was, that he could not bring his Royal Highness to any terms at all, to any sort of meaning concerning the debts, and although I had behaved so very handsome towards his Royal Highness, and had exacted nothing but his own promises to be put in execution, or even to take the sum that was due to me upon the annuity and pay the tradesmen, and then I would let his Royal Highness off of the debts, as that perhaps would satisfy them; that he considered it as very fair, and very ho-

nourable and very liberal, or he would not have been the bearer of those messages ; and he said, he esteemed me very much, from the character I bore among my female acquaintances that he was intimate with, I mean women of character, and for the services I had done to many poor young men within his knowledge.

I will bring some of his notes, or give them to colonel Wardle, to be read here to-morrow, to corroborate what I have stated.

Did you in November or December last, represent yourself to any persons as still having the power of procuring military promotions, or any other offices ?—No ; but I recommended some that wanted promotion to a person.

Who was the person to whom you recommended them ?—I will mention his name ; and I intend to have him here ; but it cannot happen immediately, from some circumstances. I must beg to be excused naming him now.

[The chairman informed the witness that she must answer the question.

If I answer the question, it will be impossible for me to produce him here ; he will get out of the way ; he will not come here.

[The chairman informed the witness that she must answer the question.

Mr. Maltby, of fishmongers' hall.

Is Mr. Maltby the only person to whom you have made any recommendations since November or December last ?—Yes ; except the letters I sent to general Clavering.

Have you represented yourself at any time, since the close of the year 1806, as having it in your power to procure army promotions, or other offices ?—No ; except through Mr. Maltby, which he can speak to, if they lay hold of him.

Have you had any communication with any other person than Mr. Maltby, relative to the procuring army promotions or offices ?—No ; except what I have just spoken to.

What situations did you endeavour to procure through Mr. Maltby, and for whom ?—As I thought Mr. Maltby ought to be exposed in the whole of his conduct, I have not thought much about it ;

but I have letters at home I can bring forward, when I am called upon.

What situations did you endeavour to procure through Mr. Maltby, and for whom ?—I forget.

Do you not recollect any one of them ?—Not one.

Of the situations you endeavoured to procure so lately as November or December last ?—I am so little interested in it now, I cannot recollect.

Do you even recollect how many situations you endeavoured to procure ?—No.

Can you recollect whether they were army promotions, or civil situations ?—The letters I have at home can distinguish between them, but I cannot at present ; besides, I wanted them for friends.

Who were the friends for whom you wanted these appointments ? When they give me the liberty of using their names, I will communicate them.

[The chairman informed the witness she must give a direct answer to the questions, unless she objected to them, and appealed to the chair.]

I certainly must object to them.

[The chairman informed the witness, that it was the opinion of the committee that she should name the persons.]

I have already named Mr. Maltby ; if he is brought forward perhaps he will name the persons.

[The chairman again informed the witness, that it was the opinion of the committee that she should name the persons.

One is Mr. Lawson ; I cannot recollect the other.

Recollect yourself and state to the committee those persons whom you so represented as your friends, whose names you would communicate when you had their permission.—That is one of them.

Who were the others ?—I do not recollect.

Why did you speak of friends, instead of speaking of a single friend ?—If you try to serve a person you call them your friends, if you interest yourself for them.

Do you stake the veracity of your

testimony upon that last answer, that you recollect but one of those persons?—I think that I ought to appeal to the chair now.

[The chairman directed the witness to state the objection she had, and the committee would decide upon it.]

He is a very respectable man, and he has been already very ill used, and I am afraid of committing him and his family.

[The chairman directed the witness to name the person whom she alluded to as a respectable person.]

That is giving his name at once; really I cannot pronounce his name rightly, though I know how to spell it, and I must be excused.

Do you not know how to pronounce the name of your particular friend, whom you represented as a hardly used man?

[The chairman admonished the witness that her present conduct was very disrespectful to the committee.]

I mean to behave very respectfully, and I am very sorry if I do not; but I do not know but the gentleman may lose the money he has already lodged, if I mention his name.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

[The witness was again called in, and informed by the chairman, that the committee had considered her reason for declining to answer the question put to her, and was of opinion that she must answer the question.]

What is the name of the person you alluded to?—Mr. Ludowick or Lodowick.

Has that gentleman any other name but Ludowick?—I do not know his other name.

Who is Mr. Ludowick?—He is a gentleman, I believe he lives in Essex; that is all I know of him.

Whereabouts in Essex does he live?—I do not know.

Who introduced Mr. Ludowick to you?—I never was introduced at all.

How did you become acquainted with Mr. Ludowick?—Through different friends.

Name the friends that recommended Mr. Ludowick to you?—I cannot exactly name which it was in particular, but Mr. Maltby can tell, if he is had before the house.

Name the friends that recommended Mr. Ludowick to you.—I cannot name any one in particular; Mr. Maltby knows more of him himself than I do.

Is Mr. Ludowick the person whom you stated as having suffered enough already, whose name you were unwilling to tell?—Yes.

In what has he suffered already?—In lodging his money, and being a long while out of the appointment, meeting with frequent disappointments from day to day. At a future time, or after Mr. Maltby has been examined, I will mention the general officer's name that he has made free with, I do not know whether correctly or incorrectly.

That who was made free with, Ludowick or Maltby?—Maltby.

What disappointments has Mr. Ludowick suffered, to which you allude?—I have already stated them.

What appointment has Mr. Ludowick been disappointed of?—I believe two or three; first one was mentioned, then another; I cannot speak to one particularly.

Try to recollect any one of them, or all of them.—I really cannot; when Mr. Maltby comes forward, he will be able.

Do you mean to state, that you cannot recollect any one of the appointments Mr. Ludowick has been disappointed of?—One I can; but there have been three or four since offered to him, neither of which he has been able to procure.

Name that one.—Assistant commissary, I think.

Where has Mr. Ludowick lodged the money which you speak of, or with whom?—As to that I cannot tell, but I can when I look over my papers at home.

Do you say positively, that, without looking over your papers at home, you cannot say where this money is lodged?—Yes, I do.

How much money has Mr. Ludowick lodged?—From 800l. to 1000l.

Who was the general officer whose name Mr. Maltby represented himself as having made use of?—Is that a fair question?

[The chairman informed the witness

that she must answer the question.]

Sir Arthur Wellesley; and one of the excuses for one of the appointments not taking place, was, Sir Arthur being so very deeply engaged in the investigation at Chelsea. If this is not true, I'm doing Sir Arthur a great service by bringing it forward.

What appointment was it that was so delayed, by Sir Arthur being so much engaged?—I believe it was this first, that of assistant commissary, but I am not sure.

For whose use is the money lodged?—I do not know, but I can tell by looking at my papers.

You have certain papers at home, which will enable you to state to the committee for whose benefit the sum of money in question is now lodged, and where it is lodged?—Yes.

How came you to be in possession of those papers?—They will shew for themselves when I produce them, better than I can explain it.

How came you in possession of those papers?—From Mr. Maltby.

Was it Mr. Maltby that introduced Mr. Ludowick to you, or you Mr. Ludowick to Mr. Maltby?—I do not think they have ever seen each other, not that I know of.

Did you first mention Mr. Ludowick's name to Mr. Maltby, or did Mr. Maltby mention it first to you?—I to Mr. Maltby; I believe he has been in the habit of acting as agent for these ten or a dozen years in this sort of way.

Has Mr. Maltby made use of the name of any other person besides Sir Arthur Wellesley?—He has written very pointedly to that to me, and spoken besides.

Has Mr. Maltby made use of the name of any other person besides Sir Arthur Wellesley?—I cannot recollect at present; but I shall, at a future time, if I am here, and will state it.

Where did you form your friendship for Mr. Ludowick?—I have already said, that any man that I interested myself for, I considered as a friend; I am not intimate with him.

How came you to interest yourself in Mr. Ludowick?—From a friend of my own.

Who was that friend?—Mr. Barber.

Where does Mr. Barber live?—In Broad-street, in the city.

How long have you known Mr. Ludowick?—I do not know him, but by means of his family.

Do you mean to say you have never seen Mr. Ludowick?—No, I did not mean to say that.

Where have you seen him, and when?—I have already said, I do not know him; I might have seen him, and not have known him.

Have you ever seen Mr. Ludowick, or not?—I cannot tell, as not knowing his person.

About what time was it that this commissariat appointment began to be in negotiation?—I cannot remember, but the papers will date it exactly.

What year?—Last year.

Can you recollect what part of last year?—No, I cannot.

What kind of papers are those you allude to; are they letters?—I do not know what they are.

Do you mean to say, that you do not know at all what kind of papers they are?—They are papers written on.

Are they letters, or securities?—They shew what they are; I cannot exactly speak to them; I will give them to Mr. Wardle to-morrow.

You have said, that those papers will inform the committee of all the particulars of this transaction; how can you say that, if you do not know what those papers are?—Because I do not know how to describe them exactly.

Do you recollect their contents?—No, I do not; but I know there are a great many letters from Mr. Maltby, and something about the bankers; enough to shew the whole of the transaction.

Do you recollect to have stated to captain Donovan, that if his Royal Highness the Duke of York was informed of your ever having received any money, it would be your ruin?—Never to any person whatever.

Through what channel, or by whose influence, did you propose to Mr. Ludowick, or the agent employed by Mr. Ludowick, to procure the situation that he required?—Mr. Barber will recollect that; and he is a very honourable man, and will speak to the truth, and I believe he knows the parties.

Who was the person whom you held out yourself as having such influence over, as that by that influence you could procure the situation desired by Mr. Ludowick?—I do not think that any one was

held out, I fancy they guessed the Duke of York, but no one was held out? and I think it is very likely that Mr. Donovan supposed the Duke of Portland; but I mean here to say, that he is not at all connected. And the office that Mr. Wardle mentioned in the city, I know nothing at all about; I was very sorry to see that Mr. Wardle had mentioned such a thing, because every one who knows the Lord Chancellor, must know that, besides being one of the highest, he is one of the most honourable men in England; and if there are any insinuations about the Duke of Portland, Mr. Maltby is the Duke of Portland—He is my Duke of Portland: I mean entirely to clear myself from holding out any insinuations against the Duke's character. Mr. Wardle accused me once of going into the Duke of Portland's, and that he had watched me in; I told him I was not in the habit of going in there, and I laughed at him; and afterwards somebody told him it was Mrs. Gibbs; more likely Mrs. Gibbs than me. I wish to do away the two stories of Mr. Mellish and the Duke of Portland before the honourable gentlemen.

Am I to understand you, you never did give out to any person, that you had access to or influence with the Duke of Portland?—No, I did not; I fancy that once I laughed very much about some sort of birds, with Mr. Donovan; but I mean to say, I never did use his name.

How long have you known Mr. Lawson?—About four months, or five months.

Who introduced Mr. Lawson to you?—He is a piano-forte maker.

What office has he been soliciting?—I do not recollect, I cannot tell what; it is something that Mr. Donovan has been concerned in as well; something at Savannah la Mar.

What appointment did you solicit for Mr. Lawson?—One of those places; there are a number of them; but Mr. Maltby can speak to it; I fancy he has been lodging money lately, within this very short time, within this fortnight, perhaps.

Where?—I do not know, but Mr. Maltby knows; it is some concern of his.

What makes you think that he has deposited a sum of money within this last fortnight?—Because he told me he was going to do it.

When did he tell you so?—About a fortnight since.

Where did you see him when he told you so?—At my own house.

With whom did he say he was going to deposit it?—He did not say with whom; but Mr. Maltby had some more of these men, who had to be concerned in it, and he was to lodge it with his bankers.

With whose bankers?—Mr. Maltby's, I suppose.

How long have you known Mr. Sandon?—Ever since colonel French's levy.

Was that the first knowledge you had of him?—If he did not come about colonel French's levy, he came about some other appointments; I should rather think he brought me a list of officers for appointments, instead of the levy first.

Did he come to you voluntarily, or did you send for him?—I could not send for him, for he gave Mr. Corri 200l. for an introduction, him and colonel French.

Was that before captain Tonyn's recommendation?—Yes.

How much had Mr. Sandon out of the money paid by captain Tonyn?—I never inquired.

He had no part of the five hundred guineas, had he?—No; I should not wonder but what he had eight or nine from captain Tonyn, it was something more than the five, or else Mr. Donovan had.

He got more than you did by that transaction then?—No, not that; I state it at eight or nine, and he gave me five; but I do not know that he had that.

What makes you think that he had it?—I think he must have had something, or he would not have troubled himself in the business.

What do you suppose he had about colonel French's levy?—Colonel French told me, that he stole half.

You stated in your examination yesterday, that you were at the opera with a lord Lenox and some other gentleman; how long have you known lord Lenox?—I never knew him at all.

I understood you to have stated in your examination yesterday, that you were at the play or the opera with lord Lenox and Sir Robert Peat?—I said I was along with Sir Robert Peat; and an old gentleman came in with this Mr. Williams, and they said that was lord Lenox and Mr. Williams. Sir Robert Peat said that.

You mean to say you did not know this lord Lenox before you saw him at the

play that night?—No; I had seen him driving about town, and knew it was the man they called Lord Lenox, but never spoke to him before.

Are you positive you never spoke to him before?—Quite.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

GWYLLYM LLOYD WARDLE, Esq. attending in his place, was examined as follows:

Did you ever reproach the last witness with going to the Duke of Portland?—I had heard that she had been there; and I wondered what she could be doing there; so far I did reproach her.

Who told you that she had been at the Duke of Portland's?—I heard it at the office I mentioned in the city; a person described her person, and they said there was a tide waiter's place to be sold, they believed; but they were not certain; it depended on an application then making by a lady to the Duke of Portland; I went again in a few days; they described a person excessively like Mrs. Clarke, and when I saw her I questioned her about it, and said if it was so, she was doing very wrong.

Do you know Mr. Maltby?—I have seen him once, I think, at Mrs. Clarke's.

Did you ever endeavour to trace the transactions carrying on by Mr. Maltby?—I did in some measure; but I could not at all succeed; he would not commit himself at all to me; I endeavoured to catch him upon one point, but he would not open to me at all.

Were you aware that the witness was employed by Mr. Maltby in these transactions?—I merely understood from her that he was employed in one business, which I endeavoured to find out, but I endeavoured in vain; I could not get him to open at all.

Did she state to you that it was a business in which she was concerned?—No, she did not; she merely mentioned that he was about business, I forget the name now, I was excessively anxious to find it out.

Did she ever mention to you the business respecting Mr. Ludowick?—I do not know that ever she did; I do not know the name at all, but I really think she said that he was in the habits of doing it for a number of persons; one case she mentioned, and I endeavoured to sift it to the bottom.

Did she ever shew you these papers she has referred to?—No, she did not; I think I saw one or two notes to her about the thing I endeavoured to find out, but it has escaped me what it was; it is several weeks ago, and I have had so much upon my mind, that after an attempt or two, it is impossible to recal it.

Colonel GORDON was called in, and examined by the committee, as follows:

Have you brought with you the official documents respecting the appointment of major Tonyn?—Yes, I have.

State to the committee what you know upon that subject.—I hold in my hand the first recommendation upon the subject of captain Tonyn—major Tonyn: with the permission of the committee, I will read it.

[Colonel Gordon read a letter, signed Patrick Tonyn, dated the 27th of June, 1803.]

"May it please your Royal Highness.

"Sir,

"In the present period of extension of his Majesty's forces, I beg leave to recommend the 48th regiment to your Royal Highness's consideration.

"I hope it will not be thought I presume too far to say, captain Tonyn for some time past has commanded the 48th at Malta; and with great submission, I like wise venture to mention lieutenant Tonyn: And I most humbly petition your Royal Highness, graciously to condescend to grant my sons your royal protection.

"With most profound and dutiful respect, I have the honour to remain, with all submission,

"Sir,

"Your Royal Highness's
"most devoted servant,

"*Pat. Tonyn.*"

"118, Park-street, 27th June, 1803."

Indorsed:

"London, 27 June, 1803.

General Tonyn."

"Promoted to a majority
"in the 31st regiment, upon
"the formation of a second
"battalion, in Aug.
"1804—Without purchase."

(Inclosure.)

"H. R. H. will be glad to consider the general's two sons on favourable opp^{ts} for promoting them."

General Tonyn was an old officer? — One of the oldest officers I believe, at that time in the army. The answer to that letter is dated the 29th of June, 1803.

[Colonel Gordon read it.]

"Horse-Guards, 29th June, 1803,

"Sir,

"I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant recommending to me your sons captain Tonyn and Lieutenant Tonyn of the 48th regt; and I request you will be assured, that I shall have much pleasure at a favourable opportunity, to pay every attention in my power to your wishes in their favour.

"I am, &c.

(Signed)

"General Tonyn, Frederick,
&c. &c. &c." Com^r in Chief."

Indorsed:

"Copy of a letter from

"H. R. H. the Com^r in

"Chief to Gen^l Tonyn,

"29th June 1803."

The next document upon this subject appears to be a memorial from captain Tonyn himself.

[Colonel Gordon read it.

"To his Royal Highness the
"Duke of York and Albany,
"Commander in Chief of his
"Majesty's forces.

"The memorial of George

"August. Tonyn, captain

"in his Majesty's 48th

"regiment of foot.

"Humbly sheweth,

"That your memorialist has been
"near twenty four years an officer;
"fourteen of these on active service
"with the 48th regiment on all its
"various stations, in the West Indies
"and the Mediterranean.

"That your memorialist, being
"the senior captain present with the
"regiment, most humbly implores
"Your Royal Highness's protection

"and that your Royal Highness will
"be pleased to recommend him to
"his Majesty's royal favour; that
"his Majesty may be graciously
"pleased to grant him promotion
"to the rank of major, in such man-
"ner as your Royal Highness may
"think fit.

"And your Memorialists, as in
duty bound, will ever pray."

Indorsed:

"Memorial.

"George Augustus Tonyn,
captain 48th regiment.
March, 1804."

(Inclosure.)

"C. L."

"Captain Tonyn to be noted for
"promotion, and acquainted that
"his R. H. will be glad to consider
"him on a favourable opportunity."
"J. G."

This memorial is without date, but it was received in March, 1804. The answer to that memorial I hold in my hand.

[Colonel Gordon read it.]

"Horse-Guards,

15th March, 1804.

"Sir,

"I have the honour, by the Com-
mander in Chief's commands, to
"acknowledge the receipt of your
"memorial without a date, and to
"acquaint you in reply, that your
"name has been noted for promo-
"tion; and his Royal Highness will
"be glad to consider you on a fa-
"vourable opportunity.

"I have, &c.

(Signed)

"W. H. Clinton."

"Capt. Tonyn,

"48 Foot,"

"118, Park-street."

Indorsed:

"Copy of Col. Clinton's
letter to capt. Tonyn, of the
15th March, 1804."

The document I hold in my hand relates to the promotion of lieutenant Tonyn, alluded to in the first letter of General Tonyn: it remains with the committee to decide whether that is to be read.

Was not General Tonyn colonel of the regiment at the time he made the application in favour of his sons?—Yes, he

was. These are all the documents that I have, with respect to major Tonyn. It appears, that in the month of August 1804, a very large augmentation was made to the army, consisting of no less than fifty battalions; in the formation of those battalions I received the orders of the Commander in Chief to prepare a list of the senior officers of the army, generally of each rank, and to take their names from the book of recommendations, where they had been noted. In consequence of this command, I did prepare a list, and submitted it to the Commander in Chief; and, in that list, in the same list with major Tonyn's name, there were fifty-three officers appointed to majorities; namely, eleven majors removed from other corps, or from the half-pay; thirteen brevet majors; twenty-nine captains. Of those captains seven were captains of the year 1794, nine were captains of the year 1795 (amongst them was captain Tonyn) five were captains of the year 1796, seven of the year 1797, and one of the year 1799. I have mentioned that captain Tonyn was a captain of 1795, there were only six captains in that year senior to him in the service. That is all I know on the subject of captain Tonyn's promotion.

It appears that in the letter of general Tonyn he recommends two of his sons; can you state any thing with reference to the other son?—On the 30th of May 1804, General Tonyn writes again.

[Colonel Gordon read the letter.]

"Sir,

"I have the honour to transmit a letter from captain Long of the 48th, requesting his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's permission to sell his company, having purchased. I humbly beg leave to recommend lieutenant Charles William Tonyn to his Royal Highness the Duke of York's favourable representation to his Majesty; humbly praying, that he may be graciously pleased to grant him leave to purchase captain Long's company, the money being lodged with the agent for the same; as all the officers standing before him in the corps have declined the purchase.

"Give me leave, Sir, to beg the favour of your good offices in behalf of my son, whose declaration I have the honour herewith to inclose, and that you will have

"the goodness to implore for him his Royal Highness's gracious protection. I have the honour to remain, with all respect,

"Sir,

"Your most obedient and

"most humble Servant,

"Pat. Tonyn."

"118, Park-street, 30th May 1804."

Indorsed :

"48th Foot.

Lt. Tonyn,

Mem. 2d June 1804."

(Inclosure 1.

"Mallow, 15th May 1804."

"Sir,

"Circumstances of a peculiar nature having lately occurred, that oblige me to retire from the service, I have sent in a memorial to the commander in Chief, to be allowed to sell my commission at the regulated price. I take the liberty of informing you, as early as possible, of my intentions as I have been given to understand your son would succeed to the promotion by purchase. Should that be the case, if you'll have the goodness to lodge the money in the hands of Mr. Gilpin the agent, and give me the earliest information, in order that the business may be forwarded with as little delay as possible, you will ever oblige,

"Sir,

"Your very ob^d humble serv^t,

"E. S. Long, capt. 48th reg^t."

"General Tonyn,

"118, Park-street, near Hyde-Park, London."

Indorsed :

"Capt. Long.

"43th regiment

"15th May 1804.

"R - - - 23d May."

"All officers concerned have declined purchasing."

(Inclosure 2.)

"Sir,

"I beg you will be pleased to obtain for me, his Majesty's permission to purchase Captain Long's company in the 48th regiment of Foot.

"In case his Majesty shall be graciously pleased to permit me to purchase the same, I do declare and certify, upon the word and honour of an officer and a gentleman, that I will not, now, or at any future time, give by any means or in any shape whatever, directly or indirectly, any more than the sum of 1,500*l.* being the full value of the said commission, as the same is limited and fixed by his Majesty's Regulation.

"I have the honour to be,

"Sir,

"Your most obedient and

"most humble servant,

"*E. W. Tonym,*

"Lt. 48th Regt."

"To the Colonel or
Commanding Officer
of 48th Regt.

"I beg leave to recommend the above; and I verily believe the established regulation, in regard to price, is intended to be strictly complied with; and that no clandestine bargain subsists between the parties concerned.

"*Pat. Tonym,*

"General and Colonel.

"30th May 1804"

The inclosure is the letter from the young man himself.

Did all the officers who were promoted at the time major Tonym was promoted, receive their promotion into the new corps without purchase?—Into the new corps, most certainly.

All the new captains those that were promoted into the augmentation of the army?—Yes.

Did many of them appear in the same gazette with major Tonym?—I have stated, that there were 53 field officers in the same gazette, and I should imagine, without counting them, there could not be less than 200 officers altogether; the paper is now in my hand.

At the time this great augmentation took place, and lists of officers were preparing in the office of the Commander in Chief, were those lists a secret, or was it in any one's power, on referring to the clerks, to see those lists?—I endeavour to keep those things as secret as I possibly can, but in so large a promotion it is impossible for me to say the secret was exactly kept.

1 Previous to the gazetting of those commissions which have been alluded to, when the list was completed, or nearly completed, was it possible to keep the secret so far, as to prevent the contents of those lists being more or less known?—I do not think it was.

Give the committee some account of the purchase and sales of commissions in the army, the manner in which that business is transacted, and in whose hands the purchase-money is lodged. I have already stated to the House, and it is in evidence before the committee, that the same rules apply to the promotion of officers by purchase, as without; but in order to ensure the greatest possible regularity, every regiment in the service is ordered to transmit a return quarterly, of the number of officers in each regiment disposed to purchase, and to mention in such return where the purchase-money is to be had; those returns are entered in a book in the Commander in Chief's office, and in the event of a vacancy those returns are invariably referred to, and the officer senior upon the list, if in all respects eligible, is invariably recommended, provided it does not interfere with other officers of greater pretensions.

In whose hands is the purchase-money deposited or lodged?—Before a recommendation is submitted to his Majesty for purchase, it is necessary that a paper should be sent to the Commander in Chief's office from the agent, stating that he is satisfied that the money will be forthcoming when the commission is gazetted. It is not necessary, and it is so gone forth to the army, as is stated in a paper upon the table of this committee, that the officers are not called upon to lodge the money in the agents' hands, but they are only called upon to notify to them, that it will be forthcoming on the promotion being gazetted.

Does any part of the money relating to the sale of commissions pass through the hands of the Commander in Chief, or has the Commander in Chief any controul over that money?—None whatever.

Can you state from your knowledge of the business of the office, what is the average amount of the purchase and sale of commissions in the course of a year?—The average amount for the last three years, annually, exceeds considerably four hundred thousand pounds.

Give the committee some account of the origin of purchases and sales of commissions in the army, and the effect that they have upon the army?—I believe that the origin of the purchase and sale of commissions arises pretty much as follows: In every other service in Europe it is understood that the head of the army has the power of granting pensions to the officers of the army, in proportion to their rank and services: no such power exists in the head of the army in this country; therefore, when an officer is arrived at the command of a regiment, and is, from long service, infirmity, or wounds, totally incapable of proceeding with that regiment upon service, it becomes necessary to place a more efficient officer in his stead. It is not possible for his Majesty to increase the establishment of the army at his pleasure, by appointing two lieutenant-colonels where only one is fixed upon the establishment; nor is it consistent with justice to place an old officer upon the half-pay, or deprive him altogether of his commission; there is, therefore, no alternative, but to allow him to retire, receiving a certain compensation for his former services; what that compensation should be, has been awarded upon due consideration, by a board of general officers, that sat, I think, forty or fifty years ago, somewhere about 1762 or 1763; they taking into consideration the rank, and the pay of each rank, awarded a certain sum that each officer, who was allowed to retire, should receive upon retiring; that sum is called "the regulation-price of commissions." The bearing that this has upon the army, is a very extensive question, but there can be no doubt that it is extremely advantageous for those officers who cannot purchase. I cannot better illustrate it to the committee, than by stating an example: We will suppose, of the first regiment the third captain cannot purchase; the first and second can: if those two officers could not purchase, it is very evident that the third captain would remain much longer third captain, than if they were removed out of his way, by purchase in the great body of the army; and if no officer can be allowed to purchase, unless he is duly qualified for promotion without purchase, there cannot possibly be any objection to such regulation, nor can it be said that any unexperienced officer is appointed by purchase over the heads of others better qualified than himself, no officer

being allowed to purchase, but such as is duly qualified by his Majesty's regulations.

Upon the whole, you consider the present mode in which purchases and sales of commissions is limited, as advantageous to the service?—As a matter of opinion I certainly do.

You have stated, upon the former examinations, the manner in which the business is transacted at the Duke of York's office; in the course of your transacting business with the Duke of York, in regard to former lists of commissions for the approbation of his Majesty, do you ever remember the Duke of York taking a paper-memorandum, or a list of officers out of his pocket, and putting it into your hand, with an intimation that that list was to be considered out of the usual course?—I never recollect any such instance: I take this opportunity of stating, that since I have had the honour of serving his Royal Highness the Duke of York, I have stated it often before, I never recollect any one solitary instance, in which the Commander in Chief has ever taken any paper out of his pocket and put into my hands, saying, 'this man must be an ensign, this a lieutenant, and this a captain;' but all recommendations have come regularly through their proper channel, and I do not think there is any one instance to the contrary.

In the first document you gave in, the former night, with respect to captain Maling, there is marked in the printed paper, in italics, the initials *C. L.* with the words "agreed to;" what is the meaning of those letters *C. L.*?—My first assistant is colonel Loraine, *C. L.* are the initials of his name, and "agreed to," is put, and it then passes into his hands, and is acted upon.

Is the entry marked with the initials *C. L.* the definitive entry with respect to any recommendation that comes before you?—No, it is not.

If any alteration takes place afterwards, in what way is that noted?—It is commonly noted in the same manner upon the same paper.

With the same initials?—When the initials are once put, there is no occasion to put them again, the paper invariably passes through the same channel.

Is it usual when a recommendation is delayed in the office for want of sufficient information, but not definitely stopped, to mark that in the same way with these initials, *C. L.*?—I commonly put a me-

morandum upon every paper that passes under my hands.

How would you mark a recommendation in that predicament?—If the paper was to be considered, I should say so; “to be considered.”

If further inquiries were to be made, what would you say?—I should probably say “to be considered,” or very probably, “cannot be acceded to.” It is almost impossible for me to state the precise terms: I should adopt them according to circumstances.

Would you state “not to be acceded to,” when it was not determined that the recommendation should not be acceded to, but only delayed, while further inquiries were making?—If the paper was not to be acceded to, I should say, “not to be acceded to;” but it does not follow that though it was not acceded to then, it might not be in a month afterwards, or three weeks afterwards.

If the only reason for not acceding to the recommendation at that time, was the want of information, and that inquiries were making to obtain that information, would you mark “not acceded to”?—I really might or might not; it seems to me, as I conceive it, a matter of perfect indifference.

How are the first commissions in the army commonly disposed of; the first commission that an officer receives?—Invariably without purchase, unless for some special purpose.

Are those first commissions in the patronage of the Commander in Chief?—Yes, they are, exclusively.

You have stated that officers purchased according to their seniority, unless there were superior pretensions; do you mean in junior officers; will you explain what you mean by that?—Suppose there was a vacant company in a regiment, and a lieutenant in that regiment was willing to purchase, it does not quite follow that the Commander in Chief would permit that lieutenant to purchase, although he might be very eligible, because there might be other officers still more deserving than him in the army.

Do those circumstances in point of fact frequently happen?—Continually.

Within these last years have not a vast number of commissions been given to the officers of the militia, both in Great Britain and Ireland?—Yes; to a very considerable extent.

What is the practice of the Command-

er in Chief's office, when an application is made, by any gentleman either in Great Britain or Ireland, by memorial or otherwise, for a commission for his son or relation?—It is the practice in the Commander in Chief's office to answer every paper that comes in, without exception. When any officer, or any gentleman, makes an application for an ensigncy; that application is invariably answered, and the common answer is, ‘that the name of the applicant is noted, and will be considered as favourable opportunities offer;’ the name is then put down in a book, and the letter is put by.

Is it the practice in the Commander in Chief's office, particularly when applications come from Ireland, to refer those applications to the general officer commanding in the district from which they may have come?—The applications from Ireland are not considered regular, unless they come through the officer commanding the forces there, or through the civil channel of the secretary of state.

Amongst the documents that you have given in, with respect to major Tonyn, is there a document similar to that just alluded to, indorsed *C. L.* “agreed to,” or any thing of that kind?

[Colonel Gordon referred to the document.]

“*C. L.*”

“State captain Long's services.

Ens. Liverpool Regt. 2d Oct. 1795 Orig. Tent. . . . 65th . . . 6th Jan. 1796 by P. Lieut. . . 18th Drag. 31st Jan. 1799 by Exc. Capt. 9th Mar. 1803 by P. — . . . 48th . . . 10th Sept. 1803 by Exc.”

It amounts to the same thing; it is a slip of paper. This was the mode of transacting business by my predecessor: I generally do it upon the corner of the letter; I think it better, because this is liable to be lost, that would not.

Do you mean that commissions in new-raised regiments are always given away, or that ensigncies are always given away?—The answer that I gave to the former question, I mean to stand exactly as it does; and I beg to explain, that there is no such thing as original commissions purchased; there are many original commissions for sale, but they are private property, arising out of the explanation that I gave to a former question: for example, a captain sells his commission, that is, he sells his company; a lieutenant buys that company; an ensign buys

that lieutenancy; both of which are the captain's property; the ensigncy then becomes vacant of course, by purchase.

In point of fact, was the application of General Tonyn, in regard to his second son, successful?—I think it will be found on reference to the document, that the services of the second son of General Tonyn were not so long as those of the eldest son; and the general recommended the second son for purchase; and that he actually was promoted, I believe it will be found on reference to the dates, before the eldest son.

You have stated, that when this large promotion took place, in consequence of the augmentation of the army, you were directed by his Royal Highness to lay before him a list of officers to be promoted into this augmentation, to be taken from the oldest officers of their respective ranks in the army; are you quite sure that the name of captain Tonyn was included by you in the list you laid before the Commander in Chief, or was his name suggested as addition and alteration in that list by the Commander in Chief?—I recollect perfectly well the circumstances of that levy; it was at a period of the additional force act; and the names, upon the list which I submitted to the Commander in Chief, I really believe, were written, almost without exception, with my own hand. I had one assistant to assist me in making out the list; but I really believe, that the rough paper was actually written with my own hand.

Do you answer, that you are certain you included captain Tonyn's name in the list you submitted to the Commander in Chief, as being one of the oldest

officers in the army in that class for promotion?—As certain as I can be of a thing that I could not possibly take my oath of.

To the best of your recollection?—O, certainly.

If the name of captain Tonyn had been introduced by the Commander in Chief, having been omitted by yourself, would not you have recollected that circumstance?—Yes, I think I should; it is in evidence before the committee, on my first examination, I believe.

Do you not put a mark upon all papers, upon which any thing is done or to be done?—It is my constant practice to make a mark upon every paper, without exception, that comes into that office: I mean to say that generally; many papers may escape me, but that is my general practice.

According to what is done, or to be done?—What is to be done.

State whether the Commander in Chief has not been in the habit of attending to recommendations by colonels of regiments for ensigncies in their particular regiments, provided the gentlemen recommended were certified to be eligible and fit for service, and ready to join their regiments?—Yes, certainly; but in giving my evidence before this house, I think it my duty to state, that the Commander in Chief does not consider that the patronage of the regiments in any manner, whatever devolves upon the colonel.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

[The chairman was directed to report progress, and ask leave to sit again.]

March
1836

APPENDIX

TO THE FIFTH DAY'S

Minutes of Evidence upon the Conduct of His Royal Highness The Commander in Chief.

No. 1.

(No. 1).—TERMS proposed to raise a Corps of 5,000 men to complete the old regiments.

That an allowance be made of twenty-five guineas for each man approved at the appointed depôts, which are below mentioned.

That no man is to be enlisted above 35 years of age, nor under 5 feet 5 inches, but well made growing lads, between 16 and 18 years of age, may be taken at 4 feet 6 inches.

That an allowance to be made of twenty guineas for growing boys, approved as above, under 16 years of age, at 5 feet 2 inches.

No. 3.—[That the above sums of twenty-five guineas for men, and twenty guineas for boys, are to serve as a fund to subsid the recruits until finally approved at the appointed depôts, to pay their bounties, to afford pay to the officers employed on this service to furnish clothing, appointments, and pay to the non-commissioned officers, drummers, &c. &c. &c. In short this fund is to cover all recruiting expenses and casualties whatever.]

The recruits are to be engaged without limitation as to the period or place of their services; and such corporals it may be found expedient to employ, are to be given to understand, that they are liable to be drafted as privates into the old regiments.

Each recruit is to be provided with the following slop clothing, viz. a plain red cloth jacket, so made as to button close to the body, and to have a stand-up collar, a short waistcoat lined with flannel, a pair of long mixed-colored cloth trowsers, and one plain round black hat and cockade.

An allowance to be made of 11. 7s. 6d. for the expense of slop clothing for each approved recruit.

That the bounty given to the recruits, not exceed that given by the line.

It is submitted, that the following places are to be fixed upon for depôts (as considered best calculated to expedite the service) where the recruits are to be finally passed by an inspecting field officer, or such other officer as may be authorized by his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief: Edinburgh, or Berwick-on-Tweed, the Isle of Man, Tilbury Fort, Cork, and the Isle of Wight.

That the officers employed on this service, upon being approved by the Commander in Chief, are to be gazetted, and have temporary rank in the army.

That government in the first instance is to issue an advance, in order to enable the levy to proceed.

And it is humbly hoped, if the chiefs of this levy carry into prompt and successful effect (which they pledge themselves to do) a measure of such magnitude and importance, that their exertions will have the honour of meeting the approbation and consideration of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

And notwithstanding the high bounties now given to recruits for the army of reserve and militia, they are now prepared to commence the proposed levy immediately, trusting to their strenuous exertions and attention.

J. FRENCH,

Colonel, late 102d Foot.

H. SANDON,

Late lieutenant-col. of North Middlesex regt. of Militia, and now captain in the Royal W. Train.

London, Feb. 1st, 1804.

No. 2.—Proposals to raise 5,000 men to complete the old regiments.

To carry into efficient effect a levy on so extensive a scale, it is submitted that the following non-commissioned officers should be allowed, which are considerably under the usual complement for the number of privates :

90 Serjeants,

90 Corporals,

40 Drummers,

with the usual allowance of paymaster, quartermaster, adjutant, and surgeon. On completing the first 500 men, to be allowed to recommend three captains, two lieutenants, three ensigns, a quartermaster and adjutant. On completing the first thousand, to be allowed to recommend one field officer, two captains, two lieutenants and three ensigns, and so on progressively until the whole levy of 5,000 men is completed. The officers recommended, are not to dispose of their former commissions. To be allowed levy money at the rate of 15*l*. for each approved recruit.

The bounty to each recruit to be the same as that paid by the line. Slop cloathing at 1*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*. per man to be allowed.

J. FRENCH,

Colonel late 102*d* Foot.

H. SANDON,

Capt. R. W. Train, and Deputy Lt.
County of Middlesex.

Memorandum :

The letter of service granted to colonel French and captain Sandon, is dated the 30th April 1804.

The levy money was augmented from thirteen guineas to nineteen guineas for each approved recruit, from the 28th June, 1804.

The levy was discontinued on the 23d April, 1805.

C. H.

No. 2.

Note from colonel French to colonel Clinton, March 5th, 1804.

Col. French presents his compliments to colonel Clinton : he hopes he will excuse his taking the liberty of requesting to know, if the proposals submitted to the Commander in Chief by col. French and col. Sandon, have met with the approbation of his Royal Highness.

March 5, 1804,

Cecil-street Coffee-house, Strand.

No. 3.

Copy of a letter from colonel Clinton to colonel French.

Horse Guards, 7th March, 1804.

Sir,

In reply to your note of the 5th inst. I have it in command to acquaint you, that you should address yourself on the subject of the proposal to which you allude to Lieutenant General Hewett, who will give it every consideration, and should he deem your plan to be eligible, will then submit it for the Commander in Chief's consideration.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. H. CLINTON.

Colonel French,

Cecil-street Coffee-house.

No. 4.

Letter from Colonel French to Colonel Clinton, dated 20th March, 1804 ; enclosing terms for raising a corps of 5000 men for general service.

Cecil-street Coffee-house, Strand,

Sir,

March 20th, 1804

In consequence of the circumstance which you stated to me for consideration yesterday, respecting the terms proposed for raising a corps of 5000 men for general service, and as that point only, viz. the amount of levy money proposed for the recruits, appears to be objectionable to his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief ; captain Sandon and myself, anxious to render our humble exertions acceptable to his Royal Highness, herewith have the honour to inclose terms, wherein we have changed the levy money for each approved recruit from 12*l*. to 10 guineas, which we hope will meet the approbation of his Royal Highness.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
Colonel Clinton,

J. FRENCH,

&c. &c. &c.

Col. late 102 foot.

Proposals to raise 5000 men, to complete the old regiments.

To be allowed to appoint 90 serjeants, 90 corporal, and 60 drummers.

Their subsistence to commence from the dates of their actual appointments as such. The one half of the above to be reckoned as part of the complement of the first five hundred, and the remainder as part of the first thousand.

To be allowed levy money at the rate

of ten guineas for each recruit passed at the depots which are hereafter mentioned, together with their subsistence from the dates of attestations, but subsistence and slop clothing only for rejected men.

* Not to enlist any man above the age or under the size directed by the recruiting instructions for the line. The same rule to apply respecting boys.

Agreeably to what was allowed to the levies for general service the last war.

It is proposed that for such recruit as may receive an intermediate approval by an inspecting field officer of a district, and afterwards desert, an allowance will be made of three guineas, provided it appears no improper delay has taken place in sending such recruit forward for final approval.

That the men are to be engaged without limitation as to the period and place of their service; and the corporals, when approved, are to be given to understand placed

that they are liable to be drafted as privates into the old regiments. Of the sergeants, the one half are to be allowed their discharge at the completion of the levy, if they desire it; the remainder, and the drummers, are to be transferred as such.

The actual expence for the clothing for effective and appointments of the non-commissions officers and drummers to be provided by government. allowed.

‡ Each man to be provided with the following slop clothing:—A plain red cloth jacket, so made as to button close to the body, and to have a stand up collar; a short red waistcoat lined with flannel; a pair of long mixed-coloured cloth trowsers, and one plain black hat and cockade.

That he shall out of his bounty, be supplied on his final approval, with such necessaries as are pointed out in the instructions for the recruits of the line; and he shall be free from debt.

§ That an allowance is to be made

for the slop clothing of one pound seven shillings and sixpence for each recruit specified as above.

* That the bounty to each recruit is to be the same as is now paid by the line.

To be allowed during the levy the assistance of ten officers, whose names are to be stated to his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief for his approbation; and such of these as may be upon the half-pay during their services, to be allowed full-pay.

That government in the first instance shall grant an issue, in order to enable the levy to proceed without delay.

† To be allowed, during the levy, the usual allowance of adjutant, paymaster, surgeon and quarter master.

‡ At the completion of the first 500 men, to be allowed to recommend two captains, two lieutenants, two ensigns, a quarter master and adjutant.

Upon completing the first 1000, to be allowed to recommend one field officer, one captain, two lieutenants, and two ensigns; and so on progressively until the levy is completed.

The officers recommended not to be allowed to dispose of their former commissions. The dates of the commissions of the officers recommended to take place from the date of the letter of service.

The following depôts to be fixed upon where the recruits are to be finally approved by an inspecting field officer, or other officer, as the Commander in Chief may judge proper to authorize:—Tilbury Fort, § the Isle of Wight, the Isle of Man, § Edinburgh § or Berwick on Tweed, Cork, § Dublin. §

J. FRENCH,

Colonel late 102 foot.

H. SANDON, Capt. R. Wag. Train, late Lieut. Col North Middx. Regt. and Deputy Lieut. for the county of Middx.

Cecil-street Coffee-house, Strand,

20th March, 1804.

2½ for growing lads.

4 guineas for men.

* Care must be taken to secure the recruits receiving the bounty.

† Provided they are effective.

‡ This appears a very objectionable measure. It would, in our humble opinions, be preferable to give col. French a considerable compensation on the completion of his levy, than to open this door to abuse, and give up such a degree of patronage to an individual.

§ Objectionable.

* Qu. As to the number of boys, and the bounty to be allowed growing lads, as regiments are allowed.

† It is presumed that the public are not to be charged with bounty for the sergeants.

‡ Qu. Whether any clothing is necessary till the recruits are approved and attached to regiments.

§ Very objectionable.

No. 5.

Letter from Colonel French to Colonel Clinton; dated 15th April, 1804.—
(Three inclosures.)

Colonel French, trusting to the known goodness of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, presumes to offer some observation respecting the terms (in behalf of himself and captain Sandon) which he had the honour of laying before his Royal Highness, for raising a corps of 5000 for general service, and those which have been communicated by colonel Clinton. He begs, in the first instance, to refer his Royal Highness to a comparative statement, herewith inclosed, between the proposal he had the honour to lay before his Royal Highness for raising 5000 men for general service, and the plan adopted by government to raise an equal number by regiments. The difference in favour of the plan of the levy, in point of saving to the public, is obvious. However, it appears that government, instead of granting the recommendation of commissions in raising the levy, are disposed to allow a specific sum above the levy money; which sum, colonel Clinton has mentioned, it is proposed should be two guineas, a consideration *by no means* one half of what would have been allowed (though so favourable as has been made appear to government) by the commissions.

From the insight and knowledge possessed by his Royal Highness of the recruiting service, it is scarcely necessary to represent the various heavy extra expences attending an undertaking of such magnitude, the very great attention and activity required on the part of the undertakers, with great attendant charges; the absolute necessity (besides a multiplicity of rendezvouses) of having, in the most populous towns, houses fitted up as barracks, with every kind of convenience

for the accommodation and health of the recruits; the risk of bad debts by the imprudence of some officers, which, with every precaution, commanding officers are liable to, particularly on the present extended scale. In short, the various expences attendant on such a service cannot but absorb or at least very nearly, the two guineas proposed. Under these circumstances, and fully confident of his Royal Highness's liberality blended with public economy, it is humbly proposed to the Commander in Chief, that further addition of two guineas, under whatever head his Royal Highness may judge most proper, may be allowed.

No. 9, Duke-street, Adelphi,

April 15, 1804.

C. L. acquaints Col. French that his Royal Highness cannot recommend any other terms being acceded to than those with which he has been made acquainted.

The following is submitted to the consideration of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief:

J. FRENCH,

Col. late 102 foot.

For the further encouragement and expediting the completion of the levy, the sum of two guineas per man (under the head of *bringing money*) will be allowed in your public accounts, to be disposed of in such manner as you shall judge most conducive to the purposes for which it is intended.

Difference of expences to government, on the reduction to half-pay (exclusive of the period of full-pay), between a levy proposed of 5000 men for general service, and the same number of men to be raised in five regiments of 1000 men each upon the plan now adopted by government.

<i>Officers for the levy in proportion as it advances to completion.</i>		<i>Officers for 5 Regiments.</i>		<i>Difference.</i>
Field Officers 5		Field Officers { Lt. Colonels 5 } { Majors 5 }	10	5 F'd Offic'rs
Captains 15		Captains	50	35 Captains
Lieutenants 20		Lieuts. 2 per company of 100 men	100	80 Lieuten'ts
Ensigns 20		Ensigns	50	30 Ensigns

Total difference—5 field officers—35 captains—80 lieutenants—30 ensigns. Additional charge upon the half-pay list to that of raising 5000 by the proposed levy for general service.

No. 6.

Copy of a letter from colonel Clinton to colonel French; dated 18th April, 1804.—(One inclosure.)

Sir, Horse Guards,
18th April 1804.

I have it in command, to return you a copy of the proposals you made to raise 5,000 men to complete the old regiments of the line, with the Commander in

Chief's remarks in red ink; and to acquaint you in reply to your letter of the 15th instant, that his Royal Highness cannot recommend any other terms being acceded to, than those herewith transmitted.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. H. CLINTON.

Colonel French,
No. 9, Duke-street, Adelphi.

PROPOSALS to raise 5,000 men to complete the old regiments.

The non-commissioned officers and drummers to be previously approved of by an inspecting field officer of a recruiting district.

The drummers to be of the same age and standard of boys, as specified in the recruiting instructions.

Such as are approved at the appointed depôts.

Thirteen guineas bounty for men. The bounty allowed and sum after mentioned is to cover every expence; consequently no charge as subsistence for rejected men, or any charge for slop clothing will be allowed, as the recruits on approval will be clothed at the depôt by the regiments to which they are appointed.

No subsistence can be allowed for any recruit, but from the date of approval at the several depôts; but with a view to cover any extra expences that may be incurred by the men having been enlisted a considerable time previous to their being approved, Colonel French will be allowed to enlist ten boys in each hundred recruits for whom he will receive the same bounty and allowance as for the others.

As the final approval is to take place at the depôts, no intermediate approval is to be allowed.

The Drummers the same.

To be allowed to appoint 90 serjeants 90 corporals, and 60 drummers.

Their subsistence to commence from the dates of their actual appointments as such. The one half of the above to be reckoned as parts of the complement of the first 500, and the remainder as part of the first 1,000.

To be allowed levy money at the rate of ten guineas for each recruit passed at the depôts, which are hereafter-mentioned, together with their subsistence, from the dates of attestations; but subsistence and slop clothing only for rejected men.

Not to enlist any man above the age, or under the size directed by the recruiting instructions for the line. The same rule to apply respecting boys.

Agreeably to what was allowed to the levies for general service last war.

It is proposed that for such recruit as may receive an intermediate approval by an inspecting field officer of a district, and afterwards desert, allowance will be made of three guineas, provided it appears no improper delay has taken place in sending such recruit forward for final approval.

That the men are to be engaged without limitation as to the period and place of their service; and the corporals when approved are to be given to understand that they are liable to be drafted as privates in the old regiments.

* The Remarks here printed in *Italics*, were, in the manuscript copy, written in red ink.

The whole of the non-commissioned officers must necessarily be enlisted in the first instance as privates, such only receiving the bounty as may afterwards be posted to such regular corps as the Commander in Chief may direct, and which bounty can only be paid when so posted.

Referred to the inclosed paper.

The clothing, &c. to be furnished for the effectives by government.

As the recruits on their approval at the depôt will be immediately posted to regiments, no slop clothing appears requisite.

Answered by the foregoing remark.

Ditto.

On approval the recruit must certify that he has received the whole of the bounty he has been promised.

No objection; but it is to be clearly understood, that the government reserves to itself the power of discontinuing the levy in toto, if 4000 men are not raised and passed at the depôt in nine months from the signing of this letter of service, or that the 5000 have not been raised and passed in thirteen months from the same date.

Not necessary, as they are to be passed at the depôt; but an officer above the ten will be allowed, who must be resident at each of the depôts during the levy.

In lieu of any nomination of officers, an allowance at the rate of two guineas per man, over and above the beforenamed sum of thirteen guineas, shall be paid; whenever 500 men shall have been passed at the depôt, and that for every other 500 men so passed, the like additional sum of two guineas will be allowed by government, which is considered to be a very ample gratification for the possible risk or failure in the undertaking.

Of the serjeants, the one half are to be allowed their discharge at the completion of the levy, if they desire it; the remainder, and the drummers, are to be transferred as such.

The actual expence for the clothing and appointments of the non-commissioned officers and drummers to be allowed.

Each man to be provided with the following slop clothing: a plain red cloth jacket, so made as to button close to the body, and to have a stand up collar; a short red waistcoat lined with flannel; a pair of long mixed coloured cloth trowsers; and one plain black hat and cockade.

That he shall, out of his bounty, be supplied, on his final approval, with such necessaries as are pointed out in the instructions for recruits of the line, and he shall be free from debt.

That an allowance is to be made for slop clothing of one pound seven shillings and sixpence for each recruit specified as above.

That the bounty to each recruit is to be the same as is now paid by the line.

To be allowed during the levy the assistance of ten officers, whose names are to be stated to his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief for his approbation, and such of these as may be upon the half-pay during their services, to be allowed full pay.

That government in the first instance shall grant an issue, in order to enable the levy to proceed without delay.

To be allowed during the levy the usual allowance of Adjutant, Paymaster, Surgeon and Quartermaster.

At the completion of the first 500 men, to be allowed to recommend two captains, two lieutenants, two ensigns, a quartermaster, and adjutant.

Upon completing the first thousand, to be allowed to recommend one, field officer, one captain, two lieutenants, and two ensigns, and so on progressively, until the levy is completed.

The officers recommended not to be allowed to dispose of their former commissions. The dates of the commissions of the officers recommended to take place from the date of the letter of service.

The Isle of Wight, Dublin, and Edinburgh to be the only depôts.

(Signed)

Cecil-street Coffee-house, Strand,
20th March, 1804.

The following depôts to be fixed upon where the recruits are to be finally approved by an inspecting field officer, or other officer, as the Commander in Chief may judge proper to authorize:—Tilbury Fort, the Isle of Wight, the Isle of Man, Edinburgh or Berwick on Tweed, Cork, Dublin.

J. FRENCH, Colonel late 102d. Regt.

H. SANDON, Captain R. Waggon Train,
late Lieut. Col. N. Middlesex Regiment, and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Middlesex.

No. 7.

Letter from Colonel French to Colonel Clinton: dated 20th April, 1804—
(One Inclosure.)

No. 9, Duke-street, Adelphi,
Sir, April 20th, 1804.

I have the honour herewith to return the terms proposed on the part of capt. Sandon and myself (with the remarks of the Commander in Chief,) for raising 5000 men for general service. We trust his Royal Highness will have the goodness to take into favourable consideration the observations inserted in the margin, as well as those herewith inclosed, which are referred to in the margin.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
Colonel Clinton, J. FRENCH,
&c. &c. Col. late 102d. Foot.

mainder on completing the first one thousand. The serjeants of course to be attested as privates. It is submitted that it would appear singular to the serjeants, that no bounty should be allowed them, until so distant a period as the completion of the levy, when attested and passed at the commencement. It would occasion a great loss of time and expence to send the serjeants and drummers to the Isle of Wight for approval, as they would have to march from distant and different parts of the empire, and return. But it is to be understood these serjeants and drummers are again ultimately to be brought forward, and disposed of into regiments of the line.

Memorandum from Colonel French.

The reason for submitting that one half of the serjeants should be discharged at the conclusion of levy (agreeably to what was allowed in former levies,) is because it has generally been judged expedient to employ a certain number of steady and experienced persons as serjeants; men very proper as recruiters, but not perhaps fit for active service.*

We farther submit, that the levy of one half of the serjeants will be allowed on completing the first 500, and the re-

Copy of a Letter from Colonel Clinton to Colonel French, dated 20th April, 1804—(One inclosure.)

Horse Guards,
Sir, 20th April, 1804.

Having laid before the Commander in Chief your letter of this day, submitting for his Royal Highness's consideration, certain alterations proposed in your terms for raising men; I have it now in command to return the enclosed papers, by which you will observe how far his Royal Highness has been pleased to accede thereto, and to acquaint you, that on your signifying to me your readiness to undertake the levy on the terms specified, the necessary directions will be given for expediting a letter of service, to enable you to proceed therewith.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. H. CLINTON.

Colonel French,
No. 9, Duke-street, Adelphi.

* The Commander in Chief agrees to one half of the serjeants being discharged as required; but in the first instance they must be enlisted and attested as privates, in order that they may be amenable to military law; but at the same time it may be noted in their attestations, that they are to be discharged on the completion or discontinuing of the levy.—Those who may be approved as fit for service, will be allowed the bounty on approval at any of the depôts.

MEMORANDA from colonel
FRENCH.

The Commander in Chief agrees to one half of the serjeants being discharged as required, but in the first instance they must all be enlisted and attested as privates, in order that they may be amenable to military law; but at the same time it may be noted in their attestations, that they are to be discharged on the completion or discontinuing of the levy.

Those who may be approved as fit for service, will be allowed the bounty on approval at any of the depôts.

The reason for submitting, that one half of the serjeants should be discharged at the conclusion of the levy (agreeably to what was allowed in former levies) is because it has generally been judged expedient to employ a certain number of steady and experienced persons as serjeants; men very proper as recruiters, but not perhaps fit for active service.

We further submit, that the levy of one half of the serjeants will be allowed on completing the first 500, and the remainder on completing the first 1000. The serjeants of course to be attested as privates.

It is submitted that it would appear singular to the serjeants, that no bounty should be allowed them until so distant a period as the completion of the levy, when attested and passed at the commencement. It would occasion a great loss of time and expence to send the serjeants and drummers to the Isle of Wight for approval, as they would have to march from distant and different parts of the empire and return. But it is to be understood, these serjeants and drummers are again ultimately to be brought forward, and disposed of into regiments of the line.

Letter from Colonel French to Colonel Clinton.

9, Duke-street, Adelphi,
April 21st, 1804.

Sir,
I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, inclosing the terms, with certain alterations, upon which the Commander in Chief will be pleased to grant a letter of service. I herewith return the same, and, on the part of capt. Sandon and myself, beg leave to say we accept the same.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
Colonel Clinton, J. FRENCH,
&c. &c. Colonel late 102d Foot.

the inclosed copy of proposals made by Colonel French and captain Sandon, for raising 5000 men to complete the regiments of the line; and from the remarks (in red ink) made thereon by his Royal Highness, Mr. Bragge will be enabled to judge how far the terms have been acceded to; and I have therefore to request that you will be pleased to move Mr. Bragge to give the necessary directions for expediting a letter of service, to enable colonel French and captain Sandon to proceed with their levy.

I have, &c.
Francis Moore, esq. (Signed)
&c. &c. &c. W. H. CLINTON.

No. 10.

Copy of a Letter from Colonel Clinton to
Mr. Moore.

Sir, 23d April, 1804.
I am commanded by the Commander in Chief to transmit for the purpose of being laid before the Secretary at War,

No. 11.

Letter from Mr. Moore to col. Clinton.
War-Office,
26th April, 1804.
Sir,
I have the Secretary at War's direc-

tions to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Commander in Chief, the draught of a letter of service to colonel French and captain Sandon, framed according to the terms inclosed in your letter of the 23d instant.

You will be pleased to state to his Royal Highness, that Mr. Bragge, advertng to what has taken place in former levies, is induced most particularly to recommend that it should be a condition of the engagement now under consideration, that the recruits should receive the full bounty required by the general recruiting instructions; or that, at all events, the bounty to be paid to each recruit should not be less than a certain sum fixed by the letter of service.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
Colonel Clinton, F. MOORE.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 12.

Copy of a letter from colonel Clinton to Mr. Moore.

Sir, 27th April, 1804.

Having laid before the Commander in Chief your letter of yesterday's date, transmitting drafts of a letter of service to colonel French and capt. Sandon (herewith returned,) and stating the secretary at war's opinion, "that it should be a condition of the engagement, that the recruits should each receive the full bounty required by the general recruiting instructions, or that the bounty should not be less than a certain sum fixed by the letter of service;" I have it in command to acquaint you, for Mr. Bragge's information, that as each recruit, on approval at the depôt, is to sign a certificate that he has received the full bounty promised him, his Royal Highness thinks that the consequences, which Mr. Bragge seems to apprehend, from no certain sum being fixed as bounty, are not likely to ensue, and that therefore the article alluded to may remain as already fixed on.

The Commander in Chief however suggests, that a clause should be inserted with a letter of service, requiring that a sum, equal to what may be fixed by the recruiting instructions in force at the time, should be deducted from the levy money allowed to furnish the recruits with such necessaries as may be requisite on their final approval at the depôts specified.

I have, &c.

Francis Moore, esq. (Signed)
&c. &c. &c. W. H. CLINTON.

No. 13.

Copy of a letter from the secretary at war to colonel French, of the late 102d foot, and captain Sandon, of the Royal Waggon Train.—(Letter of service.)

War-Office, 30th April, 1804.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to acquaint you, his Majesty has been pleased to approve of your raising five thousand men, to be turned over to the regiments of the line in his Majesty's service, upon the following conditions:—The recruits are to be engaged without limitation as to time and place of service. You will be allowed thirteen guineas levy money for each recruit finally approved at one of the following depôts; viz. the Isle of Wight, Dublin, and Edinburgh; out of which levy-money a sum equal to what may be fixed by the recruiting instructions in force at the time is to be appropriated to furnishing the recruits with necessaries on their final approval, exclusive of the actual sum which may have been received by the recruit. The subsistence of the recruits, the extra allowance to inn-keepers, the allowance for beer, and any other daily charge, will only be allowed to commence from the date of approval of each recruit; but with a view to cover any extra expenses that you may incur, by the men being enlisted a considerable time before their approval, you will be allowed to enlist ten boys in every 100 recruits, for whom you will receive the same bounty and allowances as per men. The men and boys respectively are to be of the age and size directed by the general recruiting instructions of the army. No charge for slop clothing, for the non-commissioned officers or recruits will be admitted, as, on approval, the latter will be clothed at the depôts by the regiments to which they shall be at once attached. No intermediate approval of the recruits is to take place; and, consequently, neither bounty, subsistence, nor any other charge will be allowed for such as shall be rejected at the several depôts. Each recruit, on approval at the depôt, is to sign a certificate, that he received the full bounty promised to him. You will be allowed to appoint 90 serjeants, 90 corporals, and 60 drummers, who must be previously approved by an inspecting field officer of a recruiting district. The drummers are to be of the age and standard of boys, as specified in the

recruiting instructions. The subsistence of the above-mentioned non-commissioned officers and drummers is to commence from the dates of their actual appointment as such. Half of them, if finally approved at the dépôts, are to be reckoned as part of the complement of the first five hundred recruits for your levy; and the remainder as part of the first thousand. The corporals and drummers are to be given to understand, that they are liable to be drafted as privates into the old regiments.

The whole of the non-commissioned officers and drummers must, in the first instance, be enlisted and attested as privates, and these attestations transmitted to this office immediately on approval. One half of the serjeants may be enlisted with the condition of their being discharged at the conclusion of the levy, which circumstance is to be noticed in their respective attestations. The bounty of thirteen guineas will be allowed for such of the non-commissioned officers and drummers as shall be finally approved at the dépôts, as part of your levy. Clothing will be provided, under the orders of government, for the effective non-commissioned officers and drummers employed as above-mentioned. You will be allowed, during the levy, the assistance of ten officers, whose names are to be stated to his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief for his approbation; and such of these officers as may be on half pay, are to receive full pay during their service with your levy subsequently to such approval. As the men are to be passed at the dépôts, it is not thought necessary to make you an allowance for an adjutant, paymaster, surgeon, or quarter-master, but an officer above the ten will be allowed, to be resident at each dépôt during the levy. In lieu of giving you permission to nominate any officers for commissions, an allowance at the rate of two guineas per man, over and above the before-mentioned sum of thirteen guineas will be made to you whenever 500 men shall be passed at the dépôts; and for every 500 men subsequently passed, the like extra allowance of two guineas per man will be made to you. The stipulated allowance of thirteen guineas each, for the approved recruits, will be issued immediately on their approval, by the paymasters residing at the respective dépôts, by draughts upon the agents of the

corps to which the men and boys may be attached, and the recruits will be afterwards subsisted through the same channel, or by the district paymasters, until they join regiments. The pay of the commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, and drummers, employed in the levy, is to be received from the paymasters of the recruiting district in which they shall be respectively stationed, who will draw for the same upon the general agents for recruiting in London and Dublin respectively, rendering distinct pay lists of their expenditures on this head to this office. If, however, any of the commissioned officers should be on full pay in the existing regiments, the distinct paymasters will draw for the pay of such officers on their respective regimental agents, in the same manner as for that of other officers employed in the recruiting service. In consequence of this arrangement, it is presumed that your advances, on account of the levy, will be so inconsiderable as scarcely to require any imprest of money into your hands, in the first instance, but if you should find some assistance absolutely necessary, there will be no objection to your receiving a moderate sum on account, giving security for the immediate repayment thereof when desired. It is to be clearly understood, that government reserves to itself the discretion of discontinuing the levy entirely, in case 4,000 men are not raised and passed within nine months from the date of this letter, or in case the whole 5,000 men are not raised and passed within thirteen months from the same date. In the execution of this service I am to assure you of every assistance that this office can afford.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. BRAGGE.

Colonel French, of the late 102 foot, and
Captain Sandon, of the Royal Waggon
Train.

No. 14.

Copy of a letter from Colonel Clinton
to F. Moore, esq.—(With two En-
closures.)

Horse Guards, 31st May, 1804.

Sir,

I am directed by the Commander in
Chief to refer to you herewith a note
from colonel French, relative to the

pay of the non-commissioned officers and drummers of his new levy; and his Royal Highness thinking, from the circumstances stated, that there appears no objection to what is requested by the Colonel, in regard to the subsistence of his non-commissioned officers and drummers, provided that any back pay that may be issued for them be actually received by them, and for which their acknowledgements will be of course required, desires that you will be pleased to lay the same before the Secretary at War, with his recommendation that Colonel French's request may be complied with. I have, &c.

(Signed) W. H. CLINTON.
Francis Moore, esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Horse Guards, 25th June, 1804.

Sir,
I am commanded by the Commander in Chief, to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary at War, that in consequence of the levy money for recruits for general service being raised to nineteen guineas, Colonel French and Captain Sandon are to receive the augmented levy money for each approved recruit raised by them.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. H. CLINTON.
F. Moore, esq.

Copy of a letter from the Deputy Secretary at War to Colonel French and Captain Sandon; dated 28th June, 1804.

War-Office, 28th June, 1804.
Sir,
The rate of levy money for the infantry of the line having been augmented to nineteen guineas, by the general orders from head-quarters, dated 16th instant, I am directed to acquaint you, that the like sum will be allowed for each of your recruits raised subsequently to the receipt herof, instead of thirteen guineas, as specified in your letter of service. I am, &c.
Colonel French. (Signed) F. MOORE.
Captain Sandon.

No. 15.
London, Cecil Street Coffee-house, Strand.
Sir, January 15th, 1805.
Your Royal Highness I hope will have the goodness to excuse this intrusion, as

my intention was to have done myself the honour of personally presenting the enclosed letter to your Royal Highness this day, but on account of your Royal Highness's not holding a levee, I presume to take the liberty of transmitting it in this manner. The particular situation in which I obviously stand with Brigadier General Taylor, who inspects my recruits in Ireland, and a delicacy not to be troublesome to your Royal Highness, has hitherto held me silent on the subject of Brigadier General Taylor's most unaccountable and persevering hostility to my levy. It is with concern I must declare that he has, with diligence, taken every step to render abortive my unremitting exertions to carry into effect the intentions of your Royal Highness in honouring me with the letter of service. At length I feel myself called upon, by duty, and in justice to myself, to state the circumstance. The present Inspector General having lately had the goodness to give instructions to Brigadier General Taylor, relative to some arrangements of my non-commissioned officers, I communicated the same to Quarter-master Fawcett, of the levy, recruiting in Dublin (for his guidance) who waited upon Brigadier General Taylor on the occasion. The reception he met with is stated in his letter; and it is with deep regret I must add, that this proceeding, on the part of the Deputy Inspector General in Ireland, is but a continuation of what my levy has experienced from him since its commencement there.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Royal Highness's
respectful and dutiful servant,
J. FRENCH,
His Royal Highness the Com- Colonel.
mander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

(Private.) Dublin,
Sir, 8th Jan. 1803.
The esteem I have for you, and zeal for his Majesty's service, I am sorry to say leaves it out of my power to forward your levy as I could wish, from the treatment I have received from Brigadier General Taylor. Your letter, dated the 3d instant, I received the 6th, afternoon; and the next morning waited on Lieut. Morton with it; he desired me to take it to General Taylor. The general looked at it, read part, threw it on the table; said he knew nothing about it, or words to that effect. After a short pause, he

raised his voice, and said he had received a letter, laying his hand upon it, it being open before him. He then began about the serjeants; then the money, the serjeants and the money, so that I was heartily tired of his sermon. After some time he concluded with saying "you are no levy; how came you by that name of levy?" nor did he, in part of his oration, forget the word *crimp*. It would take a quire of paper to give you a full detail. Adjutant Fosse was the only person present. Like on former occasions it may be denied; but I give you my honour that what I have stated are facts. I wish you to come here as soon as possible: he is doing every thing in his power to throw us on our backs; I am so hurt, I have not spirits to carry on your business: I am sorry to distress your mind; but it is impossible for me to stand it. I am, Sir,

Colonel French, Your obedient servant,
&c. &c. &c. OWEN FAWCETT.

No. 16.

Copy of Colonel Gordon's Letter to Mr. Kirkman, 19th Jan. 1805, sending copies of Col. French's Letter (No. 10.) Horse Guards, 19th January, 1805.

Sir,

I have the commands of the Commander in Chief to transmit to you, for the information of lord Cathcart, a copy of a letter and its enclosures, from Colonel French,* in which that officer complains that the deputy inspector general for the recruiting service, in Ireland, has taken every step to render abortive his unremitting exertions to carry into effect the intentions of the Commander in Chief, in honouring him with a letter of service, and I am commanded to desire, that the deputy inspector general may be called upon to explain the circumstances to which colonel French alludes, as although his Royal Highness is sensible of the duties incumbent on the deputy inspector general, to preserve a vigilant control over the various branches of his department, and to check and report upon every irregularity that may take place in the conduct of officers and persons engaged in the recruiting service in Ireland, yet his Royal Highness thinks it equally just that every fair indulgence should be given to every officer to enable him to act with fa-

cility according to the terms in which he is bound by his instructions; and I am further to desire you may be pleased to move his lordship to examine the letter of service under which colonel French acts, and to give such directions thereupon, as may tend to put a stop to further representation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. W. GORDON.

P. S. Colonel French has been directed to repair forthwith to Ireland, and report his arrival to the commander of the forces.

J. Kirkman, esq.

&c. &c. &c.

No. 17.

C. B. (Ten enclosures.)

Acknowledge.

Royal Hospital, 8th Feb. 1805.

Sir,

Having in obedience to the Commander in Chief's commands conveyed in your letter of 19th January, by direction of Lieut. Gen. Lord Cathcart, called upon B. General Taylor for an explanation of the circumstances alluded to in the allegations set forth by colonel French's representation therein inclosed; in answer, I am now directed by his lordship to acquaint you, for the information of his Royal Highness, that he has called for the letter of service, by virtue of which colonel French and captain Sandon carry on this levy, and that his lordship desired B. General Taylor to report upon the steps he has taken in conformity to the instructions he has received from time to time from the Inspector General, concerning the levy in question, and also to furnish him with answers to the points which his Royal Highness is pleased to notice for enquiry.

The Brigadier General has in consequence delivered to Lieutenant General Lord Cathcart, the report and explanatory papers herewith enclosed, which it is requested may be submitted to his Royal Highness.

Colonel French has not reported his arrival, nor is it known he ever has called upon the commander of the forces in Ireland; but undoubtedly he will have every facility and support afforded him which the recruiting instructions and circumstances of the service can warrant.

Lieutenant general lord Cathcart desires me to say, that it appears to him that the matters of complaint charged

* 15th January.

against brigadier-general Taylor by colonel French, may be reduced to four heads:

1st. The having objected to sending a serjeant of the levy, supposed to have been raised for the proportion intended for Ireland, out of this part of his Majesty's dominions.

2d. For having refused to approve of more than 45 serjeants being raised in Ireland without some proportion of privates, until more explanatory instructions should be obtained from the inspector-general to authorize that measure, and until the serjeants raised in this country are brought forward for final approval.

3d. For having taken a beating order from a person named O'Rielly, although giving beating orders to persons similarly situated had been allowed in the case of other levies.

4th. For having admonished quarter-master Owen Fawcett, in regard to the conduct of the levy, in a manner the quarter-master did not approve; and for having, in the course of what he had occasion to say to this person, made use of the word "crimp."

In regard to the two first of these heads, the brigadier-general appears to have acted as it seemed to him, the instructions he received from the inspector-general in regard to issuing serjeants' clothing, explained the intention to be, but that he had submitted his doubts and observations to the inspector-general, whose decision had not arrived.

With regard to the third case, that of O'Rielly, there is an explanatory paper, (No. 9,) by which it appears, that the inspector-general could not recognize this person as a proper officer to hold a beating order without further explanation.

And in regard to the fourth case, the conversation with quarter-master Fawcett, there is in the brigadier-general's report, a statement of what actually passed, and which as it happens had not escaped the deputy inspector-general's recollection. Lieutenant-general lord Cathcart feels himself called upon, not to conclude his report without observing generally, that brigadier-general Taylor has uniformly appeared to his lordship, to be remarkable for his diligence and assiduity in carrying on all the important duties entrusted to him; that his lordship has on all occasions perceived in his conduct the greatest zeal for the increase

of his Majesty's disposal force by serviceable recruits; but his lordship never remarked in his proceedings, or heard that officer accused of any manner of partiality.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
J. KIRKMAN.

(Enclosure 1.)

Sir, Dublin, 25th Jan. 1805.

I have the honour of your letter of the 24th inst. enclosing the copy of one from lieutenant-colonel Gordon, together with another from colonel French to his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, and of one from quarter-master Fawcett to colonel French; also directing me to transmit, for the information of the commander of the forces, a copy of the colonel's letter of service and of the instructions under which he has undertaken his levy, and for me to report upon the subject of colonel French's letter to his Royal Highness, as likewise upon quarter-master Fawcett's to the colonel.

In obedience to these directions, herewith I enclose a copy of colonel French's letter of service, as also of such papers from No. 1. to 8. as I have received, that appertain to his and my own instructions; but previous to my statement concerning the two letters in question, I beg leave to mention, that in May last I first received intimation that colonel French had undertaken to raise 5000 men in a given period; and to enable him to effect it, he was to have the assistance of a certain number of persons as officers, with 90 serjeants, 90 corporals, and 60 drummers, one half of whom being intended for Ireland, (p. No. 8.) I was directed to provide clothing for. That under certain conditions specified in the letter of service, and in the instructions, the colonel was to have a levy money of 21 guineas per man. One half of the serjeants were to be fit for service agreeably to the recruiting regulations, to be attested as privates, but to be transferred as serjeants at the termination of the levy. The other half were to be capable of the recruiting service, and to be discharged on the termination of the colonel's levy. The corporals and drummers were also to be according to the recruiting regulations of their respective ranks, to be attested as privates, and transferred as

privates, on the close of the levy, to such corps as his Royal Highness might be pleased to direct. The bounty money payable to the whole of these persons, as well as to the privates, is not specified, but may be on whatever terms the colonel can make his agreement; and in order to prevent any future disagreement, in consequence of there not being a specified bounty to the recruit, I am directed to have a certificate of the agreement with colonel French, of such men as I finally approve of, which certificate I annex to the attestations, and is in form, No. 4.

Towards the end of July last, I was given to understand that one serjeant who had been finally approved of, had been sent out of the country. This being signified to colonel French, he said he could send them to where he pleased, and on my replying that I should consider this man as one of the proportion of serjeants allotted to Ireland, (having drawn the levy money for him,) he concluded with observing, he should appoint as many as he chose for Ireland. This conception of the instructions differing very materially from mine, I deemed it requisite to send a state of the levy to the inspector-general, and to enquire to what extent I was to pass or approve of serjeants for colonel French's levy. As to corporals and drummers, they never came into question, for to this moment he has not raised the proportion I supposed to be intended for Ireland, viz. 45 corporals and 30 drummers.

In answer to this query, I received the following, being an extract of a letter from lieutenant-colonel Carey, dated 26th July, 1804. "He, (alluding to the inspector-general,) has thought it advisable to refer your query to the Commander in Chief's consideration, and at the same time to lay before his Royal Highness a statement of the expenses of the levy, with a comparison of the benefit derived to the public from the contract; from which it appears the public has paid for some time past, more than 10l. *per* day for the subsistence of parties, exclusive of marching money and bounties, for only six recruits who had been approved of at the time the calculation was made. Under such circumstances you will of course not act in conformity to colonel French's desire, until further orders."

This information was given to colonel French early in August; at the same time I said, that as he wanted but few serjeants to complete what I conceived to be his establishment for Ireland, and several of those he had were at that time only intermediately approved of, he had better bring them forward for final approval, and use some greater exertion to get them, and have this part of the business over, particularly with the serjeants for permanent service, because he had more limited service serjeants than the others; but that he must not expect I should exceed this number without further orders.

Thus the levy continued with bringing few forward until the middle of October last, when colonel French left Ireland, and when I thought I had passed the 45 serjeants. I signified to quarter-master Fawcett in the November following, I could not pass any more fresh instructions, and again urged the completion of the other part of the establishment, and to make some exertion to raise privates. The levy continued in this state until the beginning of this month, when I received the copy of a letter from colonel French to the inspector-general, accompanied with a memoranda from lieutenant-colonel Gordon, stating, that by colonel French's letter of service, "he was entitled to 90 serjeants, 90 corporals, and 60 drummers, he should of course be allowed to appoint them."

No. 7. The day after I received these instructions quarter-master Fawcett called, and shewed me colonel French's letter, the answer to this letter appears to be the one I have with your's of the 24th,) which letter stated the purport of his intended regulations, being 63 serjeants for Ireland, and at the rate of 9 to each officer. Thus far quarter-master Fawcett's statement of my inattention to the letter is incorrect, for if my recollection serves me it is nearly the words of it. I then mentioned to him I was ready to inspect such persons as were brought forward; and was not surprised at the exertion to be allowed to complete the full establishment of serjeants, because they were got for a guinea or two bounty, but there did not appear to be the same attention to get corporals and drummers, although in a few instances did the bounty to them exceed six or eight guineas, and as to privates they scarcely appeared to be intended as

any part of the levy. After this I added I should have supposed, if the intention actually was to raise privates, some greater exertion ought to have been made, if it was no more than to shew a disposition to make good the engagement, and to fulfil his Royal Highness's expectation of so considerable a levy, so as to induce him to continue it. But situated as I was, I felt it incumbent on me to say, that the whole tenor of the proceedings of the levy since I saw it, went to procure persons to whom scarcely any bounty was issued, and where a bounty became necessary no steps were taken to produce them. As to the appointment of serjeants, I had offers daily for these situations, without any expectation of bounty, and no charge of bounty had been incurred by the nomination of any of those attached to the recruiting department, although they were all for general service. That at that moment there was an application on the table, for whom I had not an immediate vacancy; the Quarter-master on this had the modesty to desire he might be transferred to him; to which I sharply said—What, Sir, do you think I am to act as crimp for you, you call yourselves a corps, but in fact you are a levy without men, and the few you have got stand government in 150l. per man. We then parted, on my again reminding him to bring forward as soon as he could the remaining non-commissioned officers colonel French intended for Ireland, for the not doing so there was hardly any excuse, particularly as he was aware, that the age and standard for this levy were more favourable than to the line, being at 35 years of age, and 5 feet 4 inches in height, whereas for the line and general service (except for the four young regiments) it was at 30 years of age, and at 5 feet 5 inches in height.

This statement is in fact the purport of my conversation with Quarter-master Fawcett, and is the subject of his private letter to colonel French, it passed at my office and in presence of the adjutant, and I think fully accounts for what he is pleased to call my sermon upon the serjeants and the money, and it by no means denotes any hostility to his levy, but rather shews an anxious desire to produce men to the service.

In regard to the representation made by colonel French to his Royal Highness, of my most unaccountable and persevering hostility to his levy, and that I take

every diligent step to render abortive his unremitted exertions to carry into effect the intentions of his Royal Highness in granting him a letter of service, I can safely say, that no act of mine has shewed a disposition to thwart his recruiting, but the contrary; and if I was to have acted in strictness to my instructions, several of the few men I have passed should have been dismissed merely on account of colonel French's officers holding out engagements to them as corporals and drummers, for the future disposal, that could not be made good; and for asserting in their attestations a less bounty than they agreed for, which (on account of their not being able to read) they knew nothing of until they came before me. I do most solemnly declare the day of inspecting colonel French's men, whenever it has hitherto happened, has been more a day for settling disputes between them and the non-commissioned officers, than for passing of recruits. At several the colonel has been present, when it appeared that the agreements for inlisting were for a greater bounty than inserted in the attestation, and the engagements were to be transferred as corporals and drummers instead of as privates, consequently the inducement to enlist for a less bounty is obvious.

In repeated instances, from a wish to get men, I have prevailed upon them to agree to a transfer as privates, and at the same time signified to colonel French he should instruct his officers to prevent these continued disputes, some of which of a similar nature, since his absence, have been greater than before.

In respect to the bounty paid to men raised in the country, the colonel's officers are not satisfied with inducing them to enlist at an under-rate of bounty, but in their payment of it they keep a running account, and when they settle, the men have been charged with the pay given to them from their inlistment, as part of the bounty. Colonel French is no stranger to this, and I believe in more than one instance, he has refunded the pay to the recruit, and said he would recover it from his officer.

From these circumstances, I feel it necessary to see the men and the publick done justice to, which I am convinced is the sole cause of the representation of my persevering hostility to the levy. The certificate of the sums agreed to, and wrote on the back of several attestations, differing with what is originally inserted

in the front of them, will corroborate what I assert.

I now beg to mention as a matter of information, that since colonel's French's levy commenced in Ireland in July last, there has been 48 serjeants approved of to the 19th inst. of whom 2 have deserted, 1 drowned, 1 promoted to be an officer, 1 reduced by sentence of a court martial, and sent to the Isle of Wight as private; 2 more reduced by sentence of a court martial, and being for limited service, are supposed to have been dismissed, not being returned as privates, leaving 41 forth-coming for transferrable and limited service, but including the one sent from Ireland; besides 25 corporals, of whom 1 has deserted, and 15 drummers. These are the whole that the levy has produced of every description except 27 privates and 2 boys, of whom 8 have deserted or have been taken up as deserters from other corps. Now as from the strength of the present number of persons to recruit (no less than 30 exclusive of officers) but—recruits are forthcoming, and not one returned since the 27th ult. it is scarcely possible to expect much advantage, particularly as from the tenor of the contract there is no obligation to make it good.

Should the whole of colonel French's non-commissioned officers be nominated and his engagements with them be effected on the same terms as hitherto, the advantage can be easily ascertained, when the papers before me shew, that the average bounty to each serjeant is under 2 guineas, to each corporal 7 guineas, and each drummer 6 guineas; consequently when the harvest is reaped by the appointment of the non-commissioned officers, there can be little reason to suppose from what has been done, that the proper exertions to obtain privates will afterwards be used.

I cannot close this statement in reply to colonel French's representation, without observing, that no bounty is advanced to such recruits as are raised in Dublin, until they are finally passed; and unless accidentally seen when under surgical examination, they are not noticed by any of the recruiting staff; and it has happened repeatedly, that quarter-master Fawcett has stated (as soon as the men are passed and completely off the risk of colonel French's people) he was certain that particular men would desert, and with a sneer recommended me to keep a watch upon them; se-

veral of his pointing out have deserted, and others have been taken up the very same evening or next day, when our people had time to examine. In one instance I have strong reason to believe (though without proof) that he knew the fellow to be a deserter when he was brought forward.

The reports of irregular proceedings in the country are numerous, of one in particular, I inclose the magistrate's representation. The lad was brought to Dublin as stated by the magistrate in No. 5, and was surgically rejected, and dismissed before I received the letter, consequently I was not enabled to make the proper inquiry. In short the complaints are frequent, and I can aver, that notwithstanding the multiplicity of recruiting which has been going on in Ireland since June last (to the extent of more than 5000 men that have been raised) and some of it with the strongest inducement to raise men by every means possible, yet I have had fewer personal differences to settle between officers and their recruits, than I have had with colonel French's levy.

However feasible colonel French may have imagined it might be to raise 5000 men, when he gave in his proposals to his Royal Highness, he now sees the impracticability of it, therefore must attach a cause for its failure somewhere. If, however, there is a cause for its not succeeding in Ireland, he should affix it to the avarice of his own people; for the bounty to the—recruits is but 11½ guineas on the average to each; how therefore is it possible for them to get men, even with every knowledge of the art of recruiting, when every officer around them are given 16 guineas, and to which is added the inducement of promotion and personal influence; notwithstanding which, many of these gentlemen have failed.

I trust you will excuse the unreasonable length of this letter, but the very strong and unwarrantable representation of colonel French against my conduct, renders it requisite to make this statement in vindication of it, which I beg Lord Cathcart will have the goodness to represent to the Commander in Chief. At the same time I can declare, that since the first moment his Royal Highness was graciously pleased to appoint me Deputy Inspector General for Ireland, every thought and act has been

zealously exerted to fulfil the trust reposed in me, and to promote the service, which I believe not only the late inspector general will testify, as will I trust the present one, from his knowledge of my proceedings since his appointment.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your most obedient, and
faithful humble servant,

Lieut. Col. Kirkman, JAMES TAYLOR.
&c. &c. &c. Br. Genl. D. I. G.

(Enclosure 2.—No. 1, with Two Enclosures.)

(Copy.)

Sir, Army Depôt, 11th May, 1804.
I have received the inspector general's directions to transmit for your information and guidance, the enclosed copy of a letter * from Francis Moore, esq. with the copy of a letter of service† granted to lieutenant colonel French, of the late 102d foot, and captain Sandon of the royal waggon train, authorizing them to raise 5,000 general service recruits, in any part of the United Kingdom, to be finally passed at the following depôts: at Dublin, under your orders; at Edinburgh, under the orders of colonel Scott, deputy inspector general for North Britain; and at the Isle of Wight, under the inspector general. Lieutenant general Hewitt desires me at the same time to request you will be particularly cautious in regard to deserters, and not pass any man whom you may have reason to suspect as such.

The lads and boys are to be invariably sent to this depôt in such numbers and by such means as you may judge most advisable, and in forwarding them hither you will use every precaution to prevent their passing for the ordinary general service recruits. You will forward separate weekly returns of this corps, which will regulate the inspector general in his directions for the disposal of the men which may be approved of by you.

I have the honour, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) JNO. JAS. BARLOW,
Colonel Taylor, Lt. Col. D. I. G.
&c. &c. &c.
Dublin.

(Copy.)

Sir, War-Office, 4th May, 1804.

I have the secretary at war's directions to enclose herewith, for your information; a copy of a letter of service, authorising lieutenant colonel French, and captain Sandon to raise 5,000 men for his Majesty's service.*

You will be pleased to cause clothing for the effective non-commissioned officers and drummers employed in carrying on this levy, to be supplied from the stores of the army of reserve.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) F. MOORE.
Lieut. General Hewitt,
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

War-Office, April 30th, 1804.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to acquaint you, his Majesty has been pleased to approve of your raising five thousand men, to be turned over to the regiments of the line in his Majesty's service, upon the following conditions:

The recruits are to be engaged without limitation as to the time and place of service.

You will allow thirteen guineas levy-money for each recruit finally approved at one of the following depôts, (viz.) The Isle of Wight, Dublin, and Edinburgh, out of which levy-money, a sum equal to what may be fixed by the recruiting instructions in force at the time, is to be appropriated to furnish the recruits with necessaries on their final approval, exclusive of the actual sum which may have been received by the recruit.

The subsistence of the recruits, the extra allowance to inn-keepers, the allowance for beer, and any other daily charge, will only be allowed to commence from the date of approval of each recruit, but with a view to cover any extra expense that you may incur by the men being enlisted a considerable time before their approval, you will be allowed to enlist ten boys in every hundred recruits, for whom you will receive the same bounty and allowance as for men.

The men and boys respectively are to

* May 4, 1804.

† April 30, 1804.

* April 30.

be of the age and size directed by the general recruiting Instructions of the army.

No charge for slop clothing for the non-commissioned officers or recruits will be admitted; as on approval, the latter will be clothed at the depôts, by the regiments to which they shall be at once attached.

No intermediate approval of recruits is to take place, and consequently, neither bounty, subsistence, nor any other charge will be allowed for such as shall be rejected at the several depôts.

Each recruit on approval at the depôt is to sign a certificate, that he received the full bounty promised him.

You will be allowed to appoint 90 serjeants, 90 corporals, and 60 drummers, who must be previously approved by an inspecting field officer of a recruiting district.

The drummers are to be of the age and standard of boys as specified in the recruiting instructions.

The subsistence of the above mentioned non-commissioned officers and drummers, is to commence from the dates of their actual appointment as such.

Half of them, if finally approved at the depôts, are to be reckoned as part of the complement of the five hundred recruits for your levy, and the remainder as part of the first thousand.

The corporals and drummers are to be given to understand, that they are liable to be drafted as privates into the old regiments.

The whole of the non-commissioned officers and drummers must, in the first instance, be inlisted and attested as privates, and their attestations transmitted to this office immediately on approval.

One half of the serjeants may be inlisted with the condition of their being discharged at the conclusion of the levy; which circumstance is to be noticed in their respective attestations.

The bounty of thirteen guineas will be allowed for such of the non-commissioned officers and drummers, as shall be finally approved at the depôts as part of your levy.

Clothing will be provided under the orders of Government for the effective non-commissioned officers and drummers employed as above-mentioned.

You will be allowed during the levy, the assistance of ten officers, whose names are to be stated to his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief for his approbation, and such of these officers as may be on half-pay, are to receive full pay during their service with your levy, subsequently to such approval.

As the men are passed at the depôts, it is not thought necessary to make an allowance for an adjutant, paymaster, surgeon, or quarter-master, but an officer, above the ten, will be allowed to reside at each depôt during the levy.

In lieu of giving you permission to nominate any officers for commissions, an allowance at the rate of two guineas per man, over and above the before-mentioned sum of thirteen guineas, will be made to you whenever 500 men shall be passed at the depôt, and for every 500 men subsequently passed, the like extra allowance of two guineas per man will be made to you.

The stipulated allowance of thirteen guineas each, for the approved recruits, will be issued immediately on their approval, by the paymasters residing at the respective depôts, by drafts upon the agents of the corps to which the men and boys may be attached; and the recruits will be afterwards subsisted through the same channel, or by the district paymasters, until they join regiments.

The pay of the commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, and drummers, employed in the levy, is to be received from the paymasters of the recruiting districts in which they shall be respectively stationed, who will draw for the same upon the general agents for recruiting in London and Dublin respectively, rendering distinct pay-lists of their expenditures on this head to this office.

If, however, any of the commissioned officers should be on full pay in the existing regiments, the district paymasters will draw for the pay of such officers on their respective regimental agents, in the manner as for that of other officers employed on the recruiting service. In consequence of this arrangement, it is presumed that your advances on account of the levy will be so inconsiderable, as scarcely to require any imprest of money into your hands, in the first instance; but if you should find some assistance absolutely necessary, there will be no

objection to your receiving a moderate sum on account, giving security for the immediate repayment thereof when desired.

It is to be clearly understood, that government reserves to itself the discretion of discontinuing the levy entirely, in case 4000 men are not raised and passed within nine months from the date of this letter, or in case the whole 5000 men are not raised and passed within thirteen months from the same date.

In execution of this service, I am to assure you of every assistance that this office can afford.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. BRAGGE.

Colonel French, of the late
102d foot, Captain Sand-
son of the Royal Waggon
Train.

(Copy.)

(Enclosure, 3.—No. 2, with Three Enclosures.)

Army Depôt, 19th May, 1804.

Sir,

In addition to my letter of the 11th instant, I am directed by the inspector general to forward, for your information and guidance, a copy of a letter* which has been written to colonel French, relative to the carrying on the recruiting duty of his levy, and to desire you will be pleased to act in conformity to the direction therein given. I also enclose you a statement† given in by colonel French to his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, together with a copy of a letter‡ from the inspector general to colonel Clinton, giving his opinion on the subject, which you will pay every attention to on your inspection of the recruits enlisted for this levy.

(Signed) JNO. JAS. BARLOW,
Lt. Col. D. I. G.

Colonel Taylor,
Deputy Inspector General,
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

Inspector-General's Office,
13th May, 1804.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit your letter of the 12th instant to the inspector-general, and have received his directions to say in answer, that for each of the recruits approved at the Edinburgh and Isle of Wight depôts, there will be no objection for the paymasters there to give your agent in London drafts for the amount of their levy on the general agent, Mr. Ridge; but in regard to Ireland, the same mode of payment cannot be adopted, as it involves the subject of exchange, by the same means however may any agent of yours in that part of the United Kingdom be paid by drafts on the general agent in Dublin; with respect to the drummers, the inspector-general cannot sanction your proposed deviation from the recruiting instructions, although you may look to boys for that employment, the service will want them eventually for soldiers, and with that view must their approval take place. It will be necessary for you to transmit to the inspector-general, on your commencing the recruiting service, a list of such persons as you think proper to employ as commanding officers of your several parties, as well as the non-commissioned officers to each, and name of the place to which you propose sending them, that proper notice may be given to the inspecting field officer of each district; and although with respect to subsistence, periods for marching recruits to the depôts, an intermediate approval, your letter of service is an exception to the general recruiting regulations, yet in all other respects your parties are to conform strictly thereto; and whenever you may judge it expedient to change the situation of your parties, the inspecting field officer of the district from whence they remove, as well as that to which they may belong, is to be made acquainted therewith previous to such removal; I therefore enclose for your information, a list of the deputy inspector-generals, and several inspecting field officers, the limits of their districts, and the head quarters at which they respectively reside. I need not point out to you the necessity of the most scrupulous attention to the several rules laid down in his Royal High-

* May 13, 1804.

† Colonel French to H. R. H.

‡ May 9, 1804.

ness the Commander in Chief's regulations, and how necessary it will be for you to insist on the most punctual attention on the part of the several officers acting under your orders, to the fair and full adjustment of all accounts between their parties and recruits; that his Majesty's orders, particularly respecting the money to be advanced at the time of enlistment, be most scrupulously attended to; the recruit may be made fully acquainted with the nature of his engagement, that the attestation may be signed not only by the magistrate and the recruit, but by the officer who may command the party, and all in the presence of each other; that the attestation may be regularly transmitted with the recruit to the dépôt he goes to for inspection, and that it be free from erasures of every kind, and the sum paid, with the day of the month and year, be expressed in words and not in figures; any neglect on these points will be considered as invalidating the engagement, and the man will be discharged without admitting any expense to the public. I have only to add, that although the inspecting field officers have nothing to do with the approval of your recruits, it is a point of the greatest importance, and which must be rigidly adopted, that no recruit enlisted at the head quarters of a recruiting district, shall march away without having been seen by the inspecting field officer there stationed, and most particularly in the metropolis, where frauds are more easily practised than any where else. Lieutenant-colonel Robinson will inform you of the most convenient time for presenting your recruits to him accordingly.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) P. CAREY,

Colonel French, A. I.
late 102d Foot.

(Copy.)

Colonel French presumes to state to his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, that he has received from the War-Office, his letter of service in favour of captain Sandon and himself, but under such circumstances of discouragement, and so very different from those accepted by him which he had the honour to receive by order of his Royal Highness, from colonel Clinton, that he feels himself urged to make this appeal to his

Royal Highness. From the weight of the undertaking, and the exertions required in obtaining recruits under the present circumstances, colonel French rests satisfied his Royal Highness's goodness will afford him every aid consistent with justice to the public; his only request indeed now is, that the letter of service may remain as was understood by colonel Clinton's proposals; one principal result arising from the newly introduced arrangements into the letter of service, will be that of placing colonel French in a capacity apparently more civil than military, by which that species of influence and consequence is taken from him which is ever necessary to command obedience and stimulate exertion; besides colonel French trusts his Royal Highness will pardon him in expressing, that he cannot but feel hurt at being placed in a situation of such little confidence, as the letter of service in its present state assigns him. By this new arrangement, in the first place, the non-commissioned officers and drummers are in a manner taken out of his hands, and subsisted by the paymasters of the recruiting districts, in which they shall respectively be stationed; his Royal Highness must be well aware that the non-commissioned officers and drummers are to be looked for in various places and in distant parts, that they must frequently (according to circumstances) be marching in different directions, and often changed, particularly the corporals to go as privates. In short, the various inconveniences of this plan, colonel French feels fully sensible, cannot but tend most seriously to cripple and embarrass the operations of the levy. In the second place, the allowance of thirteen guineas for each approved recruit is to be paid, on the approval, by the paymaster residing in the district. Colonel French always conceived himself (and he hopes he will in this meet the ideas of his Royal Highness) invested with discretionary powers, in order to attain the end in view; for instance, to those who recruit in the neighbourhood of the dépôts, the risk being less, the levy will be so in proportion to those at a distance, more than the levy will be allowed. In short, the plan of colonel French is, that this fund should be distributed according to the calculated risks, distances, and other various operating causes of the different recruiting parties. By this means all

will have an equal interest in carrying the levy into effect, and the same spirit will be exerted at the greatest distance as near the depots. Colonel French, conceiving himself indebted to his Royal Highness for the preference given him on this occasion, cannot but be highly interested in carrying the undertaking through in a manner to give satisfaction to his Royal Highness; the accommodation and convenience of an agent to officers engaged in so extensive a plan, must be obvious. If what colonel French here has the honour to submit to his Royal Highness appears equally economical to the public purse, though more simple, and equally safe in every point of view, he trusts (as it will be so much for the benefit of the levy) his Royal Highness will favourably consider it; the expense to Government is the same, the mode is only submitted to be changed.

By the terms held out by colonel Clinton, and accepted, it was understood that an issue would be granted by government to the agent of the corps, and that the bounty to the recruits and subsistence to the non-commissioned officers and drummers, would be entrusted to the chiefs of the levy. It is submitted, that the risk, on the score of the issue of money, cannot be great, when the accounts are to be settled at the completion of each 500 men. Besides the commissions of colonel French and captain Sandon are responsible, as also the two extra guineas, which are not to be credited until the final passing of each 500 men.

It is therefore submitted that an issue of money should be granted, in the first instance, to enable the levy to proceed.

That at the final passing of each 500 men, a full settlement with the public is to take place, and the extra two guineas are to be reserved until such final settlement has taken place, and further security to be given if thought necessary.

The attestations of the sergeants and drummers, upon final approval, are to be transmitted to the war-office, and that the non-commissioned officers and drummers are to be subsisted by the chiefs of the levy.

That the chiefs of the levy, as being responsible for the payment of the bounties promised each recruit, are to be allowed to charge the levy money, being thirteen guineas, in their periodical settlements, but are only to be allowed for

such as are certified and approved by the inspectors of the respective depots, which certificates are to be produced as vouchers to their charges.

(Signed) J. FRENCH,
Col. late 102d Foot.

And on the part of Captain Sandon.

(Copy.)

Inspector General's Office,
9th May, 1804.

If my construction of the letter of service granted to colonel French be correct, he misconceives materially the intentions of the Secretary at War, and has no grounds for complaining of embarrassments, or for demanding any pecuniary assistance. The thirteen guineas allowed for each of his recruits are, I conceive, to be paid to his accredited agents at the different depots, immediately upon the recruit's approval. The distribution of that sum rests solely with colonel French, the Inspector General having only to be satisfied that the recruit receives what he engages for, of course by this mode of settlement the principals in the levy can be very little in advance, and that only for the recruits first raised, as the difference between the thirteen guineas and the bounty paid will go in aid of further recruiting, and of all the branches of the establishment, and this assistance it is obvious must increase with the projects of the levy.

If it be intended to permit the recruiting parties to move about at pleasure without the knowledge or concurrence of the inspecting field officer or recruiting districts, then indeed colonel French has some cause to object to the mode of paying his non-commissioned officers pointed out by the war office; but as no such intention is supposed to exist, and that the same restrictions which it was judged expedient to put upon the late levy raised by captain Nugent, will apply equally to this, no inconvenience can arise from the payment proposed, more particularly as the payment of recruiting parties always take place a month in advance; but the detail of this, as well as other matters, will be given to colonel French whenever he reports himself to you.

(Signed) G. H.
Col. Clinton.

(Circular.)

(Enclosure 4.—No. 3.)

Army Depot, 14th June, 1804.

Sir,

I am directed by the Inspector General to transmit herewith copies of letters from colonel Clinton and Francis Moore, Esq. respecting the intermediate approval of the non-commissioned officers and drummers of colonel French's levy, and to desire you will pay every attention thereto.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) J. J. BARLOW,

Lt. Col. D. I. G.

Colonel Taylor, Deputy Inspector General of the Recruiting Service, Dublin.

(Copy.)

Horse Guards, 11th June, 1804.

Sir,

I am directed by the Commander in Chief, to transmit you the enclosed copy of a letter from the Deputy Secretary at War on the subject of inspecting the non-commissioned officers and drummers of colonel French's levy; and as his Royal Highness concurs in opinion with the Secretary at War, as to the propriety of an early inspection of these men, his Royal Highness desires that you will be pleased to give the necessary directions accordingly, communicating at the same time to colonel French the Commander in Chief's pleasure on this head.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) W. H. CLINTON.

Lieut. General Hewitt,

&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

War Office, 9th June, 1804.

Sir,

In answer to your letter of the 31st ultimo, I am directed to submit, for the consideration of H. R. H. the Commander in Chief, that, as according to the present recruiting system, recruits are to be brought before the inspecting Field Officers in the several districts, for approval, within as short a time as possible after their attestation, the Secretary at War

thinks it highly proper that the same rule should be extended to the persons appointed non-commissioned officers and drummers in colonel French's levy, and that they should be produced for inspection within one month of the dates of their attestations, in which case, if approved, Mr. Dundas would not object to allow them back-pay.

I have, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) F. MOORE.

Colonel Clinton, &c. &c. &c.

(Enclosure 5.—No. 4.)

Form of certificate given by men inlisted for colonel French's levy.

I do acknowledge that I have inlisted in colonel French's levy, for general service, for the county of

Pounds

shillings and

pence;

and that I have received the whole of this bounty according to my agreement, except the sum of two pounds five shillings and sixpence, which is to be reserved for the purpose of supplying me with necessaries on joining such battalion as I shall be appointed to, on my arrival at the army depot in the Isle of Wight.

Dated this

day of

180

Witness.

(Copy.)

[Enclosure 6.—No. 5.]

Sir,

I beg leave to lay before you the following case, and make no doubt you will have the goodness to enquire into it. A boy of the name of Christopher Lanheran, inlisted with a party under the command of captain Adam Robinson; he was brought to me to be attested on the 11th instant; two days after being inlisted, he refused to attest, wishing to be set at liberty; his friends lodged the smart money with me, and returned the inlisting money as directed by the recruiting act, and I sent the boy home to his friends.

On Monday last the 24th instant, captain Robinson sent his party and took the boy into custody, and has forwarded him to Dublin, his friends inform me, without his consent or approbation; if

on enquiry you find the above statement correct, you will please to order the boy to be set at liberty; on the other hand, should it appear that the boy is willing to serve his Majesty, then I will return the smart money to his friends.

I have the honour to be,

&c. &c. &c.

JAMES ISLES, Sovereign.

Armagh, Sept. 27th, 1804.

(Enclosure 7.—No. 6.)

Memorandum :

Copy of an order from the Inspector General, being a transcript from one received from the Horse Guards.

Horse Guards, 10th Nov. 1804.

"His Royal Highness has been pleased to approve of the standard for colonel French's levy being lowered to five feet four inches for men, and five feet three inches for lads, but no alteration is to take place as to the age of recruits, nor any on the standard for boys inlisted by him."

Horse Guards, 22d Nov. 1804.

Sir,

"By direction of the Commander in Chief, I have the honour to transmit herewith, a representation from colonel French, and to acquaint you, that in consequence of what is therein stated, his Royal Highness has been pleased to approve of the limitation with respect to the age of men inlisted for this levy, being extended to thirty-five years, which you will be pleased to communicate to the inspecting field officers accordingly.

"With respect to the standard of boys inlisted for this levy, his Royal Highness does not approve of any alteration taking place."

(Signed)

J. W. GORDON.

Major-Gen. Whitlock,

&c. &c. &c.

Army Depôt, Isle of Wight,

Sir,

26th Nov. 1804.

I am directed by the Inspector General to transmit, for your information and guidance, the enclosed copy of a letter from licut. col. Gordon, stating, that

his Royal Highness the commander in Chief has been pleased to approve of the age of men inlisted for colonel French's levy being extended to 35 years of age; you will be pleased to communicate the above to the I. F. O. under your orders.

(Signed)

J. J. BARLOW,

Lt. Col. D. I. G.

Brig. General Taylor,

&c. &c. &c. Dublin.

(Enclosure 8.—No. 7.)

(Copy.)

Memorandum from Lieutenant Col. Gordon to Major General Whitlocke, dated 29th Oct. 1804.

Colonel French by his letter of service, is entitled to 90 serjeants, 90 corporals, and 60 drummers, and should of course be allowed to appoint them.

J. W. G.

(Copy.)

Colonel Barton,

29th Dec.

Will you make the necessary communication to B. Gen. Taylor and Colonel French.

A. B.

London,

Cecil-street Coffee-house, Strand,

(Copy.)

Dec. 18th, 1804.

Sir,

Having done myself the honour (for the purpose of paying my respects to you) of calling at your office a few days ago, I was recommended by Major Browne to state upon paper for your consideration, those points, in the letter of service granted to captain Sandon and me, upon which the Deputy Inspector General in Ireland and I form different constructions. One of the chief points in which I conceive the Deputy Inspector has misapprehended the terms of the letter of service is that which relates to the distribution of the non-commissioned officers. On this subject I had a correspondence with him some months ago (for as early as in August last I was directed by him not to recruit any more serjeants whatever, though the levy had then but about 26 in Ireland, and still fewer in England and Scotland) and a reference was made on the occasion by each party to Lieut. General Hewitt. I had not the honour of an answer from the Inspector General: but, from what Brigadier General Taylor expressed to me afterwards, previous to my leaving Ireland, I conceived he was

satisfied with the correctness of my construction, and I hoped at length the levy, on that head at least, though so very late, would receive no further impediment. It is therefore with surprize I have learned that brigadier Taylor, since my leaving Ireland not allow more than 45 serjeants to appear upon the pay-lists of the levy in that country. When you, sir, have the goodness to take the trouble of looking over this letter of service, I feel fully confident you will be satisfied B. Gen. Taylor has not maturely considered, or at least has misconceived, the terms of it. Not to intrude too much upon your time I shall take the liberty merely to state, that the letter of service allows ten recruiting officers and ninety serjeants; the proportion therefore is, that of nine serjeants to each officer. Seven recruiting officers are stationed in Ireland of course therefore, by this calculation there should be 63 serjeants in Ireland. Upon what date the Deputy Inspector General founds his conclusion I am at a loss to conjecture, unless it is from the circumstance of my having informed Lieut. Col. Williamson, at the commencement of the levy, that I should require 45 serjeants' suits of clothing, &c. for Ireland, which brig. gen. Taylor was directed to supply me with. My original intention was, to have employed in Ireland only five officers and 45 serjeants, but very shortly after (for well considered reasons) this plan was changed, and seven officers were placed on that service (who were duly notified to the inspector general, and are there now) of course more non-commissioned officers became necessary, and I wrote to my colleague, Capt. Sandon, in London, and the resident officer in Scotland, to send over additional clothing, which was done. I have no doubt on my mind but it will appear to you, that the terms of the letter of service do not by any means assign any stated proportion of non-commissioned officers to any particular part or district of the United Empire; but that this point is left to the discretion of the chiefs of the levy, under the usual restrictions of the General Recruiting Instructions, as far as they apply. Their number is limited: the means of every undertaking should be adequate to the end. Ninety serjeants were judged necessary for this levy, and the proportion for Ireland; by far the major part has hitherto been suspended by Brig. Gen. Taylor, to the almost incalculable injury of the undertaking. These cir-

cumstances I had the honour, months ago, forcibly to state to him.

On my arrival in Ireland in June last, various persons offered their services to recruit for me; among others were the offers of Mr. John O'Reiley, late Lieutenant in the 60th Foot. As I knew this gentleman to have been an active recruiting officer, and to have considerable influence in his country, it was natural I should wish for his services. Other levies, as at present, were then recruiting in Ireland, and I informed myself how they acted on such occasions, and found they employed various persons to recruit, who sent forward their men through the medium of the officer of the levy recruiting in the district. Mr. O'Reiley, in order to qualify himself, consented to be attested, which was done in my presence; which circumstance, by him, when called upon, was explained to Brig. Taylor, who has likewise seen his attestation. Essential service has been derived to the levy from this person, he was under the charge of an officer of the levy, Quarter-master Short, in the Athlone district. Brigadier Gen. Taylor has deprived this man of his beating order, while other persons under similar circumstances, recruiting for other levies, are allowed to hold theirs. He drew no pay from the public, and was therefore not included in the pay-lists, in like manner as others recruiting for the other levies. As the other levies did not report persons of this description, I followed the same rule; but if the Deputy Inspector wishes such to be reported to him as regularly as those included in the pay-lists, and upon the strength of the levy, it can be done. I need not mention to you, Sir, that one active recruiter is frequently of more service than half a dozen others, and Mr. O'Reiley is that sort of man; under all these circumstances, I trust it will appear to you, and to the Deputy Inspector General in Ireland, that I studied the good of the service in employing Mr. O'Reiley, and I hope he may be continued. Your having the goodness to communicate your sentiments on the points here laid before you, must tend in a great measure to do away the heavy impediments this levy has had to contend with in Ireland, which, if continued, must prove fatal to its success. I have, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. FRENCH, Colonel.
General Whitelock,
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.) (Enclosure 9.—No. 8.)

No. 18.

Inspector-General's Office, 54, Spring-
Sir, Gardens, May 22, 1804.

I am directed by Lieutenant General Hewitt to acquaint you, that a colonel French has engaged with government to raise a certain number of men, and, as he purposes, to send to or raise in Ireland 45 serjeants, 45 corporals, and 30 drummers.

The general desires they may be clothed from the reserve clothing you may have in store, but if you have not sufficient, to direct clothing to be made up, viz. for each serjeant, corporal, and drummer, a cap and plume, jacket, waistcoat, breeches, and long gaiters. The jackets of the serjeants and corporals to have bright yellow cuffs and capes, the usual lace, and plain white buttons.

For colonel French's parties in England, reserve clothing has been issued for the drummers without any alteration.

(Signed) GEO. WILLIAMSON,
Colonel Taylor, Superint. of clothing
&c. &c. &c. R. A. of reserve.

(Enclosure 10.—No. 9.)

Extract of a Letter from Brigadier General Taylor to the Inspector General; dated Dublin, 15th November, 1804.

"Enclosed is a beating order issued by colonel French, to a person of the name of John O'Rielly, which I have been under the necessity of withdrawing, in consequence of the engagements with the recruits brought forward as corporals being contrary to the instructions, inasmuch as holding out to them that when they are to be drafted, they are to go as corporals instead of privates, whereby they are induced to enlist for five, six, or eight guineas, instead of what they would have to agree for as privates. But exclusive of this reason for stopping this man's recruiting, it does not appear that he is on the returns or books of colonel French, neither does any officer belonging to his levy in Dublin, or his clerk, know that he is attested, although he says that he has been enlisted by colonel French, and that he was formerly a lieutenant in the 4th battalion of the 60th regiment."

(One Enclosure.)

Copy of a Letter from Colonel Gordon to
Mr. Kirkman.Horse Guards, 20th February, 1805.
Sir,

I have received and laid before the Commander in Chief your letter of the 8th instant, transmitting, by direction of lieutenant-general lord Cathcart, brigadier-general Taylor's report, with the accompanying papers relative to the complaint preferred by colonel French against the brigadier-general; and I am commanded to communicate to you, for the information of lieutenant general lord Cathcart, that the explanation* of the brigadier-general is satisfactory, in as far as it clearly proves that the motives from which he acted were a laudable zeal for his Majesty's service, and an anxious desire to discharge faithfully the duties of his office; but it certainly appears that a premature judgment had been formed on the probable success of the exertions of colonel French, and that the terms of that officer's letter of service were not allowed him. I am further commanded to transmit to you a copy of a letter which the Commander in Chief has instructed the inspector general to write to colonel French; and should it hereafter appear, that with every reasonable facility colonel French should fail in the engagement he has undertaken, it is the intention of his Royal Highness to communicate to that officer that his levy shall be discontinued.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. W. GORDON.
J. Kirkman, esq. &c. &c. &c.

(Copy.) (Enclosure.)

Inspector-General's Office, London,
2d February, 1805.[Partly to be returned to Mr. Dighton.]
Sir,

The Commander in Chief having observed the very little progress that has been made in the recruiting of the levy under your command, and having taken into his consideration the very great expence incurred for the pay and subsistence of the officers and non-commissioned officers employed upon that ser-

* 2d February, 1805.

vice, I am commanded to acquaint you, that, unless a very considerable increase shall take place in the numbers recruited prior to the first of April next, his Royal Highness will feel himself under the necessity of recommending to his Majesty to discontinue a levy so unproductive.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN WHITELOCKE,
Colonel French, Inspector General.
&c. &c. &c.

incurred for the subsistence of the officers and non-commissioned officers employed on this service, as well as the disgraceful conduct of the latter, as represented in the enclosed letter from the inspecting field officer of the London district, I feel it my duty to submit to the consideration of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief the propriety of discontinuing a levy so burthensome in point of expense to the public, and so very unproductive in its effect..

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN WHITELOCKE,
Inspector General.

No. 19.

M. Gen. Whitelocke.

Lieut.-Col. Gordon,
&c. &c. &c.

(Agreed to.)

Horse Guards.

Army Dépôt, 14th April, 1805.

Sir,

In addition to a return of the progress made in the recruiting of the levy under the direction of colonel French and captain Sandon to the 24th January last, I have now the honour to transmit a return of its increase since that period ; and considering the very great expense

P. S. His Royal Highness will recollect having commanded me to communicate to colonel French, that unless a very considerable increase should take place in the numbers recruited for this levy by the 1st April (instant), his Royal Highness would feel himself under the necessity of recommending to his Majesty its discontinuance.

(Enclosure 1.)

INCREASE of Col. FRENCH's Levy, since Return transmitted 24th Jan. 1805.
Army Dépôt, 12th April, 1804.

Inlisted.	After Approval.			Rejected.	Joined at the Army Dépôt.	With the Parties.					Temporary Serjeants.
	Dead.	Deserted.	Claimed.			Permanent included in the Number Inlisted.			Privates.	Recruits.	
						Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.			
92	1	11	1	9	35	12	11	5	1	9	2

N.B. By letter of service, dated 30th April, 1804, this levy was to have raised 5000 men within 13 months, and it has only produced 219 in 12 months.

J. WHITELOCKE,

Inspector General.

(Enclosure 2.)

12, King's Row, April 11th, 1805.

Sir,

I am under a necessity of making a formal complaint against the whole of the temporary serjeants of col. French's lev; their conduct is in every respect so infamous and disgraceful to the service, that I cannot too strongly urge their being discharged, or at least sent out of the London district. In addition to a variety of crimes and irregularities, they are now busily employed in crimping for other corps, and most particularly for the additional force; the impositions daily practised by them upon the public call loudly for redress, and I believe the severest punishment that could be at present inflicted on them, would be depriving them of the pay and emoluments of serjeants.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

F. P. ROBINSON,

I. F. O.

The Inspector-General of the
Recruiting Service.

No. 20.

Copy of a letter from the Commander in
Chief to the Secretary at War.

Horse Guards, 16th April, 1805.

Sir,

As it appears by the returns of colonel French and captain Sandon's joint levy, that it is not by any means so productive as might have been expected; and as the Inspector General of the recruiting service has represented, that the conduct of the whole of the temporary serjeants of that levy, now resident in the London district, is highly improper and detrimental to the service, I have recommended to his Majesty, and his Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of this levy being forthwith discontinued, agreeable to a clause in the letter of service to that effect, and I have therefore to request, that the neces-

sary information may be given to colonel French and captain Sandon accordingly.

I have ordered communications to be made to the Commander of the forces in Ireland, and to the Inspector-General of the recruiting service, on the subject.

I am, &c.

(Signed) FREDERICK.

The Right Hon. the Secretary
at War, &c. &c. &c.

No. 21.

C. L.

His Royal Highness cannot give any further encouragement to the prosecution of a levy which has turned out so unprofitable to the public service.

Colonel French and captain Sandon beg leave to submit to the consideration of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, the following modifications and alterations to take place in their letter of service. They shall not trouble his Royal Highness with details of difficulties they have had to encounter, and of losses and heavy expenses sustained, nor with statements to prove that their exertions have by no means been deficient. They merely beg to observe, that there are at present about 40 recruiting parties of the line in Ireland, who send their recruits to the Dublin dépôt. These parties are of course composed of 40 officers, &c. and these parties they are well informed, do not in the aggregate send forward more than between forty and fifty recruits per month, whereas their levy, with only seven recruiting officers, in the months of February and March last, finally passed 80 recruits. The same holds good with respect to Scotland, and they may venture to say equally so in England. They trust his Royal Highness will have the goodness to excuse these few remarks.

One important difficulty which they have had to encounter in England they trust will have its weight with his Royal Highness. It has not been in their

power, to this day, by any means yet essayed, to obtain one sixpence of the levy money (19 guineas per man) of 85 recruits finally passed at the Isle of Wight: the weight of so heavy and accumulating a sum could not but embarrass and cripple their exertions.

As they conceive the chief objection, which has been ascribed to their levy, to be its extensive establishment and consequent expense, to obviate altogether such objection, they have the honour to submit the enclosed modifications and alterations, and hope his Royal Highness will be pleased to allow them to continue their exertions for such further term as his Royal Highness may think proper; and they feel confident in such case, that their levy will prove highly beneficial to the recruiting service, at the same time that its establishment will be founded upon the most economical principles.

J. FRENCH, Colonel.

H. SANDON, Captain.

London,

Cecil-street Coffee-house, Strand,

April 20, 1805.

MODIFICATIONS and ALTERATIONS proposed for Colonel FRENCH's and Captain SANDON's LEVY.

Colonel French and captain Sandon, having found, by experience, that a great part of the officers attached to their levy, instead of exerting themselves in recruiting, appear rather to have conceived their ends attained by obtaining full pay, they propose that other persons may be employed under a different impression, with temporary rank in the army, in the same manner as was allowed in captain Nugent's late levy. These persons will draw no pay from government.

It is therefore submitted that five officers (whose names are below mentioned) be struck off from the levy, and revert to their half-pay.

That the ninety serjeants, allowed by the letter of service, be reduced to forty-five.

That the corporals, instead of ninety, are to consist of forty-five.

That the drummers, instead of sixty, are to consist of thirty.

The serjeants, &c. to be discontinued, will be selected by colonel French and captain Sandon, and their names delivered in at the respective depôts by the resident officers, in order that such as are permanent may be drafted, agree-

ably to the letter of service, and the limited ones discharged.

As the line are instructed to take boys at five feet, it is submitted to his Royal Highness, that the boys allowed by the letter of service may be taken at the same standard.

J. FRENCH, Colonel.

H. SANDON, Captain.

London,

Cecil-street Coffee-house, Strand.

April 20, 1805.

Officers proposed to be struck off the levy:—

Captain Collett.

Lieutenant Bowers.

Ensign Wood.

Adjutant Dickson.

Quarter-Master Short.

No. 22.

Copy of a Letter from Colonel Gordon to Colonel French and Captain Sandon.

Horse Guards, 28th April, 1805.

Gentlemen,

Having laid before the Commander in Chief your memorandum of the 20th instant, proposing certain alterations in your letter of service, I am commanded to inform you that his Royal Highness cannot give any further encouragement to the prosecution of a levy which has turned out so unproductive to the service, and for discontinuing of which, orders have already been given.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

J. W. GORDON.

Col. French and Capt. Sandon.

No. 23.

Army Depôt, 6th Feb. 1809.

Dear Colonel,

I was not enabled to make you an accurate return of Col. French's levy, without detailing them in the first instance by name, and now inclose it, which includes every man who has arrived at the Army Depôt; but thinking it likely that a return of numbers may answer your purpose, I also inclose it, in which I have mentioned how the whole have been disposed of.

I have the honour to be,

Dear Colonel,

Your's most faithfully,

JAMES TAYLOR, B. G.

Lieut.-Colonel Gordon,

Com.

&c. &c. &c.

Horse Guards.

189 (195)

(Enclosure 1.)

RETURN of Men sent to the Army Depot by Colonel FRENCH, and how disposed of.

6th February, 1809.

No.	How disposed of.
75	Attached to Regiments of the Line.
14	----- West India Corps.
2	----- Royal Barrack Artificers.
4	----- Garrison and Veteran Battalions.
64	----- East India Company.
19	Rejected.
5	Deserted.
13	Returned to London, Recruiting, and never brought back.
196	TOTAL.

JAMES TAYLOR, B. G. Com.

(Enclosure 2.)

RETURN of Men sent to the Army Depot by Colonel FRENCH, in the years 1804 and 1805, and how they were distributed.

Army Depot, 6th February, 1809.

No.	NAMES.	Date of Arrival.	From whence joined.	How disposed of.
1	Corporal James Wilson	1804 14th July	London	17th Foot.
	Private Richard Masters	--	--	17th.
	Thomas Franhish	--	--	E. I. Co.
	Drummer Thomas Willans	--	--	Ditto
5	Private John Bourne	--	--	Discharged
	George Gardner	--	--	17th Foot
	George Slark	--	--	17th
	Serjeant William Betty	19th	--	{ Returned to Lon- don to recruit.
	Private Benjamin Nolden	25th	--	8th Foot
	John Asman	--	--	3d Battalion 60th
	George King	5th Aug.	--	17th Foot
10	Matthew Rea	--	--	Rejected
	Richard Ayliffe	18th	--	Deserted
	James Holland	--	--	17th Foot
	Richard Colman	--	--	Deserted
	William Moody	--	--	Discharged

RETURN of Men sent to the Army Depot by Colonel FRENCH—*continued.*

No.	NAMES.	Date of Arrival.	From whence joined.	How disposed of.
		1804		
15	Temporary Serg. John Coghlan	6th Sept.	London	{ Returned to Lon- don to recruit.
	do. William Carter		—	
	do. Charles Patterson.		—	Discharged.
	Corporal George Grant - -		—	{ Returned to Lon- don to recruit.
	do. George Webb - -		—	
20	T. Sergeant Henry Pegg - -	21st	—	Deserted
	Corporal William Jones - -		—	{ Returned to Lon- don to recruit.
	Private James Brown - - -		—	
	do. Jos. Gabb - - - - -		—	E. I. C.
	do. Thomas Kirkwood -	27th	—	13th Foot.
25	do. Thomas Cormack - -		—	54th.
	do. James Young - - - -	29th:	—	Discharged.
	do. Jos. Banbury - - - -		—	E. I. C.
	do. John Cook - - - - -	5th Oct:	—	54th Foot.
	do. Samuel Robinson - -	14th	—	Deserted.
30	do. Charles Miller - - -		—	Do.
	do. Henry Briggs - - - -		—	E. I. C.
	do. John Wright - - - -		—	Do.
33	do. Thomas Bean - - - -		—	Do.
34	Drummer John Wade - - -	27th Oct.	—	Discharged.
35	Private Robert Conway - - -		—	Do.
	Temporary Serj. Peter Dunn		—	{ Returned to Lon- don to recruit.
	Private William Thornhill -	24th Nov.	—	
	do. Jos. Johnson - - - -		—	E. I. C.
	do. John Gunnis - - - -		—	E. I. C.
				19th Foot.
40	do. James Ellis - - - - -	15th Dec.	—	{ Returned to Lon- don to recruit.
	do. John Selby - - - - -		—	
	do. Jos. Bier - - - - -		—	Do.
	do. John Fisher - - - - -		—	Do.
	do. Timothy Dacey - - -		—	56th Foot.
45	do. Thomas Bird - - - -	21st Dec.	—	56th.
	do. Anthony Bird - - - -		—	56th.
		1805.		
	do. Michael Neal - - - -	6th Jan.	—	56th.
	do. Matthew Hewitt - - -		—	56th.
	do. Thomas Bailey - - - -	23d.	—	22d.

RETURN of Men Sent to the Army Depot by Colonel FRENCH—continued.

No.	NAMES.	Date of Arrival.	From whence joined.	How disposed of.
		1804.		
50	Priv. William Griffiths	22d Jan.	London.	22d.
	- - Jos. Shore		_____	56th.
	- - Isaac Worrad	4th Feb.	_____	E. I. C.
	- - Jos. Griggs		_____	Discharged.
	- - John Carty		_____	Do.
55	- - Francis Williams	6th	_____	56th.
	- - John Keirnan		_____	49th.
	- - William Brooks		_____	56th
	- - John Dean	7th	_____	E. I. C.
	- - John Flannigan	15th	_____	56th.
60	P Serj. Isaac Frampton		_____	{ Returned to Lon-
	Priv. Charles Egar		_____	{ don recruiting.
	- - John Prest		_____	Black artificers.
	- - Thomas Hayes		_____	56th.
	- - Richard Walker	1st March	_____	do.
65	- - Thomas Ireland		_____	do.
	- - George Stratton		_____	Rejected.
	- - Matthew Cullen	4th	_____	E. I. C.
	- - John Merrett		_____	23d.
	- - George Heathcott	1st April	_____	Rejected.
70	- - Samuel Terry		_____	E. I. C.
	- - James Mitchell		_____	Rejected.
	- - W. Nethercott	2nd May	_____	E. I. C.
	- - William Lynch		_____	Rejected.
	- - Robert Conway	6th	_____	{ Returned to Lon-
				{ don to recruit.
75	- - John Wade		_____	Rejected.
	- - James Wynn	11th Oct.	Dublin	80th Foot.
	- - James Flood		_____	do.
	- - Charles Brady		_____	do.
	- - Thomas M ^r Lauchlin		_____	E. I. C.
80	- - George Bernie		_____	80th.
	- - Joseph Trickelton		_____	75th.
	- - John Layman		_____	do.
	- - Patrick Walker	24th Nov.	_____	B. Artif.
	- - William Johnston		_____	E. I. C.
85	- - James Kirnaghan		_____	56th.
	- - Thomas Purcell		_____	do.
	- - Charles Somerville		_____	E. I. C.

RETURN of Men sent to the Army Depot by Colonel FRENCH—*continued.*

No.	NAMES.	Date of Arrival.	From whence joined.	How disposed of.
		1805.		
88	Private John Leeson - - - Patrick Dalton - -	24th No. do.	Dublin do.	E. I. C. 56th.
90	William Miller - - Charles M' Cormick - Richard P. Maloney - James Bryon - - - James M' Cabe - -	5th Jan. do. do. 29th do	do. do. do. do. do.	60th, 3d B. 56th. 17th. 56th. 56th.
95	William Heyslop - - Robert Callaghan - Barry Reynolds - - Thomas Burgiss - - Charles Keogh - -	do. 19th Mar do. do. 27th Ap	do. do. do. do. do.	56th. E. I. C. E. I. C. E. I. C. E. I. C.
100	James O' Neil - - - John Meghar - - - Nicholas Kelly - - - Patrick Hartigan - - Sergeant John Dale - -	do. do. do. do. 30th Jun	do. do. do. do. do.	E. I. C. E. I. C. E. I. C. E. I. C. 3d W. I. R.
105	Patric O' Connor - James Murphy - - John Samphy - - - James Patton - - - James Humphrys -	do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do. do.	6th. 6th. 3d. 3d. 6th.
110	James Leonard - - - John Humphrys - - - William Hamilton - - Francis Smith - - - Dennis Daley - - -	do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do. do.	1st. 6th. 4th. W. I. R. Reg. 49th Foot. 4th W I.
115	James Roach - - - Peter Callaghan - - Curtis Hynes - - - Patrick Fairn - - - Private William Wright -	do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do. do.	6th. 3d. 8th. 49th Foot. E. I. C.

RETURN of Men sent to the Army Deposit by Colonel FRENCH—continued.

No.	NAMES.	Date of Arrival.	From whence joined.	How disposed of.
		1805.		
120	Priv. Edw. Cane	20th June	Dublin	E. I. C.
	Jas. Piggot	--	--	Do.
	Corn. Conner	--	--	Do.
	Wm. Cluff	--	--	Do.
	Jas. Bell	--	--	Do.
125	Edw. Maley	--	--	Do.
	Tho. Sparrow	--	--	Do.
	Jno. Reedy	--	--	34th.
	Mich. Ryan	--	--	Do.
	Rob. Ryan	--	--	E. I. C.
130	Hugh Moony	--	--	3d G.B.
	Ter. M'Cusker	--	--	E. I. C.
	Cha. Slater	--	--	Do.
	Jas. Thompson	--	--	Do.
	T. P. King	--	--	1st G.B.
135	Tim. Conroy	--	--	E. I. C.
	John Neil	--	--	Do.
	John Flaherty	--	--	68th.
	Wm. Kain	--	--	E. I. C.
	M'Instry King	--	--	Do.
140	Edm. Murphy	--	--	Do.
	Tho. Kimmins	--	--	Do.
	Andrew Piggott	--	--	Do.
	Owen Johnson	--	--	Do.
	Rob. Paterson	--	--	Do.
145	Hugh Donnelly	--	--	Do.
	Pat. M'Caghy	--	--	12th Ft.
	Geo. Douglas	--	--	12th.
	Alex. Cathcart	--	--	E. I. C.
	Edm. Donaghoe	--	--	Do.
150	Tho. Kelly	--	--	2d Bn. 34th.
	Geo. Fee	--	--	E. I. C.
	John Sullivan	--	--	Do.

RETURN of Men sent to the Army Depot by Colonel FRENCH---continued.

No.	NAMES.	Date of Arrival.	From whence joined.	How disposed of.
153	Priv. Pat. Gorman Luke Heyland	1805. 20th June —	Dublin —	E. I. C. Ditto.
155	Martin Carroll Wm. Kelly Mich. Ryan Tho. Wade	— 31st Aug. 28th Dec. —	— — — —	13th Foot. 86th. 84th. Rejected.
160	John Frazer Pat. Dennis John Wood Dennis Cairnes Walter Hume Dan. Stephenson	1804. 25th Dec. — — — — —	Edinburgh — — — — —	56th. 56th. 56th. 56th. Rejected.
165	Alex. Baird Geo. Keith Tho. Gill Jas. Leishman Jno. Napier	1805. 24th Febr. — — — —	— — — — —	56th. 56th. E. I. C. 56th. 51st.
170	Jno. Wardrobe Hugh M'Ilwraith John Pyott Alex. Henderson John Fenwick	— — — — —	— — — — —	56th. 56th. 6th V. Batt. 56th. 56th.
175	John Emers Tho. King Wm. Bryce Geo. Renny Tho. Cooper	— 16th April — — —	— — — — —	56th. E. I. C. E. I. C. E. I. C. E. I. C.
180	David Watt Adam Kerr	23d— 2nd June	— —	E. I. C. 94th.

RETURN of Men sent to the Army Depot by Colonel FRENCH—continued.

No.	NAMES.	Date of Arrival.	From whence joined.	How disposed of.
182	Priv. Dav. Pilmer Tho. M'Colgan Wm. Lumsden	1805 2nd June — —	Edinburgh. — —	94th. 94th. Rejected.
185	Benj. Smith Peter Quigleey Tho. Darley Hugh M'Nichol Jas. Gibson	— — — — —	— — — — —	94th. 94th. E. I. C. E. I. C. E. I. C.
190	Wm. Kinghorn Melv. M'Kay W. Dean Fred. M'Kenzie J. Cunningham	— — — — 15th—	— — — — —	E. I. C. 6th R. V. Batt. Rejected. Do. being condition- E. I. C. [al serj.
195	Wm. Smith	12th July	—	2nd Batt. 34th.
196	Wm. Henderson	4th Sept.	—	8th W. I. Reg.

Monday, 13th February, 1809.

Mr. WHARTON in the Chair.

Mr. ROWLAND MALTBY was called in.

Examined by the Committee.

Where do you live ? At Fishmongers-hall.

What is your profession ? A solicitor.

Are you acquainted with Mrs. Clarke ? I am.

How long have you been acquainted with her ? I think about July or August 1806. If you will give me leave, I will state the way in which I became acquainted with her ; it was through the medium of Mr. Russel Manners, who was a member of the last parliament ; he married a sister of my wife's ; he told me that he had been introduced to Mrs. Clarke, who had professed an interest in him, and that she would endeavour to get a place for him through the means of the Duke of York, and he wished to introduce me to her. Under those circumstances I did not know how to refuse him, and I accordingly met her at his house. I believe I saw Mrs. Clarke perhaps five or six times in the course of that year ; afterwards I did not see her again till a court-martial for the trial of captain Thompson.

In the year 1806, when you saw Mrs. Clarke, what business did you transact with her ; what passed between you and her, on the occasion of your being introduced ? No business ; only a common acquaintance.

Did you hear any more on the subject of the place she was to procure for Mr. Manners ? I understood that she shewed Mr. Manners a letter, stating that the Duke was inclined, or would comply with her request. I speak merely from memory, as it did not interest me.

Did you see that letter ? I am not quite certain about it, whether I did or not ; but I remember the contents.

Do you remember from whom that letter purported to be received ? It purported, as Mr. Manners told me, (for I am not certain whether I saw that letter) to come from the Duke of York.

At what time of the year 1806 did you hear of or see that letter ? I think it was very soon after I saw her, July or August, to the best of my recollection.

Did you hear from Mrs. Clarke, at what time her connexion with the Duke of York broke off ? No, I do not think she ever mentioned any thing on the subject to me. I was led to believe it continued, from what she said to me in conversation.

In July and August she still represented to you that her influence over the Duke of York continued ? I understood from her that the connexion was not entirely broken off, that she occasionally saw the Duke.

Did you in the course of the year 1806, hear from her any thing respecting the obtaining of any places for any body ?—Not to my recollection.

I understand you to have said, that from the year 1806 to the year 1808, you did not see any thing more of her ? To the best of my recollection, not till the court-martial in April.

Have you, since that time, had any communication with Mrs. Clarke upon the subject of obtaining places for any one ? Yes.

When ? I will explain : As a reason for my keeping up a connexion with Mrs. Clarke, Mr. Manners had a regimental account to settle as the son of general Manners, which was likely to be procured through the medium of the Duke of York ; it was necessary to have a board of general officers in order to settle that account : Mr. Manners was indebted to me for sums of money I had occasionally advanced him to accommodate him, and I had an assignment of this debt, which amounted to about 1000l. or 1200l. of Mr. Manners, for the purpose of repaying me ; therefore I felt a little interested in getting the accounts settled, if I could. With respect to the question asked me, I had a communication with Mrs. Clarke respecting a Mr. Ludowick.

When ? I think it was in September

last ; the latter end of August or September, to the best of my recollection.

What was the nature of the communication respecting Mr. Ludowick, and the circumstances of it ? The circumstances were, that Mr. Ludowick wished to have some place or appointment ; and Mrs. Clarke asked me, I believe, whether I knew of any such place ; I said, that I would make some inquiry ; and I learnt that it was possible that the place of assistant commissary might be obtained : the consequence was, that money was deposited for that place, and I was led to believe that it might be effected : however it failed, and never took effect.

What is become of the money that was deposited ; and in whose hands was it deposited ?—The money was deposited in the hands of Birch and Co. in Bond-street ; the money is there now.

In whose name was it deposited ?—Part of it was deposited in the name, I think, of a Mr. Lloyd and a Mr. Barber ; another part of it was deposited in my name, and the name of Mr. Barber.

To whom was the money to be paid, in the event of the application for the place succeeding ?—There was 600*l.* deposited in the name of Messrs. Lloyd and Barber, I believe that would go into the hands of Mr. Lloyd ; Mr. Barber was a friend of Mr. Ludowick's, and the money was only to be taken out on the event of the appointment taking place ; the other 157*l.* (I think that was the sum) would have passed through my hands, and I should have paid it over to the person with whom I communicated.

With whom was it that you communicated ?—With an agent, who was accustomed to make inquiries of that kind ; may I be excused naming him ?—His name was Tyndale.

Where does Mr. Tyndale live ?—He lives in Symonds-building, Chelsea, or Symonds-street.

Who is Mr. Lloyd ?—Mr. Lloyd I do not know ; I believe he is an attorney.

How came Mr. Lloyd to be entitled to so large a share of this sum ?—I understood that the agent would have a handsome emolument from it, which was 157*l.*

But the 157*l.* was deposited in your name and Mr. Barber's ?—It was.

Then that 157*l.* was to go to the agent, Mr. Tyndale ?—Yes.

I now inquire as to the 600*l.* who was to have the benefit of that ?—Mr. Lloyd would have received that, I presume. I do not know of my own knowledge.

You do not know what Mr. Lloyd was to do with it, whether he was to keep it ? No ; I had no communication with Mr. Lloyd, or any one, upon that subject.

Who introduced Mr. Ludowick to you ? Mrs. Clarke mentioned Mr. Ludowick to me : I never saw him : I mean introduced by name, not personally.

Are you quite certain you never saw Mr. Ludowick ?—Never, to my knowledge.

Did Mrs. Clarke tell you how she became acquainted with Mr. Ludowick ? Upon recollection, I am not certain whether she said he was an acquaintance of her's, or an acquaintance of Mr. Barber's ; but I understood from her conversation that she knew Mr. Ludowick, that she had seen him ; she said he was a very genteel man, and very fit for the place, very much of a gentleman, and a man of property.

Did she state where he lived ?—I think she said he lived in Essex.

Do you recollect what part ?—I am not certain whether she said Grays in Essex ; that is only her relation ; I think that she said Grays.

Is Mrs. Clarke acquainted with Mr. Tyndale ?—No.

Was she acquainted with Mr. Barber ? Yes.

Was she acquainted with Mr. Lloyd ? I do not think she is.

Who introduced Mr. Lloyd into this business ?—Mr. Tyndale.

Who introduced Mr. Tyndale into it ? I introduced Mr. Tyndale into it, by making the inquiry.

What share was Mrs. Clarke to have in the benefit to be derived from procuring this place ?—Nothing.

Nothing at all ?—No, nothing.

What share were you to have for the procuring this place ?—Nothing ; I did not mean to take any thing.

You and Mrs. Clarke only did it for your pleasure ?—Mr. Ludowick was a friend of Mrs. Clarke's ; and I wished to oblige Mrs. Clarke by introducing this thing, if I could.

How came Mrs. Clarke to apply to you to assist her in procuring this place ?—I believe from my calling upon her.

How came you to call upon her ?—I called upon her sometimes ; she wrote to me ; and I wished to keep up an acquaintance with her for the purpose of effecting the object of the account.

How came you to think that at this time Mrs. Clarke could help you in ef-

fectuating the object of the account? I did think so.

Through whom?—From her; I thought that she still had an influence, or some communication with the Duke.

Did she so represent herself to you? Yes.

At what time? She so represented herself to me when we were down at the court-martial, and since that time.

At the time of the court-martial, and since that time, she represented to you, that she still had influence over the Duke of York to procure things to be done? Yes, I understood that the connexion was not entirely at an end; that she had still a connexion or an interest with him.

Was this the first instance of your assisting her in procuring a place for her friend? Yes, I think it was; I do not recollect any thing else.

Is there any other instance in which you have been so employed? Nothing effected at least.

This was not effected; was there any thing else in which an attempt was made? Yes; she asked me whether a paymastership could be procured for a friend of her's.

Who was that friend?—It was a Mr. Williams.

Where does he live? I understood he lived in Devonshire.

Did you endeavour to procure that paymastership for Mr. Williams? I made inquiry, and understood that it might be effected; but nothing was done in it.

Of whom did you inquire? Of the same person.

Of Mr. Tyndale? Yes.

Through whom was Mr. Tyndale to procure this paymastership; did he tell you? No.

Was there any money deposited upon that occasion? Nothing.

Was there any other instance in which you were applied to by Mrs. Clarke?—Yes, in the same way, but nothing done.

On whose behalf was that?—That was Mr. Thompson, who was connected with her.

When was that? I think it was in August.

Was that before Mr. Williams'?—Yes.

And before Mr. Ludowick's? Yes.

I thought you state, that there had been no instance of your applying for any body before Mr. Ludowick; I mis-

understood you, I suppose? Yes; I did not mean to say there was no instance of an application before; I mentioned that as being the thing the most likely to be effected.

About what time was Mr. Williams'? I think that Mr. Williams' was during the same period that she mentioned it to me; I think about the time of Mr. Ludowick's.

Was any money deposited upon that occasion? No.

What office was he to obtain? He was to have a paymastership, as she represented to me.

What did Thompson want? To go into the militia.

Did you make any inquiries upon that? Yes, I did.

Of whom did you inquire upon that? The same person, Mr. Tyndale.

Do you recollect the name of any other person for whom you were to make inquiries? I think there was a Mr. Lawson.

What office was he to obtain? He wished to obtain a place in the custom-house, land-waiter.

Did you make any inquiries respecting him?—Yes, I did; I made inquiries of the same person, but nothing was effected.

Was there any money deposited upon that occasion? None.

Did Mrs. Clarke recommend all these persons to you? Yes.

Is there any other person whom you can recollect? No, I do not immediately recollect any person besides.

I think you stated, that there was no money deposited, except in the case of Ludowick; was there any agreement for the deposit or payment of money in the other cases, in the event of the application succeeding? In the event of the application succeeding, in the case of Mr. Thompson, some remuneration was intended to be made.

What? I think it was about 250l.

For the commission in the militia?—Yes.

Who was to have that 250l.? I do not know, I am sure.

Did you not negotiate with Mr. Tyndale?—I asked Mr. Tyndale about it, and he said he thought he could procure it.

For 250l.? Yes.

Was it not at all mentioned in that conversation, who was to have the benefit of the 250l.? No, I did not ask any questions of Mr. Tyndale: I thought it indelicate to ask questions.

You were to have nothing for any of these transactions? No.

Nor Mrs. Clarke? Nor Mrs. Clarke. Mr. Thompson was her brother, I think.

In the other cases of Mr. Lawson and Mr. Williams, was she to have nothing in those cases?—I do not know that she was; I am pretty sure that she was not.

Are you serious in saying that she was to have nothing for those? Yes.

Do you know any person that she calls the Duke of Portland in these transactions? No.

You never heard her say, that she dignified you by the name of the Duke of Portland?—Never, till I heard it by accident.

What accident led you to hear that?

—I was coming into the city one day, I met sir George Hill, with whom I have the honour of being acquainted, and he told me the circumstance.

Of her having mentioned it here?—Yes; I did not hear of it before, and had no idea of the circumstance.

Was Ludowick recommended for any other place beside that of assistant commissary?—When that failed, he wished to have a paymastership in lieu of it, rather than give up the money. I understood that from Mrs. Clarke; but it did not turn out to be the case.

How long is it since you have given up all hopes of succeeding for Mr. Ludowick?—I believe a month or two.

How happens it that the money still remains in Mr. Birch's bank?—Because they have not asked to have it back again. I know of no other reason; they might have it back whenever they pleased. I told Mrs. Clarke some time ago, they had better take the money back, that there was not a likelihood of it being effected.

Did you ever acquaint Mr. Ludowick with that circumstance?—I never spoke to him.

Had you any communication with Mr. Lloyd yourself?—No.

Are you at all acquainted with Messrs. Coleman and Keyler? No, not at all.

Do you recollect the christian name of the Mr. Williams whom you spoke of? No; I do not.

Did you ever see him?—Not to my knowledge.

Do you happen to know whether it is the same Mr. Williams who appeared in this House a few nights ago?—I never saw that gentleman, but I have no reason to think so; because I understood he lived in Devonshire, and was a respectable man.

Do you know whether Mr. Tyndale was originally an ensign in the 17th foot, and afterwards a cornet in the 17th light dragoons?—I understood that he had been in the army; but I do not know in what regiment.

Did you ever understand from any person that sir Arthur Wellesley's being engaged at Chelsea was the reason that this business of Ludowick's did not succeed?—No; I understood from Mr. Tyndale, that the trial at Chelsea occupied the public attention so much, that it stood in the way of the appointment.

Then you never did hear from any of the parties sir Arthur Wellesley's name mentioned?—No.

Up to what period did Mrs. Clarke represent herself to you as being possessed of influence with the Duke of York sufficient to obtain places?—I had reason from conversations with her, to think that even to the eve of this inquiry, the Duke had not deserted her.

Is that mere supposition, or has she stated to you any thing positively upon that subject since May, 1806?—She has said those kind of things to me, that induced me to believe it, such as that the Duke was about providing for her upon a smaller establishment than formerly, and those kind of things which have induced me to think he had not deserted her.

Did you yourself suppose you had any influence with the Duke of York?—Not the least.

Then how do you account for Mrs. Clarke's employing you to solicit favours, which, you say, you understood she was able to obtain herself?—I cannot account for that.

Did you ever represent to Mrs. Clarke, that you had any influence with the Duke of Portland? No.

With whom did you represent yourself to have any influence, so as to induce her to make those applications repeatedly to you?—I did not represent myself as having influence with any person whatever.

With whom did you understand Tyndale to have any influence?—I did not know; I did not ask him any questions.

Then the committee are to understand that you were a party to the deposit of money in the hands of third persons, for the purpose of procuring a place, without knowing through whose medium that place was to be procured?—I did not know through whose medium it was to be procured.

Did you ever make application to Mrs.

Clarke upon any other subject, except the liquidation of the debt supposed to be due to Mr. Manners? I do not recollect that I did.

When did you see sir George Hill?—I saw sir George Hill on Saturday, and I saw him yesterday morning.

What rank in the militia was Mr. Thompson to obtain for 250l.?—A captain's commission.

In what regiment of militia?—I do not know the regiment.

Mr. Tyndale negotiated the business? It was not negotiated; I understood from Mr. Tyndale, that he could get it effected, but it was never negotiated.

Were you to receive any advantage from any of those transactions, if they had been carried into execution? No, I should not have received any thing.

What was your motive for undertaking such a negotiation? It was to oblige Mrs. Clarke; it was her relation.

Was the negotiation respecting Mr. Ludowick to oblige Mrs. Clarke?—Yes, he was a friend of her's.

Are you acquainted with Mr. Lloyd? No.

Did you ever write a letter to Mr. Lloyd?—No, I do not recollect that I ever wrote to Mr. Lloyd; I did not know him; I do not think I could possibly write a letter to him; I am pretty certain I did not, because I had no communication with him whatever.

Are you quite certain you never wrote to Mr. Lloyd? I am certain in my own mind; I should be very much surprised to see a letter of mine to Mr. Lloyd.

Recollect whether you ever did or not write to Mr. Lloyd?—I do not recollect that I ever did; I am confident, as far as my memory serves me, that I did not.

Are you certain that you never did?—I am as certain of that as I can be of most things.

Did you ever see Mr. Ludowick?—No.

Who first spoke to you of Mr. Ludowick? Mrs. Clarke.

What did Mrs. Clarke know of Mr. Ludowick? I do not know she spoke to me as if he was a friend of her's, but I do not know what the acquaintance was between them.

You were to procure this situation for Mr. Ludowick?—I was not to procure it; but I mentioned it to Mr. Tyndale, who thought he could effect it.

You were employed by Mrs. Clarke to mention Mr. Williams to Mr. Tyndale? Yes.

And Mr. Thompson? Not to mention him to him, but I mentioned them to him of my own accord.

She applied to you to procure those situations? Yes.

Did you represent yourself as able, by your own influence, to procure those situations? Not the least; I never had such an idea.

Did you ever tell her you were to apply to a third person to procure those situations? I do not know that I told her that distinctly; but I said I would inquire, to the best of my recollection, whether such a thing could be obtained.

You are certain of that? I am certain I never represented myself as having any interest to procure any place, not personally.

Are you certain you never told her that you were to apply to another person to procure those appointments? To the best of my recollection, I said I would make inquiry.

Did you ever name Tyndale to Mrs. Clarke? Never, I believe.

Who introduced Tyndale to you? I met Mr. Tyndale frequently at a place where I used to go.

Where was that? It was a Mr. Robins, in Bartlett's buildings.

Who was Mr. Robins? He was a solicitor; I used to see him there when I called occasionally.

Did you ever see Mr. Barber? I saw Mr. Barber once.

Where? I called upon him.

Where? In Union-court.

About this business of Mr. Ludowick's? Yes, about this business, to offer to return him the money.

What was his answer? I think he said he would see Mr. Ludowick; he did not ask for the return of the money.

Do you know what connexion subsists between Mr. Barber and Mr. Lloyd? No, I do not know that any connexion subsists between them.

You never saw Mr. Lloyd? Not to my knowledge.

Do you recollect now having ever written to Mr. Lloyd? No, I do not.

Are those transactions with respect to Mr. Ludowick, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Lawson, the only transactions of the sort in which you recollect to have been engaged? I do not recollect any others.

Recollect yourself. There have been things mentioned, but nothing done.

Some others have been mentioned? Yes, I think there have.

What are those ? I think a place of a clerk in the war-office.

When was that ? I believe it was about August, but I am not quite certain. August last ? Yes.

Had Mrs. Clarke any thing to do with that ? Yes, I believe she asked me about it.

Did you undertake that, at the request of Mrs. Clarke ? I made an inquiry.

Did you make an inquiry at the request of Mrs. Clarke ? I think I did.

Was it or was it not at the request of Mrs. Clarke, that you made that inquiry ? I think it was.

Are you sure ? I am pretty confident. Be quite sure. I think so, that it was at her request.

Was it effected ? No, it was not.

What were you to receive for that, supposing it had been effected ? I should not have received any thing for that.

Was any body to have received any thing for that ? Yes.

Who ? I do not know who ; it was never negotiated.

In behalf of whom was the place to be procured ? I do not recollect the name.

What sum was to be given in case it was obtained ? I think about three or four hundred pounds.

To whom did you apply about that ? Mr. Tyndale : I did not know any body else that was likely to effect this object.

Was it at Mrs. Clarke's request that you undertook that ? I think it was.

You do not recollect the name of the person ? No.

Do you recollect any other transaction ? No, I do not recollect any other.

There is this clerkship in the war-office, this affair of Mr. Ludowick, this affair of Mr. Williams, this affair of Mr. Thompson, this affair of Mr. Lawson ; do you recollect any other ? No, I do not.

Are you quite sure there was no other transaction of the same sort ? I do not recollect any other.

You do not know that there was not ? No, I do not recollect any other.

You are not sure that there was no other ? My memory may escape me, but I do not recollect any other.

What was the place which you negotiated for Mr. Russel Manners, in the year 1806 ? I did not negotiate any place for him.

Did you not endeavour to obtain a place for Mr. Russel Manners, through

the medium of Mrs. Clarke, in 1806 ?—No.

What was your transaction with Mrs. Clarke in 1806 ? I had no transaction with Mrs. Clarke in 1806.

What was your acquaintance with her in 1806 ? It was through the medium of Mr. Manners, who married my wife's sister ; I had no acquaintance with her previous to that period.

From 1806 to April 1808, your acquaintance with Mrs. Clarke dropped, did it not ? Yes ; I do not think I saw Mrs. Clarke from August or September 1806 till the court-martial in April 1808 ; I do not recollect that I did.

That court-martial was held at Colchester ? It was held at Weeley, near Colchester.

How soon after that court-martial did you again see Mrs. Clarke ? I do not recollect ; I did not know where Mrs. Clarke lived.

Where did she live when you next saw her ? If I recollect right, she lived in Holles-street, lodged there for a short period.

You do not know in what month that was ? No, I cannot speak positively, but I think it was before she went to Bedford-place.

Did you go to her of your own accord, or did she send to you ? She wrote me a note, to call upon her ; I did not know where she lived.

She stated, I suppose, in her letter, where you were to call upon her ? Yes.

What was the object of her desiring to see you ? I do not recollect what she said ; I think it was something relative to what passed at the court-martial, but I do not recollect.

Was it not to obtain some place for Mrs. Clarke, that she sent for you ? No.

You are positive of that ? Yes, I am pretty positive of it ; I have not the least recollection of it.

When was it that the first of these transactions you have mentioned took place. I think in August.

That was a clerkship in the war-office, was it not ? No, I think it was about Mr. Thompson.

Was Mr. Thompson's the first transaction of this sort that took place after the court-martial ? I think it was ; there was no great distance of time between all these things.

Was there no other transaction of this sort took place between the court-martial and the affair of Mr. Thompson,

besides those which you have enumerated? I do not recollect any.

Have you ever prosecuted any business of this sort with success? Never.

Never in your life? No.

And you engaged in these businesses out of pure good nature? I thought it would oblige Mrs. Clarke, and I wished to accomplish the object I had in view, to have Mr. Manners' accounts liquidated.

How could you suppose, that by obliging Mrs. Clarke you could get Mr. Manners' accounts liquidated, when she had so little interest, that she was obliged to apply to you to accomplish these different businesses? Because she told me that she still had an interest with the Duke of York, and that she was in some degree under his protection.

Are you quite positive she told you that? I am quite satisfied that she told me that, or gave me to understand it; I had no reason to dispute it, from the tenor of her conversation to me more than once, as I mentioned before, that the Duke of York kept her upon a smaller establishment, and I really believed she was under the protection of the Duke of York, or that he was about to re-establish her.

Did it never occur to you to remark to her, that if she had that influence with the Duke of York, she was much more likely to prevail in such transactions than yourself? No, I never made that remark.

Where was it that she gave you to understand this, at Colchester? I think it was at Colchester, or going down to Colchester; it was about that time.

You do not now recollect any other transactions besides those you have mentioned? No, I do not call any to my memory.

You do not recollect ever having written to Mr. Lloyd? No, I do not.

How many interviews do you suppose you had at different times with Mr. Tyndale? Upon my word I cannot tell, I have no idea; I have been used to see him frequently.

A great many? Yes, I have frequently seen him.

Then do you mean to state, in point of fact, upon no one of those interviews you have ever, from your own curiosity, or any other motive, asked Mr. Tyndale through whose interest those appointments were to be procured? Upon one occasion, in the case of Ludowick I think it was, I asked Mr. Tyndale, pressing very

much to have it effected, what channel do you suppose this comes through? He supposed that it might come through the Wellesley interest, I think he said; he did not mention any particular person.

That answer was given by Mr. Tyndale in respect to Mr. Ludowick's appointment? Yes.

Did you never hear Mr. Tyndale mention any other name in respect to the channel through which any other was to come? No, I did not ask him any question as to the channel, except upon that occasion, when I pressed so much to have it effected.

Mr. Ludowick's was the third application you made to Mr. Tyndale; do you mean to state that in the applications for Thompson and Williams, which were previous, you never heard through whose influence those were to be obtained? No, I did not ask him any questions.

Not till the third application? I do not say it was the third application, but not till that application.

What led you to Mr. Tyndale? Being acquainted with him, and knowing that he was a kind of agent, and had information of that nature.

Had you any reason to know that Mr. Tyndale had the power of obtaining any offices? No, not personally.

Then do you mean to state that you applied to Mr. Tyndale in a great many instances, without knowing that there was any probability of his obtaining the offices he was employed to obtain? Yes, except from his own statement or representation, that he thought he could get them.

By what means did he state that he thought he could effect them? He did not state the means; I do not inquire into the channel; I do not know what communications he had, nor with whom he was connected.

Do you mean to state, that after you had applied to him repeatedly, and he had failed in obtaining those situations for which he was applied to, that you continued still to apply to him without hearing from him the means by which he was to obtain future situations? Yes, I did not know that he had any interest in himself to effect these objects.

Had you been in the habit of negotiating, or have ever negotiated for any situations of the kind, previous to your knowledge of Mrs. Clarke? No.

State whether Mrs. Clarke gave you any hopes that Mr. Russell Manners'

object would be effected? I was about to state the purport of a letter, but it is not correctly evidence, which I do not know whether I have seen or not; but I remember the contents of it perfectly well, particularly one expression of the letter, purported to be written by the Duke, and it said, that he would give Mr. Manners a place suitable to his name and family. I remember that expression, I think those were the very words; or, that would not disgrace his name and family; something to that purport. This communication was not made to me, it was made to Mr. Manners by Mrs. Clarke, this letter that I speak of, and Mr. Manners communicated it to me.

Did Mr. Manners state to you that he had seen such a letter, or did he bring such a letter to you? I am sure that he stated such a letter to me, but I do not think I saw the letter.

Do you recollect at what time this passed? I think about the month of August, 1806, as nearly as I can recollect, perhaps it might be July.

Did Mr. Manners state to you from whom he had the letter? To the best of my recollection it was a letter written by the Duke to Mrs. Clarke, which she shewed to him. I do not know whether she enclosed the letter to Mr. Manners, whether he had the actual possession of it, or only saw it in her possession.

Did you see Mrs. Clarke afterwards, and have any conversation with her upon this letter? I do not recollect that I had. I saw her afterwards, but I do not recollect that I said any thing to her upon the subject.

When you saw her afterwards had you any conversation with her upon Mr. Manners' business? I do not recollect that I had; for I generally saw her in the company of Mr. Manners.

When you saw her in company with Mr. Manners afterward, did any conversation pass on Mr. Manners' business? No, I do not recollect that there was.

Not up to this hour? No; Mr. Manners has been abroad for a year and a half.

Have you conducted his affairs since he has been abroad? No; he has no affairs to conduct, in fact.

Did Mrs. Clarke, in your hearing, or to you, say, that she mentioned Mr. Russell Manners' business to the Duke of York? I do not recollect that she ever said that in my presence.

Did you ever hear her say any thing

upon that subject? I do not recollect that I ever did; for I saw Mr. Manners so frequently, that he communicated every thing to me. I do not think I ever spoke to her upon that subject.

Did any conversation pass between her and Mr. Manners upon the subject in your presence? I do not recollect any conversation.

Did you transact all this business for her gratuitously; or did you hope that this object would be effected, and that you should be remunerated in that way? I had no gratuity for it; but I hoped that I should get the account settled.

Have you expected that in the course of the last year? I have expected it; I remember speaking to Mrs. Clarke about it frequently, and not long ago. I think about a month.

You spoke to her on the subject about a month ago? Yes.

Did she at that time give you hopes that it would be effected? She said, you may speak to me upon that about two months hence.

Did she say at all that she had mentioned the subject to his Royal Highness? No, she never did.

Not at any other time? No, she seemed as if she wished to postpone that application: that I must speak to her about two months hence. That was about a month or six weeks ago.

Was it up to that late period of a month or six weeks ago you still supposed her to have influence with the Duke of York? Yes, I still thought so to the eve of this inquiry, from her representations to me and her conversation.

Did you think so from her representations and conduct? Yes, from her representations.

You have stated, that in one of those transactions the money was left at the house of Messrs. Birch and Co.; have you any credit with that house? No, I have no account with that house.

They do not discount bills for you? No.

Do you happen to know whether Mrs. Clarke has any account with the house of Messrs. Birch, where this money was left? I do not know that she has.

Who proposed that the money should be deposited there? I think it was Mr. Tyndale; I am pretty confident it was.

Has it ever happened to you, in transactions of this nature, to have money deposited at a house where you have a credit? I never had any of this money de-

posited upon my own account; I do not know whether it is customary.

I do not ask as to money deposited on your own account, but money on account of persons concerned in such a negotiation? I have no experience upon that subject, though I believe it is customary to deposit the money with the bankers to one of the parties, but I do think Birch and Company were bankers to any of the parties.

Has it ever happened to you in a negotiation of this kind, that the money should be deposited at a banker's where you had a credit? No.

Was it Mrs. Clarke who made the proposition to you in the first affair you were concerned in, or you to Mrs. Clarke? I think Mrs. Clarke asked me the question, I think she made the proposition.

What question did Mrs. Clarke ask you? I think it was about Thompson.

What was the question Mrs. Clarke put to you? That she wished to get a commission for him, and inquired whether it could be effected.

Did the bankers allow any interest upon the sum deposited? I apprehend not; I take that for granted.

You are sure they did not allow four per cent? I am pretty certain they did not.

Are you perfectly sure? I have had no communication with the bankers; I never heard that they did, and I rather think they did not, for the parties do not expect interest for their money, and I do not think that the bankers, upon those occasions, allow any interest generally; I never heard that they did.

Are you perfectly certain that you never did, in any former transactions, derive an advantage from the lodgement of money at Messrs. Birch and Company's? Yes; I am perfectly confident of it.

You have said, that you were not certain whether some conversation passed with Mrs. Clarke at the court-martial, or going down to Colchester; did you go down to Colchester with Mrs. Clarke? I did. She called upon me; she said she was going to Colchester, and I was summoned very suddenly to the court-martial; I had but an hour's notice; she said she was going down in a post chaise; I said, then we may as well go together, and we accordingly did go down in a chaise together.

Did you not give evidence upon that court-martial that you had not seen Mrs.

Clarke either for some weeks or months preceding that trial? I think to the best of my recollection, that I said I had not seen her from August 1806 till she called upon me.

Up to the period of your evidence?—Up to the time when she called upon me.

Will you be perfectly clear in your recollection, whether you did not say that upon oath?—I do not recollect that I did; I should wish to hear that part read if it is in court; I have no idea that I differed upon that occasion from what I state now. I am sure, upon both occasions, I state to the best of my recollection: I may be mistaken in these trivial circumstances which did not interest me: that I did not see her from August 1806 till she called upon me to go down to the court-martial; I think I stated that.

Will you state positively that you did not upon that trial, on oath, state that you had not seen Mrs. Clarke for either weeks or months up to the period at which you gave your evidence?—I do not recollect that; if I did it must be a mistake; I fancy I corrected it, if I stated that; but I must be misunderstood upon that occasion.

In any of the conversations you had with Mrs. Clarke or Mr. Tyndale on the subject of these transactions, was the Duke of York's name ever mentioned?—Never.

You are sure it was not upon any occasion? I am certain it was not; nor the name of any other person except in the way I have mentioned.

You have stated that about two months ago you informed Mrs. Clarke that there was no hope of getting a situation for Mr. Ludowick; what circumstance induced you to form that opinion, and to communicate to Mrs. Clarke that there was no hope of success for Mr. Ludowick? From Mr. Tyndale; he told me that he thought that he could not effect it.

Mr. Tyndale told you that he thought he could not effect it? Yes.

Did he give you any reason for his failure? I think he said, to the best of my recollection, that a new arrangement had taken place in that department, or some thing to that purport.

When did Mr. Tyndale tell you that the appointment was only delayed on account of the Inquiry at Chelsea respecting the Convention at Cintra? It was during that Inquiry on that Trial.

Then you were led to hope, pending the board of inquiry at Chelsea, the appointment would take place as soon as that was over ?—I thought so from what he said to me.

And two months ago you were informed by Mr. Tyndale that there was no chance of success owing to a new arrangement ?—I think it was only about a month.

[The following questions and answers were read.]

“In any conversations you had with Mrs. Clarke or Mr. Tyndale on the subject of these transactions, was the Duke of York’s name ever mentioned ?—Never.”

“You are sure it was not upon any occasion ?—I am certain it was not, nor the name of any other person, except in the way I have mentioned.”

What do you mean by “except in the way you have mentioned” ?—That he said, that the place of assistant commissary he thought would be procured through the Wellesley interest, not mentioning any particular name.

Were you yourself acquainted with the hand-writing of the letter which you stated to have been a letter from the Duke of York ?—I do not recollect that I ever saw the letter.

Were you ever engaged in any transaction about writerships or cadetships for India ?—No, I think : excepting once a person asked me about a cadetship.

Who was the person who asked you about a cadetship ?—Mr. Donovan.

You are acquainted with Mr. Donovan, are you ? I have an acquaintance with him.

What did he ask you about a cadetship ? He asked me whether it could be procured.

When was this ? I think it was about six weeks ago.

What did you answer ? I said, that I would inquire about it.

Did you inquire ? Yes.

What was the result ? That it might be procured was the result.

Of whom did you inquire ? I inquired of this same gentleman.

And he told you it might be procured ? Yes.

Was it procured ? No.

How came it not to be procured, do you know ? I do not know how it came not to be procured.

Tyndale told you he could not procure it ? No, he said he could.

From whom did you learn that it could not be procured ? I do not know that it cannot be procured. Nothing is done in it that I know of.

What suspended the negotiation ? I do not know exactly, but I fancy the party was not in town, or something of that kind.

What party ? An acquaintance of Mr. Donovan’s.

The party who wanted to procure it ? Yes.

Is the business in suspense now ? Is it in a train of proceeding now ? I do not know.

How long is it since you have lost sight of this transaction ? I believe perhaps a week.

Then a week ago you knew something of this transaction, did you ? Yes.

What did you know of it then ? Was it in a train of proceeding then ? Yes.

Had the party come to town then ?—No, I believe not.

It was in the regular process, was it ? Yes, I understood it might be effected.

From whom did you understand that ? From Mr. Tyndale.

Do you expect now it will be effected ? Upon my word I do not know.

What was to be paid if this transaction was brought to a successful conclusion ? I do not know that any particular sum was mentioned upon that unless it was 150l.

One hundred and fifty pounds, to be paid to whom ? That I do not know. Mr. Tyndale, I suppose, would receive it, effecting the thing.

Mr. Tyndale would have 150l. ? Yes.

What should you have ? I should not have any thing. Mr. Donovan, I suppose, would have paid the money to me, and I should have paid it over to Mr. Tyndale.

Are you a lawyer ? Yes.

Were you aware that this was an illegal transaction ? No.

Are you aware of that now ? No.

Was this the only occasion on which Mr. Donovan employed you to negotiate a writership, or a cadetship to India ? Yes.

Are you positive of that ? Yes, I do not recollect any other.

Are you positive there was no other ? Yes.

Quite positive ? Yes.

How long have you been acquainted with Mr. Donovan ? I do not exactly recollect, perhaps a year.

Try to recollect as nearly as you can ? I think it is about a year, not quite.

Do you manage Mr. Donovan's affairs ? No.

Are you an agent of Mr. Donovan's in other matters besides this ? No.

How long have you been an agent of his in these transactions ? I am not an agent of his.

How long has Mr. Donovan consulted you, or courted your assistance in transactions of this sort ? I do not know exactly ; I have called upon Mr. Donovan occasionally upon other matters.

How often has Mr. Donovan talked to you upon matters of this kind ? I cannot tell.

In how many instances has Mr. Donovan employed you in transactions of this sort ? Only on that one.

Are you quite positive he has employed you upon no other ? I do not recollect any other.

Upon what other transactions did you go to see Mr. Donovan ? Mr. Donovan is intimate with lord Moira, and I have called upon him to know whether lord Moira's sister was arrived in England, because I expected a relation of mine would come over about the same time, or that I should have intelligence about her.

Come from where ? From Vienna.

Do you know a person of the name of Gibson ? No ; what Gibson ?

Do you know of a Mr. Gibson of Coventry-street ? No.

Do you know a Mr. Gibson who was lately negotiating for the place of tide-waiter ? No.

You never heard of him ? No.

Mr. Donovan never named him to you ? No.

Did Mr. Donovan introduce you to Mrs. Clarke at any time ? No.

Did you never see Mrs. Clarke from the year 1806 till the time she called upon you to go with her to Colchester in April 1808 ? I do not recollect that I did.

Had you ever any intercourse with her by letter during that period ? Yes, I think I had letters from her before the court-martial, about her brother, Mr. Thompson.

Was this upon the affair of the court-martial ? I believe that related to it.

Try to be certain what it was she wrote to you about. I really cannot recollect the contents of the letter, but I think it respected some bills of exchange which came before the court-martial, and there

was some difficulty about them ; she was afraid he would be arrested, I think ; but I do not recollect the purport of the letter.

Had you no correspondence with her about matters of this sort ? No, I do not recollect any communication of the sort.

Was it in consequence of that communication that she called upon you in the chaise as she went down ? I recollect that she wrote to me a few days before, that she thought she should have occasion to desire me to attend at Colchester upon that business.

How many letters had you from Mrs. Clarke during the period between 1806 and 1808 ? I am sure I do not know.

All about this business of the court-martial ? No.

What were the other letters about ? I do not recollect ; nothing of any consequence, I believe. I do not think I heard from her for several months ; those letters that I allude to, I think, came from Hampstead ; but the contents are so immaterial to me, that I do not call them to recollection.

They were not letters of business ?—No, I think not ; I do not recollect the contents of them.

When did you last see Mr. Donovan ? I think I saw him last Friday or Saturday ; I rather think Friday.

Had you any conversation with him at that time about the cadetship ? No, I do not think I had.

Are you positive you had not ? I do not recollect that I had.

Had you, or had you not, any conversation at that time with Mr. Donovan upon that subject ? I do not recollect that I had.

You are not positive ? I think I am positive.

You have stated that it is customary in transactions of such a nature as those you have been speaking of, to deposit the money with the banker of one of the parties ; what do you mean by customary ? I did not speak of my own knowledge, but I believe it is usual ; I believe it is natural to deposit it with the banker of one of the parties.

Then you do not know that it is the custom ? No ; but I rather take it for granted that it is customary to deposit the money with the banker of one of the parties.

Refresh your memory, and inform the committee whether you can now recollect any negotiation of this sort besides

the one of Mr. Ludowick's, the one of Mr. Williams', the one of Mr. Thompson's, the one of Mr. Lawson's, the one respecting the clerkship in the war-office, and the one respecting the cadetship? No, I do not recollect any.

What reason did Mrs. Clarke give you for wishing you to speak to her in two months respecting Mr. Russell Manners' affairs? She did not give any reason for it.

You have said that you are a solicitor by profession; you are paid for your trouble in transactions of business, are you not? Yes, in professional business.

How could you afford to transact so many intricate businesses quite gratuitously? I have done a great deal of business gratuitously in my profession.

You have said, that in negotiating this business with Mr. Tyndale you had but little hopes of success given to you; did you represent the matters to the gentlemen who applied to you in the same light, or did you magnify their chance of success? I had no communication with those gentlemen, but only with Mrs. Clarke; I communicated to her.

Can you recollect any single circumstance, or any single expression of Mrs. Clarke's, that could serve as a foundation for your suspicion that she had any influence with the Duke of York, as to granting places since 1806? I only collected from her conversation that she still had an interest with the Duke of York, but she said nothing about a power to grant places or any thing of that sort.

Do you know of her offering to procure, or of her pretending to endeavour to procure any place by her own influence with the Duke, during that period, from the latter end of 1806? I do not, from the latter end of 1806, recollect her saying any thing to that purport.

Would you have been anxious to oblige Mrs. Clarke, if she had not given you reason to suppose that she still possessed influence with the Commander in Chief? No.

At what period did Mrs. Clarke represent to you that the Duke of York was about to reinstate her upon a reduced establishment? I think that was about the time of going down to the court-martial.

Mrs. MARY ANN CLARKE called in.

Examined by the Committee.

Have you any papers of Mr. Maltby's in your hand? Yes, I have.

[The witness delivered in some papers.

State from whom you received those different papers? I received those from Mr. Maltby, and those two from Mr. Barber; there is Mr. Barber's name to one of them.

Do those you received from Mr. Maltby purport to be Mr. Maltby's hand-writing? Yes, his name is to two or three of them.

Do they all purport to be his hand-writing? Yes they are all his hand-writing.

Did you ever see Mr. Maltby write? Yes, many times.

Do you know that they are his hand-writing? Yes.

You are positive of that fact? Yes.

Have you ever seen Mr. Barber write? Yes; this is only a sort of copy of how the money was to be lodged.

Is that Mr. Barber's hand-writing? Yes, they are by the same hand, and his name is to one.

Have you any other letters which you wish to deliver in? Yes, I have.

From whom are they? Three of them are from colonel M'Mahon to me; I have lost the others, I fancy.

Have you any other letters which you wish to deliver in?

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

[The witness was again called in.]

Have you any other letters which you wish to produce?—To shew I did not tell a story about Dr. O'Meara, I have a letter of recommendation from the archbishop of Tuam, not to me but to the doctor himself.

Any thing more?—General Clavering, I fancy, informed the honourable gentlemen here, that he never had any thing to say to me upon military affairs; general Clavering being a distressed man, he was then a colonel, I spoke to the Duke respecting him; and had a great deal of difficulty, more so than as to any other man that I ever applied for in getting any sort of employment for him.

Have you any papers relating to that matter? At last I prevailed upon the Duke to give him a district, and with it he made him a brigadier general, entirely through my means. He afterwards asked me to get him a regiment; and, fearing they might be all given away before his Royal Highness came to town, I wrote to him when he was reviewing along the coast; here is the letter which his Royal Highness wrote to me, in which he mentioned Gen. Clavering's name. There is another from the Duke,

in which he acknowledges about Dr. O'Meara, that he would serve him as soon as he could : it does not speak of the archbishopric, it merely acknowledges that he knows such a man. And the other is from colonel Shaw, when in the Downs, just before he sailed for the Cape of Good Hope, complaining of being put upon half pay.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

[The witness was again called in.]

Do you know that to be the writing of his Royal Highness the Duke of York ? —Yes, I do ; but if not, Mr. Adam can speak to it.

Is that [another letter] the hand-writing of his Royal Highness ?—Yes.

Have you seen the Duke of York write ? Yes, I have. This, addressed to George Farquhar, Esq. is his usual hand-writing ; whenever he addresses Mrs. Clarke, the outside is always in a fictitious hand. This is addressed, Mrs. Clarke, to be left at the Post Office, at Worthing ; the inside of both letters is his usual hand.

How did you come by the letter of the archbishop of Tuam ?—It was left amongst Dr. O'Meara's papers, amongst his documents, by accident, and I did not destroy it, because I thought it might be of some future service to him ; when I gave him his papers, this was left by accident.

Do you recollect through what medium you received colonel Shaw's letter, whether by post or a private hand ?—I fancy it went to Coutts' the bankers ; I think he directed me to write to him always there under cover, and the clerks would take care of them ; but I am not quite certain, I think it was brought to me by a private hand.

Do you know colonel Shaw's hand so well as to be able to speak to that being his hand-writing ? Yes, I do.

You say that is colonel Shaw's writing ?—Yes, it is.

Did you ever see Dr. O'Meara ?—Yes, very often indeed.

Who is Dr. O'Meara ?—He is an Irish gentleman, a clergyman, I do not know better how to describe him ; he is very well known in Ireland.

Where was this letter purporting to be a letter from the archbishop of Tuam to him, found ? Among my own papers ; Dr. O'Meara has written me several letters for it, but I could not find it 'till about half a year ago.

Did Dr. O'Meara send you that letter ? Yes, he did, he gave it to me with other documents.

How long since ? It must have been very soon after it was written I believe.

What time was that ? I really do not like to date the letter.

How many years ago ? It was while I lived in Gloucester-place.

How long ago is it since you lived in Gloucester-place ?—Since the year 1806.

Did Dr. O'Meara, upon sending that letter to you, direct any use to be made of it ? Yes, to shew it to the Duke of York with the other papers.

Was it about the time that the Duke of York went to lord Chesterfield's christening that Dr. O'Meara gave it to you ? No, I believe it was some time previous to that.

How long previous ?—I cannot say.

It was previous to that ? He gave me documents, but I am not sure that was amongst them ; but I am certain that I received it from his own hands.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

[The following papers were read : Letter from Mr. Maltby, dated
July 28th—Saturday evening.—Friday afternoon.—May 20th.—Wednesday afternoon, December 7th.—Thursday, 5 in the afternoon—A paper beginning "The Receipts to be taken," &c.—Receipts in pencil, beginning "Received of Mr. Blake," &c.—Letter from Mr. Barber.—Another form of receipt.—Agreement, beginning "I William Barber," &c.—A note from colonel M'Mahon to Mrs. Clarke, dated Monday morning.—A letter from the same, dated Wednesday morning ; and from the same, dated Tuesday morning.—Letter from his Royal Highness the Duke of York to Mrs. Clarke, dated August the 4th, 1805.—Letter from his Royal Highness the Duke of York to Mrs. Clarke dated August 24th, 1804.

"Dear Madam, Friday Morn.

"The regiment for Mr. Williams is going to India ; this is lucky ; therefore, let him immediately provide the needful, and I will arrange in *what* way it is to be deposited. Have you, written to him, as no time is to be lost.

"As to the 2d battal. is the gentleman here and prepared ?

"Your's truly,

"R. M."

"Pray give me a line in ans."

" Dear Madam,

" If you can *by any means* forward the adjustment of Mr. Manner's account as to his claims respecting the 26th regt. whilst in Egypt, of which the late general Manners was the colonel,

Your will much oblige,

Dear madam,

Your's truly,

July 28th.

R. Maltby."

" I don't know your true address. I called in Holles-street a few days ago, and found you were gone."

" Saturday Ev.

" My dear madam,

" I thank you very much for your kind attention—you would be quite a treasure *in every way* to any secretary of state.

" I am as anxious as you can be, that there may be no disappointment in the comssp; and I am goading the parties every day.

" You say nothing of the P—ship 2d batn.; is the party ready?

" When do you leave B—place?

" I am, dear madam,

Your's truly,

R. M."

" Dear madam,

" If I have not the letter of recommendation immediately, and the money ready, I fear it will be lost. I understand the regiment is *very respectable*, but I do not know the county yet.

" Remember the paymastership.

Your's truly,

" Friday aftern.

R. M."

" Dear madam,

" May 20th.

" Mr. M. is not, I believe, in this country, but far distant; so it will not answer to send your letter. Shall I inquire for the object you mention?—What *rank*, and *what* shall I propose for it?

" Do you know any one who wishes, on certain terms, a paymastership in the E. Indies?

" I will inquire about the *other* matters.

" Your's truly,

R. M."

" Dear madam,

" I shall ascertain to-morrow every thing respecting the P. ship.

" Will any person you know like a place in the bank, about 100l. per an.?

" I believe *another* P. ship of a first, and one of a 2d battal. may be had, and militia adjutancies.

" Dear madam,

Your's truly,

R. M."

" Wedn. aft.

Dec. 7.

" Dear madam,

Thursday, 5 aft.

" I have been in search of Mr. Barber, both in Bream's-buildings and the city, without success; I shall see him to-morrow at eleven, and I am *satisfied* I shall arrange with him (I hope as he wishes.)

" In the *mean time*, as it is *CERTAIN* Mr. Williams may have what he wishes, I beg you will be so good as to send to Mr. Browne *instantly* to call on me, as it cannot be kept longer than a *day open*; and I think I can satisfy Mr. B. that there will be *no disappointment*. Pray send to him *directly*.

" Your's very truly,

R. M."

" The receipts to be taken in the short form, as it is likely Coutts & Co. will not like to sign such a special receipt as that written by M. B.

" 630l. to be deposited at Messrs.

Coutts & Co. in names of

L. & B.

& 157l. 10s. at Messrs. Birch & Co. in the names of

— Blake and Wm.

Barber—

& to take a *similar receipt*."

" It is *absolutely necessary* to make the *deposit* to-morrow, *Friday* (if not *already done*,) as the appointment otherwise will probably *fail*."

Addressed:

" Mrs. Clarke,

Tavistock-place,

14. Russel-square.

(The three following papers are written in pencil.)

" Forms of Receipt."

" Received Sept. 1808, of M. Blake and the sum of three hundred and sixty-seven pounds ten shillings, to be repaid by us to the bearer of this receipt, upon producing the same indorsed by the said M. Blake and
(Signed) Birch & Co."

"I do hereby agree to indorse a certain receipt, dated Sept. 1808, for 367l. 10s. received of M. Blake and myself, by Messrs. Birch, Chambers, and Co. immediately on the appointment of _____ as a clerk on the establishment in the war-office.

"Witness my hand, this _____ day of Sept. 1808.

"N. B. A similar engagement to be signed as to 52l. 10s."

"Received _____ Sept. 1808, of _____ & R. Maltby, the sum of fifty two pounds ten shillings, to be repaid by us to the bearer of this receipt, upon producing the same indorsed by the said _____ and R. Maltby.

(Signed)

"Birch & Co."

"Dear Madam,

"It is impossible for me to pay the cash in this day, or even to-morrow, as it is in the bank. Understanding from you that it would not be wanted for a fortnight, I hope the business will not be stopped for the want of this, for you may rest assured, honour is the order of the day in this transaction, and I will come up directly and supply the cash. I have made a little alteration in the blank receipt and agreement you sent me, but which I dare say will not be objected to by Lloyd & Co.

"Your's very oby.

Wm. Barber."

"Tuesday.

"Recd.

Sept. 1808, of

Lloyd, Esq. and

William Barber, the sum of

to be repaid by us to the bearer of this receipt, upon producing the same indorsed by the said

Lloyd and Wm. Barber, or by the said Wm. Barber only, in case such receipt, with the said joint indorsement thereon, shall not be produced to us within two months from the date hereof.

(Signed)

"Coutts & Co."

"Agreement.

"I Wm. Barber do hereby agree to indorse a certain receipt, dated Sept. 1808, for _____ received

of John Lloyd, Esq. and myself, by Messrs. Coutts & Co. immediately on the appointment of J. K. Lodwick, Esq. to the place of assistant commissary, appearing in the London Gazette, provided such appointment takes place within two months from the date hereof. And I the said John Lloyd, do hereby agree, that in case the above-mentioned appointment shall not appear in the London Gazette within the time above-mentioned, then that I the said J. Lloyd will indorse over such receipt to the said Wm. Barber, to enable him to receive such above-mentioned sum from Messrs. Coutts and Co. so deposited in their hands.

"Lloyd."

"B."

"Monday morn.

"Colonel M'Mahon presents his best compliments to Mrs. Clarke, and had only yesterday the pleasure to receive her note of Thursday last, for although he has return'd to town for the season as his head-quarters, he makes two or three days excursions from it as often as he can, and it was during one of those that Mrs. Clarke's note arrived, otherwise it should not have so long remain'd unanswered. Col. M. will take the first forenoon he possibly can to wait on Mrs. Clarke in the course of this week."

Addressed :

"Mrs. Clarke,

"14, Bedford-place,

"Bloomsbury."

"(Private.)

Wednesday morn.

"I should be most happy to bring about your wishes, and render you any service with the D. of Y. but I have not been able to see him since I had the pleasure of seeing you, and I understand he goes to Windsor to-day, and stays till Friday, when I will try all in my power to seek an audience on your business, but am obliged to go out of town myself until that day. A thousand thanks for the loan of your seal, from which I have had an impression taken, in remembrance of your sprightly device.

"Ever your's,

J. M."

"Mrs. Farquhar,

14, Bedford-place,

Russel-square."

"Nothing, Mrs. Clarke may be assured, but indisposition, and wanting in the pleasure of having any thing successful to report, could have so long prevented my calling on or sending to her.

"In whatever communication may have been made to Mrs. Clarke's lawyer, I am indignant that such terms as, 'either deceiving or laughing at you,' should form a part of it, having reference to me ; for while I lament my total inability to serve Mrs. Clarke, I am ready to confess that in the few interviews I had the honour to hold with her her conduct and conversation demanded nothing but my respect, and the good wishes I bear her.

"*J. M.*"

"Tuesday morning."

"August 4, 1805."

"How can I sufficiently express to my sweetest, my darling love, the delight which her dear, her pretty letter gave me, or how much I feel all the kind things she says to me in it ? Millions and millions of thanks for it my angel ! and be assured that my heart is fully sensible of your affection, and that upon it alone its whole happiness depends.

"I am, however quite hurt that my love did not go to the Lewes Races ; how kind of her to think of me upon the occasion ! but I trust that she knows me too well not to be convinced that I cannot bear the idea of adding to those sacrifices which I am but too sensible that she has made to me.

"News, my angel cannot expect from me from hence ; though the life led here, at least in the family I am in, is very hurrying, there is a sameness in it which affords little subject for a letter ; except lord Chesterfield's family, there is not a single person except ourselves that I know. Last night we were at the play, which went off better than the first night.

"Dr O'Meara called upon me yesterday morning, and delivered me your letter ; he wishes much to preach before royalty, and if I can put him in the way of it I will.

"What a time it appears to me already, my darling, since we parted ; how impatiently I look forward to next Wednesday se'night !

"God bless you, my own dear, dear

love ! I shall miss the post if I add more ; Oh ! believe me ever, to my last hour your's and your's alone."

Addressed :

"Mrs. Clarke,
"to be left at the Post-office,
"Worthing."

Indorsed :

"Dr. O'Meara."

"Sandgate, August 24, 1804.

"How can I sufficiently express to my darling love my thanks for her dear, dear letter, or the delight which the assurances of her love give me ? Oh ! my angel ! do me justice, and be convinced that there never was a woman adored as you are. Every day, every hour convinces me more and more, that my whole happiness depends upon you alone. What a time it appears to be since we parted, and with what impatience do I look forward to the day after to-morrow ; there are still however two whole nights before I shall clasp my darling in my arms !

"How happy am I to learn that you are better ; I still, however, will not give up my hopes of the cause of your feeling uncomfortable. Clavering is mistaken, my angel, in thinking that any new regiments are to be raised ; it is not intended, only second battalions to the existing corps ; you had better, therefore, tell him so, and that you were sure that there would be no use in applying for him.

"Ten thousand thanks, my love, for the handkerchiefs, which are delightful ; and I need not, I trust, assure you of the pleasure I feel in wearing them, and thinking of the dear hands who made them for me.

"Nothing could be more satisfactory than the tour I have made, and the state in which I have found every thing. The whole of the day before yesterday was employed in visiting the works at Dover ; reviewing the troops there, and examining the coast as far as this place. From Folkestone I had a very good view of those of the French camp.

"Yesterday I first reviewed the camp here, and afterwards the 14th light dragons, who are certainly in very fine order ; and from thence proceeded to Brabourne Lees, to see four regiments of militia, which, altogether, took me up near thirteen hours. I am

now setting off immediately to ride along the coast to Hastings, reviewing the different corps as I pass, which will take me at least as long. Adieu, therefore, my sweetest, dearest love, till the day after to-morrow, and be assured that to my last hour I shall ever remain your's and your's alone.

Addressed :

"George Farquhar, Esq:
"No 18, Gloucester-place,
"Portman-square."
FOLKSTONE.

79

Indorsed :

"Gen. Clavering, &c."

Mr. TIMOTHY DOCKERY was called in.

Examined by the Committee.

Do you know any thing of the transaction relative to the purchase of a service of plate, sent to Gloucester place ? Yes.

Relate what you know of that purchase : in the first place, what commenced it, and how it proceeded till the bargain was made conclusively ? Not being a partner in the house at the time the purchase was made, I know nothing at all of the circumstance.

State in what character you were in the house at the time the purchase was made.—As a servant.

What was your employment in the house ? A journeyman.

What was the particular business you transacted in that house ? The superintendence partly of it.

Do you recollect any particulars respecting the bargain about the plate, to your own knowledge ?—Nothing further than what was mentioned by Mr. Birkett.

Do you mean to state, that neither the Duke of York nor Mrs. Clarke did in your presence examine and treat about that plate ?—Certainly not.

State what you heard the Duke of York and Mrs. Clarke say, when they were bargaining for that plate.—The bargain concerning that plate was not made in my presence.

Then you do mean to state, that you never did hear any bargain about it ?—Certainly.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

[The witness was again called in.]

You have stated, that you were the acting man in the house of Birkitt ? Not

during the time that the purchase of plate was made by Mrs. Clarke.

What situation did you hold in the house ?—That of journeyman.

Is it within your own knowledge that the plate was purchased from Messrs. Birkett ?—Certainly.

Do you know the price that was agreed to be given for that plate ?—The books which have already been produced will shew that.

Do you of your own knowledge know the price that was to be paid for that plate ?—By referring to the books.

Do you of your own knowledge know the price that was to be paid for that plate, without referring to the books ?—Certainly not.

Then you do not of your own knowledge know the sum that was to have been paid for that plate ?—By referring to the books I shall be able to judge.

Then you do not of your own knowledge know the sum that was to have been paid for that plate ?—I do not immediately recollect the specific sum that was paid for it, but if I may be allowed to look at the books I will state it.

Do you know to whom that specific service of plate belonged, before it was sent to Gloucester-place ?—Yes.

To whom did it belong ?—The Duke de Berri.

Do you of your own knowledge know that any part of that plate was sent up to Gloucester-place, for the inspection of the Duke of York and Mrs. Clarke ?—Not to my recollection.

Do you recollect either the Duke of York or Mrs. Clarke being at Messrs. Birkett's, and examining the plate in their shop ?—No.

Do you recollect anything with regard to the payment for that plate ?—Yes.

State what you do recollect with regard to the payment for it.—500*l.* was paid at the time the plate was delivered, and the remainder was settled by bills at different dates.

State by whom the 500*l.* was paid in the first instance.—The 500*l.* was not paid to myself, but it was paid, I believe, to Mr. Birkett, as well as I can recollect.

Do you know by whom it was paid ? I do not.

Do you know how it was paid, whether in cash, in bank notes, or how ?—In two notes, one of three, and the other of two hundred pounds.

Do you recollect by whom those bills were drawn, by which the remainder

was paid ? To the best of my recollection, they were drawn by Mrs. Clarke.

Upon whom were they drawn ? The Duke of York.

Do you of your own knowledge know that those bills were afterwards paid by the Duke of York ? Certainly I do.

Did you yourself offer those bills to the Duke of York for payment ? I did.

Did you see the Duke of York at the time you offered them ? Yes.

Do you recollect what conversation passed between the Duke of York and yourself, at the time you offered those bills for payment ? No, I do not.

Do you recollect the Duke of York ever speaking to you at all respecting the service of plate ? No, I do not.

How did the Duke of York settle those bills ? By his own drafts upon Coutts.

Do you mean to state, that the whole amount due for the service of plate, over and above the 500l. which you stated to have been before paid at the time, was then paid by the Duke of York upon those bills ? Certainly.

Is there any body residing at Mr. Birkett's that was in the situation you now hold, at the time the bargain was made for the plate ? No.

Do you know where the person is who held the situation which you now hold, and who was he ? The person who held that situation is dead.

What was his name ? Thomas Walker. [Mr. Parker produced Mr. Birkett's book; and the account given in on the 9th instant was shewn to the witness.

(To Mr. Dockery.) Refer to that account, and state whether it is the account to which you have alluded. Certainly.

Are those the notes, to the best of your knowledge, for which you received payment from his Royal Highness the Duke of York ? The notes that are entered here were the notes received of his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

On account of that plate ? Yes.

State the amount of the whole.—1,821l. 11s. 4d. that includes the 500l. [The witness was directed to withdraw.

Mrs. ALICE HOVENDEN was called in.

Examined by the committee.

Do you know Mrs. Clarke ? Yes.

Do you know colonel Shaw ? I never saw him but once.

State what passed at that interview. I had been some time negotiating with Mrs. Clarke for an exchange for major

Shaw, and he begged to know the principal ; I said it was Mrs. Clarke, and I particularly requested that he would not mention to Mrs. Clarke that Mr. Donovan knew any thing of the matter.

Relate what passed at that only interview you had with colonel Shaw. That was all that passed, except giving him a card or a note, I forget which, to Mrs. Clarke, merely saying that was major Shaw.

What was your reason for wishing Mr. Donovan's name to be kept a secret ? Mrs. Clarke said she was afraid that Mr. Donovan would mention to the Duke of York any thing of the business, which would be her ruin.

When was it that Mrs. Clarke expressed that fear to you respecting your telling major Shaw of Mr. Donovan ? The first day I ever saw her.

This was before you mentioned Col. Shaw to Mrs. Clarke ? Yes.

Did you ever mention colonel Shaw to Mrs. Clarke till after the interview you had with colonel Shaw ? I saw Col. Shaw but once, and never saw Mrs. Clarke but twice since.

Did you ever mention colonel Shaw to Mrs. Clarke till after the interview you had with colonel Shaw ? I had mentioned colonel Shaw to Mrs. Clarke a long time before I saw colonel Shaw, nearly three months.

In what way had you mentioned Col. Shaw to Mrs. Clarke ? As a gentleman who wanted a lieutenant colonelcy from his majority ; he was a major, and he wanted to get a lieutenant colonelcy.

How did you know that colonel Shaw wanted to get a lieutenant colonelcy ?—After I had seen Mrs. Clarke, I mentioned to Mr. Donovan, a gentleman I had known for many years, that I had got some very great interest ; and that if he knew any person that wanted any thing in the army line, I thought I could get it ; I refused to tell him where it was, or from whom.

Was it Mr. Donovan who mentioned colonel Shaw to you ? Yes.

What did Mr. Donovan state to you of Col. Shaw, when he mentioned him to you ? He said that he had very great recommendations, and had, I think it was, general Buggard's interest.

What further did Mr. Donovan say of Col. Shaw to you ? He said he would give 700l. I think it was 700l. for a lieutenant colonelcy.

Did Mr. Donovan tell you any thing further respecting Col. Shaw? Not at that time.

Where did this conversation pass you have now alluded to? I think it was in Charles street.

In consequence of this, did you apply to Mrs. Clarke to get major Shaw a lieutenant colonelcy? Yes.

Were you to have had any part of that sum of money which you have mentioned, provided the lieutenant colonelcy was obtained? No.

What was done in consequence of your application to Mrs. Clarke? Nothing at all.

Did the business break off, or did it die away? On the night of the day on which I sent the note to Mrs. Clarke, I received a note from her, inclosing me major Shaw's security for the sum, saying she was sorry she could do nothing for major Shaw; previous to this, Mrs. Clarke sent for me to describe the person of major Shaw, his connexions, and his interest, without which, she said she could not mention the affair to his Royal Highness; I could not then describe his person; I said his interest was general Burrard's, and he had lately met with some very great family misfortune; I believe his brother drowned, or something of that kind. Mrs. Clarke answered, that will do, I shall tell his Royal Highness that I do it in compliance with the request of a very old friend, and in compassion for his present calamity; let him get two months leave of absence through some general officer, during which period I shall try and work upon the feelings of his Royal Highness, to accomplish my purpose, without his suspecting the cause.

It was after this you sought an interview with colonel Shaw? Yes.

For what purpose did you seek that interview? It was Col. Shaw sought it.

Did you then relate to colonel Shaw what had passed between you and Mrs. Clarke? I do not think I did.

Was the matter broken off by any particular circumstance, or did it die away? I know no circumstance, except a note which Mrs. Clarke sent me.

Do you recollect your ever speaking of Col. Shaw as having broken his word with you? He certainly broke his word with regard to telling Mrs. Clarke Mr. Donovan knew the circumstance.

Did you ever complain of his having

broken his word, in not having made you a present? Never, because he did.

What present did colonel Shaw make you? When I returned colonel Shaw his papers and the security, he sent his compliments, and was sorry for the trouble he had given me, and enclosed me 10l.

Do you know any thing of a second application of colonel Shaw's to Mrs. Clarke? I certainly do not.

Do you recollect the date of the transaction which you have been speaking of? The first time I ever saw Mrs. Clarke was in December 1804.

Had you ever more than one conversation with Mr. Donovan upon this subject? I cannot recollect; I have been in the habit of visiting Mr. Donovan and seeing him frequently, and what conversation has passed I am sure I cannot say.

State the date of the transaction you are speaking of. It was, I think, from December 1804 to April 1805, as near as I can guess.

Do you of your own knowledge know any thing further of colonel Shaw and Mr. Donovan in that transaction? I do not.

Were you in the habit of corresponding with colonel Shaw? I think I must have written letters to him frequently; it was a long period, and he was very uneasy, he was kept in great suspense.

State whether you have any of colonel Shaw's letters. I returned the whole of colonel Shaw's letters.

To whom? To the best of my knowledge, through Mr. Donovan.

At what period did you return those letters? I believe it was two or three days after he had seen Mrs. Clarke.

How came you to return those letters to Mr. Donovan? He said that major Shaw wished to have done entirely with the business, as he was convinced Mrs. Clarke could do nothing.

Then you do not know any thing further respecting the transaction which took place afterwards between Mrs. Clarke and colonel Shaw? I do not.

Do you know personally, or by repute, a Miss Taylor, who appeared as an evidence at the bar of this house? I have seen Miss Taylor, she came to my house one day with her brother, captain Taylor.

What do you know of the character or repute of Miss Taylor? It is very hard to speak from hearsay; of my own knowledge I know nothing.

From what passed in the transaction between yourself and Mrs. Clarke, do you believe that there could have been any subsequent negotiation between Mrs. Clarke and colonel Shaw?—I do not think Mrs. Clarke ever heard of major Shaw afterwards.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

[The witness was again called in.]

Did you ever tell any person, and if so when, that Miss Taylor was a person of bad repute?—I certainly did say, that I did not return Miss Taylor's visit, as I had heard something unpleasant.

What was the unpleasant circumstance that you had heard of Miss Taylor, that prevented your returning that visit? It was hearsay; and I should suppose I am not obliged to tell what I have heard, I know nothing myself.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

[The witness was again called in.]

From your knowledge of Miss Taylor, would you believe her evidence?

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

[The witness was again called in, and the question proposed.]

I declare I do not see how I can answer such a question as that; it is merely matter of opinion, I cannot answer it.

Where do you live? In Villiers-street, No. 29.

How long have you lived there?—I believe not quite three months.

Where have you generally lived?—Where I lived before, that was in South Molton-street.

How long have you lived in South Molton-street?—Upon my word I cannot recollect.

Cannot you recollect how long you have lived in a street?—I went to it at two different periods.

How long have you generally lived in any one street?—I had a house in Panton-square.

How long?—Two years and a half.

When did you leave it?—In 1805, I believe in June.

Did you live there when you visited Mrs. Clarke?—I never visited Mrs. Clarke.

Did she visit you when you lived there?—No.

Where, then, did you see Mrs. Clarke?—I went to Mrs. Clarke on business.

Have you before stated all the business that you went to her upon?—No.

Then state what other business.—Paradon me: what other business I had with Mrs. Clarke was for commissions for other gentleman, whose names have not

been mentioned, for whom she never did any thing.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

[The witness was again called in.]

Did you ever send the names of those other gentlemen to Mrs. Clarke, or communicate them?—I never sent them to her; I took them to her.

You delivered them into her own hands?—Yes.

Then state the names of all those gentlemen; how many were there?—I do not really recollect that.

State their names.—I said before I could not do that.

Endeavour to recollect, and state their names.—It is not want of memory, or want of respect to the House, but I cannot name them.

[The Chairman informed the witness, that it was the sense of the committee, after discussion that she should enumerate the names of the persons to whom she had referred.

I cannot mention their names.

You have stated, that it was not for want of memory, therefore endeavour to recollect as many of the names as you can.—It is because I think it would be a very dishonourable act in me to discover the name of gentlemen who have never been brought forward, and never profited by any one act I did.

[The Chairman stated to the witness, that the House was armed with power to compel her to answer, and to inflict a very severe censure upon her if she did not answer the questions, which it was the opinion of the House should be answered.

Had you authority from those persons to whom you referred, to give their names to Mrs. Clarke?—I cannot recollect that, I declare.

Did you ever carry the names of any persons to Mrs. Clarke without their authority?—I do not know whether I did not, I am sure.

State positively whether you did or did not.—Indeed my memory does not help me out.

State the names.—I cannot.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

[The witness was again called in, and informed by the chairman, that it was the opinion of the committee that she must answer the questions put to her, and that the House had power to inflict very heavy punishments, and never more severely exerted that power, than in the case of witnesses who con-

ducted themselves in the contumelious manner she had done.

State the names of the persons you carried to Mrs. Clarke?—I did not mean it the smallest contempt to the House, quite the reverse; and to convince you that I feel a respect for this House, and not from fear, I will state the names; one is Johnson, and another is Williamson.

Are there any other names?—I do not recollect.

Endeavour to recollect.—I cannot.

You said there was several names, or a long list of names?—I do not think I said that, I said there were some.

Did you never deliver the names of any other gentlemen but Johnson and Williamson?—I do not recollect any other; I think I had others; but I do not recollect their names.

You did deliver others? I recollect those because they are my own acquaintances.

What are their christian names?—They are George Johnson, and William Williamson.

Where do they live? I cannot tell you that; it is now three years ago.

Where did they live then? Upon my word I do not know where their lodgings were.

You were said that they were acquaintances of yours? I am sure I cannot tell where they lived; I did not ask the gentlemen their residence.

You stated they were acquaintances? Yes.

Do you now state that you did not know where your acquaintances lived?—They had not long arrived from Ireland.

Were they in the army? They never were, nor to my knowledge have not been in it yet; they were three months trying to get in, through Mrs. Clarke, and could not.

Did you deliver any other list to Mrs. Clarke but those two names? I never delivered a list to Mrs. Clarke.

Did you ever deliver any other name to Mrs. Clarke? I cannot recollect any other name I delivered.

Are you a married woman? I am a widow.

How long have you been a widow? Nearly six years.

How long did you live in South Molton-street? At two different periods, I suppose about a year and a half, but not altogether.

Were you in a house, or in lodgings? I was in lodgings.

Did you ever apply to Mrs. Clarke to procure leave of absence for any officers? I never did to my recollection.

Not for major Shaw? She told me she could not get leave of absence for him; I was to tell him to get it through general Burrard.

Then did you apply for major Shaw? I sent word to major Shaw that he must get two months leave of absence.

Did you apply to Mrs. Clarke to procure that leave of absence? I did not; she applied to me to beg major Shaw would get two months leave of absence, that during that time she might have time to work on the good nature of the Duke of York, for fear he might suspect there was any thing improper in the transaction.

What answer did Mrs. Clarke give you, when you carried those two names you have stated to the committee you carried to Mrs. Clarke? She said she would try, but must be very careful to have time, for fear there might be the smallest suspicion that it was a money transaction, as that would ruin her.

Did she express any desire that it should be particularly concealed from the Duke of York? She certainly did.

You live in Villiers-street, do you not? Yes.

Are you in a house there, or in lodgings? In lodgings.

What is the name of the person to whom the house belongs? Adair.

Are there any other lodgers in the house besides yourself?—I believe there are.

Is the Adair who keeps the house a man or woman? A woman.

How long have you known Mr. Donovan? Eighteen years, I believe.

When did you last see Mr. Donovan? This moment.

When did you last see him before you came to this House? Yesterday.

Are you in the habit of seeing him pretty constantly? Constantly.

Have you any knowledge of any transaction in which Mr. Donovan is engaged? None but that in which I was concerned myself, namely, major Shaw's.

Is that the only one of transactions of that nature of which you have any knowledge? I do not recollect any other whatever.

Had Mr. Donovan any concern in that list of names which you state yourself to have given to Mrs. Clarke? No.

Did Mr. Donovan at that time carry on any traffic of the same sort? I know nothing about any thing Mr. Donovan does, only what concerned myself.

When you went to Mrs. Clarke, was it of your own accord, or were you sent by Mr. Donovan? I went of my own accord, without any introduction whatever, and Mr. Donovan never knew that I knew Mrs. Clarke till three months afterwards, and till the business of major Shaw was finished.

When was that?—In April, 1805, I think; I cannot be very certain as to the month, but I think it was April.

Was Mr. Donovan acquainted with Mrs. Clarke?—Not to my knowledge, and I believe not.

Were you often at Mrs. Clarke's in Gloucester-place?—I cannot say how often.

Were you in the habit of going there frequently?—No, not very frequently.

How often do you suppose you have been there?—Latterly, major Shaw got very impatient, and I went five or six times, I think, in the last month.

Did you ever go there on any business but that of major Shaw's?—I stated before that I went on other business, and I have stated the business.

Any other business besides that of major Shaw, and that of Johnson and Williamson?—I do not recollect the other names.

Did you ever go upon any other business but those two occasions?—No, I do not recollect any other.

I understand you to state, these names of Johnson and Williamson were given up to Mrs. Clarke, at the time, with a great number of others?—I have not said a great number.

With other names; were this affair of major Shaw's, and that in which Johnson and Williamson were concerned, the only occasions on which you went to Mrs. Clarke's?—I never went to Mrs. Clarke's on any other business but that, till major Shaw's business was finished, and the papers returned.

Were you well acquainted with the house Mrs. Clarke inhabited in Gloucester-place?—Certainly not.

Into what room did you use to go?—Her bed-room.

Were you ever in any other room?—Yes, the front parlour and the drawing-room, and the bed-room.

There was very handsome furniture in that house?—Very,

Very magnificent?—It was very genteelly furnished.

You have seen all those rooms, and have only been there two or three times; do you adhere to that statement?—I recollect stating, that I was there six times within the last month.

How long have you been acquainted with Mrs. Clarke?—December 1804, I think.

The beginning of your acquaintance was in 1804?—Yes.

On the occasion of Mr. Shaw?—I went before I went on the business of Mr. Shaw; I went without any introduction whatever.

On what business did you go?—I was told she had commissions to dispose of, and without any introduction I went to her, and asked her.

Why was your being told she had commissions to dispose of the reason of your going there; did you wish to procure commissions?—I did at that time.

For whom?—I do not know that I had any particular person in view at that time.

You were in the habit of procuring commissions?—No, I was not in the habit; that was the first time I went.

Then you did go to Mrs. Clarke upon this business of procuring commissions, besides the times you went about major Shaw and Johnson and Williamson?—The first time I went to Mrs. Clarke I told her I came to know if she had any commissions to dispose of.

Was that mere curiosity in you?—No, it was not.

What, then, was your motive for making that inquiry?—At that period I had met with a very heavy misfortune; my agent in the West Indies died, and a house in London broke, and I was very much embarrassed.

What mode did you adopt to ease your embarrassments?—I had hopes that would, I did not conceive it improper.

You sold commissions?—I never sold one.

You negotiated the sale of them?—I treated, but it did not succeed.

Were all the communications you had with Mrs. Clarke verbal; did you ever correspond with her?—I often wrote to her.

You had frequently letters from Mrs. Clarke?—I had.

What was the latest period you ever received letters from Mrs. Clarke?—I made it a rule, whenever I received a let-

ter from Mrs. Clarke, the next time I saw her to return her her letters.

What is the latest period at which you received letters from Mrs. Clarke?—I believe that one in which she enclosed me major Shaw's security; I believe that was the last; I do not recollect any other since.

Have you never received any letter from Mrs. Clarke within these few months?—No, I have not.

And you never kept by you any of the letters you received from Mrs. Clarke? I have not one of them.

When did you part with them?—I made it a rule whenever I went to see Mrs. Clarke, to bring the letter I had received the day before, and to give them to her.

Was that an invariable rule?—To the best of my knowledge.

You have stated in your evidence very lately, that you had been frequently in Mrs. Clarke's house in Gloucester-place, and that you have seen her in her bedroom, and drawing-room, and several places in that house; is that so?—Yes.

How do you reconcile that to the former part of your evidence, where you stated that you had seen her only twice? I never said so.

You mentioned that you would not visit Miss Taylor, out of delicacy; why did not that delicacy operate with regard to Mrs. Clarke, whom you knew to be living under the protection of the Duke of York?—I stated before my reasons for calling upon Mrs. Clarke.

Did you ever, upon any occasion, receive any authority from Mrs. Clarke to negotiate the sale of commissions in the army?—Never.

You have stated, that you were informed that Mrs. Clarke had commissions in the army to dispose of; who so informed you?—General report.

Endeavour to recollect some individual who might have told you. I do not recollect any individual telling me, I recollect asking a gentleman Mrs. Clarke's address.

Who was that gentleman?—Mr. Taylor; he is married to a sister of Mrs. Clarke since that.

What object had you in asking him that question?—That I might call on her.

You have stated that you were in the habit of returning to Mrs. Clarke all the letters you received from her: what reason had you for pursuing that conduct? She begged I should do so.

Did she state any reason which induced you to do so?—For fear any accident should discover her trafficking in commissions.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

JOHN CLAUDIUS BERESFORD,

Esquire, a member of the House, attending in his place, was examined as follows:

Will you look at that letter, and state whether it is the hand-writing of the Archbishop of Tuam?—I have seen him write many times, and have no doubt it is his hand-writing.

[A letter of the Archbishop of Tuam was read.]

"Sir,

"In consequence of your application to me, I am ready to give ample satisfaction, and to bear testimony, that I have had assurances from persons in whom I place the most implicit confidence, that you are a gentleman of most unexceptionable character in every respect, of a respectable family, and independent fortune."

"I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,
humble servant,

"Crescent, Bath, Feb. 17th, 1806. W. Tuam."

Addressed:

"The Rev. Doctor O'Meara,
No. 7, Alfred-street."

Mrs. MARY ANN CLAKKE was called in.

Examined by the Committee.

Did you know colonel Shaw?—Yes.

Do you recollect who introduced him to you?—Not exactly.

Do you recollect his applying to you to procure any appointment for him through the medium of his Royal Highness the Duke of York?—Yes, I do.

State what that appointment was.—He wished to be made a lieutenant colonel, and to get into some situation upon the staff.

Did colonel Shaw promise you any pecuniary consideration on the event of his obtaining the appointment?—Yes, he did.

What was the pecuniary consideration he did promise you?—I cannot say that I immediately recollect the sum, I believe it was 1000*l*.

Did you, in consequence of this, acquaint the Commander in Chief with such offer, and apply for the appointment? Yes, I did; previous to his getting the situation, he wished to be colonel of the Meaux corps in the Isle of Man, where his father had been deputy governor.

Do you mean to say that you applied for this situation for him? Yes, I did, but there were stronger claims in another quarter.

Did you then apply for any other situation for him? Yes, I did.

What was that? That which he now holds.

Do you know what that is? Barrack-master at the Cape of Good Hope; barrack-master-general, I believe.

Did you receive any pecuniary consideration in consequence of this appointment? Yes, I did.

What did you receive? 500l.

Do you recollect how you received that money? I had 300l. from colonel Shaw, and 200l. brought by some man, I understood it was a clerk of Coutt's, but I am not positive, and on that account had a great mind to send it back again, thinking it would be made public.

Were you satisfied with this 500l.?--- No, I was not.

In consequence of not being satisfied with the 500l. did you make any complaint through the Commander in Chief? Yes, I did.

What was the consequence of such complaint? His Royal Highness said, he had told me all along, that I had a very bad sort of man to deal with, and that I ought to have been more careful, and that he would immediately put him upon half pay.

Do you know whether major Shaw was put upon half pay in consequence of that? He sent me several letters complaining, but I did not trouble myself much with reading them; one of the letters I gave in to-night, I believe: I thought him already too well off, for his conduct to me.

[Letter from Colonel Shaw was read, dated in pencil, off the Lizard, 19th, May, 1806.

“Off Lizard, and a fair Wind,
“19 May.

“Although I have troubled you so often, and although my mind is nearly

convinced that the hardship of which I complained has been rectified, by the order of the Gazette in respect to my reduction being rescinded, yet whilst even the suspicion of so serious an evil, and indeed an injustice continues, I know that you will make every allowance, and pardon my being so importunate. In addition to the custom of the army being in my favour (as you mentioned,) the following instances are specifically so, and in the same appointment: Lt. Col. Cary, D. B. M. G. Major 28th Regt. Lt. Col. Vésey, D. B. M. G. Canada, Lt. Col. 29th Regt. the late Col. Brinsley, D. B. M. G. West Indies, retained also his full pay commission until his death; and I believe I stand singular in the army, in an officer being appointed to the staff abroad, and reduced on half pay in consequence. Thus my case bears in point of right. Your feelings will justify my expectations in point of promise and assurances. The first impression of receiving injury at the hands from whence I had trusted to have merited the contrary, are the excuses I can plead for any intemperance that may have appeared in my letters, you will, I am sensible, as my mind was at the time affected, readily pardon. The period may arrive in which you will know that, independent of particular consideration, I merited your good offices; but until circumstances develop themselves, you you shall never understand them through me or by my means. However severely I have felt, however warmly I may have expressed myself, of this be assured, that you shall not experience uneasiness of my occasioning. Though thus decided at present, yet permit me to say, that it does not arise from viewing otherwise the severe and cruel injury of putting me on half pay. Independent of present mortification, my prospects in the active line of my profession are ruined by it, and God knows they are not very brilliant, considering either the length or the nature of my services. Further, Madam, in my present separation from my children, it creates in me sensations particularly painful, when I reflect, that if approaching that state to which we must all at some period arrived, that I could not (by this measure) have the consolation of resigning my commission by sale for the benefit of my large family; and that they should in this event have no other memento of my having

served 23 years, than in the expenses of the purchase, &c. &c. of some commissions. In such cases the humane considerations of the present commander in Chief have been eminently distinguished?

"I shall no longer trespass; my only apology rests in that every feeling is involved in the present object I had even appropriated my full pay for the education of two children remaining in England; but illness has for some time deprived me of all my family. Let me, madam, owe good offices to you, and I shall be ever grateful. From your explaining this case, I am certain that *his justice* will be extended to me. Let me not be driven from my profession. Do away the present bar to my family joining me at the Cape; for I am sure that your sentiments will accord, that I ought not to serve when no longer with honour and on a *reciprocal* footing with those *similarly appointed*.

"We are not likely, I fear, to be a healthy fleet; some ships are very crowded, and sickness has already made its appearance; and there are two ships, I hear, without either doctor or medicines. Farewell; and I hope to receive your commands.

"Do away the present evil, and unite the appointments I mentioned, and I will annually remit 300l. Whilst I remain, *remember do me justice*, let not any thing prevent this; allow not self or family have ever to say, that we owed misfortune to such a hand."

Addressed:

"Mrs. Clarke,
"Gloucester-place,
"18. Portman-square."

I understood you to have mentioned on a former night, that you never had represented yourself as being a widow; do you now abide by that answer?--Does the gentleman mean represented, or that I have ever said so?

Have you ever said that you were, or represented yourself to be a widow? If I have ever said so, it was never but at the court martial; if it was ever at any other time, it must have been in joke; but I never represented myself to be so; the two meanings are so different, of saying and representing.

Do you ever recollect yourself to have stated yourself a widow at any other

time but on the occasion of the court-martial? I do not; but if the gentleman will put me in mind at what time, or to whom, I will answer to the best of my recollection.

Do you ever recollect yourself to have stated yourself to be a widow at any other time but on the occasion of the court-martial? Then I must repeat the same answer.

Have you ever called yourself by any other name than that of Clarke, since the year 1806? I do not recollect that I have; but it is very likely, to avoid bailiffs.

Is it so common a thing in you to assume a false name, that you cannot positively say when you assumed such a name, or indeed whether you did so at all or not? I only wish the gentleman to point out, and I will answer it immediately, any pointed question.

Is it so common a thing in you to assume a false name, that you cannot positively say when you assumed such a name, or indeed whether you did so at all or not? I do not recollect that I have done so.

Do you recollect to have gone by the name of Dowler? No, I do not; but it is very likely others might call me so; I never represented myself as Mrs. Dowler.

Then you say positively, that you never called yourself by the name of Dowler, or represented yourself as bearing that name? No, I have not, without it might be in joke; and if that is asked me, I will answer the question; it must have been to some acquaintance, if to any body, as I have always lived under my own name.

Did you not, within the date alluded to, live at Hampstead, assuming to yourself the name of Dowler? No, I lived at Hampstead, but under my own name.

Nor in the neighbourhood of Hampstead? No, never any where, but in my own name.

In whose house have you lived at Hampstead? Mr. Nichols'.

How long did you live at Mr. Nichols'? I cannot recollect how long.

A considerable time? Some months: During the whole of which you passed under your own name of Clarke? During the whole time.

In what year did you live at Hampstead? Part of the year 1808, and the end of the year 1807.

You have stated when you were last

here, that you had seen Mr. Dowler but twice since his arrival in England; once on a Sunday, when he called relative to the business now under inquiry, and once in the witnesses' room in this house; do you abide by that assertion? I will not be caught in a story about that, and therefore I shall say I did see him once besides.

Do you mean to say that you were caught in a story, when you before represented that you had seen him but twice? No; it is now perhaps you wish to catch me in one.

Did you not say that you had seen Mr. Dowler only twice? It is very likely I might have said so.

Is that true or false?—It is true that I have seen him twice, and it is also true that I have seen him three times.

Where did you see Mr. Dowler the third time which you now allude to? In this house.

How often have you seen Mr. Dowler besides those three times, since his return from Portugal? Those three times; Once since—yesterday.

That is the whole number of times that you have seen Mr. Dowler since his arrival in England? I believe that the honourable gentleman can tell pretty well, for his garret window is very convenient for his prying disposition, as it overlooks my house.

That is the whole number of times that you have seen Mr. Dowler since his arrival in England? Yes.

You are sure of that? Yes.

You are not now afraid of being caught in a story; you answer with perfect recollection? If the honourable gentleman wishes it, I will say I have seen him oftener, if it will at all tend to any thing; I do not wish to conceal that Mr. Dowler is a very particular friend of mine.

[The chairman informed the witness that she did not stand there to make observations on the gentlemen who examined her, but to give correct and proper answers to the questions put to her. I have, as well as I recollect.

At what other places than those you have already mentioned, and at what other times, have you seen Mr. Dowler since his arrival in England? I have seen him at his own hotel.

When? The first night he came home, I believe, but which was to have been a perfect secret; as I did not wish my own family, or any one, to know I saw him that night.

Only the first night he came home. And the other times I have stated.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

[The witness was again called in.]

Are those the whole of the times you have seen Mr. Dowler since his arrival in England? Yes, they are.

You have stated you saw Mr. Dowler at his hotel; how often did you see Mr. Dowler at his hotel?—I have told you, once.

Only once? Only once.

What day was that? I have already stated, it was the first day he came home.

On Thursday? Yes, on Thursday.

What time of the day did you see him at his hotel on the Thursday? At night.

Did you pass under your own name, of Clarke, on that occasion? I passed under no name.

Do you now perfectly recollect that you saw him at his hotel since his arrival in England but on that one occasion, that Thursday night? No, the other times I have stated.

At what hotel did you see him? At Reid's, in St. Martin's lane.

Did you see him more than one time at that hotel? No, I did not, I saw him at my own house afterwards.

Were you in company with Mr. Dowler for a considerable time upon that occasion? I have stated that I was in company with Mr. Dowler; and I beg leave to ask the chair, whether this is a proper question, whether it is not becoming the dignity of the house?

Did you see Mr. Dowler on the Friday morning?

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

[The witness was again called in, and the question was proposed.]

My visit continued till the Friday morning.

Had you any credit with the Duke of York's bankers? Which of them?

With either of them? With neither.

Did you ever draw any bills upon the Duke of York, which he accepted? No, it was given out at the Horse-guards, that I had committed a forgery upon the Duke for 2000*l.* which I did not, and it followed me all over the country, and many persons were very much inclined to believe it, as Mrs. Hamilton Pye, colonel Gordon's sister, said she knew it of her own knowledge.

Did you ever draw any bills upon the Duke of York, which he accepted?—No, he always drew them and accepted.

them himself; I never had any thing to do with them, he did the whole.

Do you mean you never sent a bill, drawn upon the Duke of York, to Birkett's the silversmith's? Once or twice his Royal Highness gave me small bills for three or four hundred pounds, but they were his own signing and drawing up; it was to get my necklace, or something in that way, from Parker's in Fleet-street: but I never drew a bill, nor never touched any thing of the kind; but I was always obliged to sign something else private to Parker, for he would not take his Royal Highness' bill without my doing so.

Then you deny that you sent any bill drawn by the Duke of York or yourself upon the Duke of York to Birkett's the silversmith's?—I never sent any to Birkett's.

You have stated the number of horses and servants you kept, and that his Royal Highness allowed you only a thousand pounds a year; I believe you remained under the protection of the Duke of York for three years; during that time did not his Royal Highness pay you to the amount of 25000*l.* in those three years?—O dear, no! He very frequently did not make good his monthly payments, and for the three months before he left me I never had a guinea from him; and although Mr. Adam has stated that his Royal Highness parted with me on account of a bill, his Royal Highness never had the generosity to give me the money for that bill; it was only 130*l.* and I never had a guinea value for it; I had given it to Mr. Corri, to save him from going to prison.

Do you not believe that his Royal Highness, during the three years you were under his protection, paid 20,000*l.* for you, including all the various sums that were advanced to you, the payment of tradesmen's bills, &c. &c. during those three years? No, he did not.

Will you undertake to say that his Royal Highness did not pay 15,000*l.* for you during those three years? Do you include his Royal Highness paying for the house before I went into it, or keeping me and the establishment?

Including every thing, all the advances that were made. I cannot tell what he paid for the house; I can tell what my lawyer got for it.

What was the amount which you got for it? I believe the whole sold for 4,400*l.*; and I think it is proper for me to state in what situation I was, which his

Royal Highness knew, at the time of our parting: some short time before, I had borrowed different sums of money of my lawyer, to the amount of twelve or fourteen hundred pounds, and I asked the Duke for the lease, and he gave it to me, and I gave it up to the lawyer for the different sums of money received from him before the house was got rid of; his Royal Highness had not paid the rent for the last half year, and I fancy the taxes for a twelvemonth were not paid; I always paid the taxes: I took 700*l.* on account to pay the poor trades-people and the servants: 700*l.* was due to Mr. Parker for trinkets, which were got from him to be sold in the sale.

Exclusive of the house, will you undertake to say you have not received to the amount of 15,000*l.* from his Royal Highness? That I am very sure of.

Can you undertake to say that positively? Positively.

Will you undertake to say positively you did not receive 12,000*l.* from his Royal Highness, including every advance, and articles paid for during those three years? Yes.

Will you undertake to say positively his Royal Highness did not pay 10,000*l.* to and for you? Yes, I can. His Royal Highness paid nothing for me but in gifts, except what he was to have brought me regularly; whatever value it might have been, it was in trinkets and those things, it was presents, not in money; I cannot say what the amount of those might be; they all went from me before I left Gloucester-place, which his Royal Highness must be aware of, that I had nothing even to take me out of town. He promised to give me 200*l.* for my journey, but Mr. Adam objected to that to my lawyer, and said 100*l.* was plenty; but the Duke over-ruled it, and sent me two some time afterwards.

Will you undertake to say that the whole amount of his Royal Highness' advances to you and for you did not amount to 5000*l.*? No, I cannot say as to that.

Do you mean to say, that, except the 1000*l.* a year, which was given for the establishment, and which, was shortly paid, you were not paid any more money, and was it not to a very large amount? No.

Were you paid no more money besides the 1000*l.* a year? No, I was not. I certainly complained to his Royal Highness, and he said he would make some-

future arrangement. I convinced him that it was not more than sufficient to pay the servants' wages and liveries.

Then if I understand you right, you say positively that you had no more to live upon in money than 1000*l.* a year? No, I should not say that; I have been very much harrassed for any thing, and could not get it from other quarters, and there was nothing in view, his Royal Highness would then bring me 100*l.* extra, or two, perhaps, but I do not recollect even two; I do one or so, one now and then, but not often.

Then in point of fact, the Committee are to understand you did not receive any considerable sums of money to support your establishment, except the 1000*l.* a year? No.

In the course of your former examination you stated, that his Royal Highness advanced sums of monies when unpleasant things happened, and that unpleasant things were constantly happening; do you adhere to that statement? This is what I have been alluding to now, but it never exceeded 200*l.* or came to that; I never recollect his bringing me 200*l.* over what was the allowance; when I first went to Gloucester-place, the first present that ever his Royal Highness made me was 500*l.*; that went for linen and different things.

State what you mean by constantly; how often in the course of a month? I mean in the course of three years.

How often do you mean unpleasant things have happened, when you apply the term constantly? I think it is an improper term; they frequently happened; but Mr. Dowler has relieved several things as well as his Royal Highness, and I think oftener; I do not recollect his Royal Highness' doing any thing above twice.

Do you mean to say that twice in the course of three years is your explanation of constantly? I have said that the word was improperly used.

You have stated, that when the Duke of York quitted you, he left you in debt upwards of 2000*l.*; was that beyond the sum for which you sold the house, and was not the house left to you for the express purpose of paying your debts?—There was no money left after the small debts were paid, and the 700*l.* I had paid among the poorer sort of people and the servants, which the lawyer can prove; I have stated that there was 400*l.* or 500*l.* to Mr. Harry Phillips, for his commis-

sion; I had no balance coming to me. His Royal Highness has stated, that I had trinkets to pay the debts as well as the house, but he knew where the trinkets were; Mr. Comrie can state the whole.

How soon after you went to live in Gloucester-place did your distresses begin? A long time after; I was perfectly clear of debt when I went there.

Did you receive any considerable sum beforehand from his Royal Highness, or only received the instalments of 1000*l.* a year when you went there? I had 500*l.* to buy some little necessary things in plate and linen.

That was the 500*l.* you mentioned before? Yes.

Then that 500*l.* no part of it went towards the establishment? No, it went immediately in necessaries.

How soon did you begin the establishment which you stated the other night, as to the number of servants, horses, and other expenses? Immediately.

Were you accurate in stating, that what you had from his Royal Highness would only pay the liveries and wages? Very soon afterwards I found it.

Then how did you support this establishment in other respects; how did you feed the servants, and where did you get your monies for the other expenses you might have had? Some of the money has come before the House, the manner in which I used to get it.

How soon did that begin after your establishment in Gloucester-place? I should think about half a year perhaps; I never began it till I felt distressed, and the hints I had from his Royal Highness; he told me that I always had more interest than the Queen had, and that I might use it.

Had your distresses begun before the end of the six months; if not, how soon afterwards? I was going on in credit at the beginning.

How much do you think you were indebted at the end of the first six months? I really cannot say I was always frightened to look at it.

Then you were largely indebted at the end of the first six months? Very much so.

Then your distresses must have begun, and your pressure by bills must have begun very shortly after that time? Yes.

Did they not continue during the whole of the three years? Yes, they did.

Can you say nearly to what number of

persons you might be indebted on account of your establishment ; what number of creditors you had ? That is quite impossible ; I have a list of a great many at home, of all that I owe money to.

Do you think you had fewer than fifty ? I should think not fewer than fifty ; but it might be fifty, or perhaps more.

They were all very pressing ? Most of them, as soon as I got into debt, pressed for places.

Did they not press for money ? When they found I did not take them up in the other way.

How long were they before they found that ? I always felt it was impossible to recommend a tradesman to any place ; and one that was about me especially.

Then they soon found they could get no places ? Yes, I suppose they did.

Then they immediately proceeded to demand their monies, did not they ?--- Yes, they did : but they were always very willing to serve me, because they were handsomely paid in the end ; they charged me quite as high as ever they charged the Duke himself, if not higher.

Did not numbers of them proceed, at the expiration of six months or thereabouts, to bring actions against you ?--- Yes, they did.

Did not many of those actions proceed so as to incur great costs, besides the debts ? Yes, very great indeed.

What do you say you were indebted when the establishment in Gloucester-place broke up ? Under 3000*l*.

Then how were those great debts paid that were incurred, and which were so continually pressed for, from the expiration of six months, and greatly swelled by the costs of the actions ? I found means in some way or other to satisfy them.

Were not those means supplied directly or indirectly, to a great amount, by the Duke of York ? No, never.

Can you then take upon yourself to say, that many bills, upon which actions were brought, and the costs incurred, were none of them satisfied by the Duke of York ? No.

How do you know that ? I know it as well as I know any other circumstance.

Did you pay them yourself ? Yes.

How long after your living in Gloucester-place was it before you were enabled to get any sums of money, by the patronage you talked of ? Perhaps three

or four months, or five months, I cannot exactly say.

Can you say to what amount you got by it in the first year ? No, I cannot, I never took any account.

Can you say to what amount you got by it in the course of the three years ? No, I cannot, I never took any account whatever of any thing.

Did the Duke of York defray the charge of no part of your expenditure, such as horses and carriages, independent of the allowance ? He bought one carriage, which I stated before.

Did he purchase any horses ? For about six months I had job horses, the others I always purchased myself. I lost about 900*l*. in one year, in the purchase of horses.

Were those horses kept at the expense of the Duke of York, exclusive of the allowance ? No, they were not.

Do you know the father of Miss Taylor, who was examined here the other night ? I do.

How long have you known him ? I have known him about ten years, but I have never seen him above half a dozen times.

Have you always known him by the name of Taylor ? Always.

Did you ever state to his Royal Highness that 1000*l*. a year was insufficient to support your establishment ? Yes, he knew it.

Miss Taylor stated herself to be very poor ; have you been kind to her, and made her presents from time to time ? Yes, I have.

Have you lately ? Yes ; I have not within these two months ; about Christmas she told me she should get the money for her scholars, it was previous to that I assisted her.

To what amount did you assist her ? Very trifling, I had not much within my own power.

Did the Duke of York ever send out bills in your name, for which he received the money himself ? I have asked for money for his Royal Highness of a gentleman, but the Duke wanted to give a longer bill for it.

Of your own knowledge, can you say, that the Duke of York was in the habit of drawing bills at date, in which he placed your name ? No.

Do you know that these bills, by which the plate at Messrs. Birketts' was paid for were drawn in the way alluded to ? I never saw the bills ; I should ra-

ther suppose they were drawn upon himself, and signed Frederick.

Do you recollect ever getting any money for the Duke of York, upon any bills drawn by himself, or any paper of that description, that he gave you with his name upon it? No; I do not think that I did.

You spoke of having a house at Weybridge; was that house ever repaired at your expense? Yes, it was thoroughly repaired, and I built a two-stall stable there; I laid out between 200*l.* and 300*l.* upon it, if not more; I believe more; there was 40*l.* or 50*l.* alone for oil-cloth, to screen his Royal Highness; to screen his visits, when he was going backwards and forwards, from the neighbours.

Do you know what your diamonds cost the Duke of York? No, I do not; I never asked.

Were those diamonds ever in pawn, during the period you were with the Duke of York? Very frequently; and I recollect that when Mr. Dowler paid me 800*l.* I took them out; so that Parker's book would convince about the time that he got his appointment, and I received the money from him; it was within two or three days of his being gazetted, either after or before.

Was the Duke of York acquainted with the circumstance of your diamonds being in pawn? Yes, because he gave me his own bill once, and something else, payable to Parker; Parker can shew by his books who it was payable to.

Do you recollect the amount of that bill? 400*l.*

You have this night stated, that if ever you called yourself Mrs. Dowler, it must have been in joke; and you have stated also, that when you were at Hampstead, you had not called yourself Mrs. Dowler? No, I had not, never.

State whether you might not then have said any thing of that kind in joke? I might have said that in joke; but I never represented myself as Mrs. Dowler, nor as any thing but exactly what I am, except at the court-martial.

Did you receive any letters when you were at Hampstead? Yes, I did.

Do you recollect how those letters were directed; were they to Mrs. Clarke? To Mrs. Clarke, or else to Capt. Thompson, for I was afraid of being arrested; or to Mrs. Nicholls, the woman's name who waited upon me: she acted as my cook; she was the mistress of the house.

Do you recollect any letter or letters

directed to you as Mrs. Dowler? No never; I never had such a thing.

Was Miss Taylor in the habit of visiting you frequently in Gloucester-place? She almost used to live constantly with me there; she would be there two or three days in a week; that was when her father's misfortunes were beginning.

Was Miss Taylor in the habit of dining, when she was there, with the Duke of York and yourself? Very frequently.

Do you recollect the names of the servants that used to wait upon you at dinner in general? I never used to let the livery servants come into the room, very seldom or never, the butler in general; the other servants used to bring the tray to the door; but she has been seen in the drawing-room by the maid-servants, as well as the other men and the butler.

Had you a footboy of the name of Samuel Carter? Yes, I had; but Col. Wardle told me he would not mention that.

State whether Samuel Carter was in livery or not? No, he never wore livery.

Did he attend your carriage when you went out? Sometimes, if I had no servant in the way; but I liked to spare him as much as I could.

But he was in the habit of waiting at dinner upon the Duke of York, yourself, and Miss Taylor? Yes, he was.

He constantly waited at dinner during the period he was in your service? Yes.

How long was he in your service? I should think about a twelvemonth, not all that time in Gloucester-place.

Where did he live before he came to you? With captain Sutton.

As his foot boy, or in what capacity? Captain Sutton was lame, and he was every thing to him.

At Gloucester-place did he do the work jointly with the other footmen? Yes.

Was he perfectly well known to his Royal Highness the commander in chief? Yes, he was.

What is become of him? He is in the West Indies.

Did you get him a commission in the army? Yes, I did.

In what regiment did you get him a commission? Where he is now, in the 16th foot; I think he is one of the staff.

Do you know why the Duke of York withdrew his protection from you? Mr. Adams states that it was in consequence of my pleading my marriage to a bill of 130*l.*; but I can prove the contrary to that, as I had done it once before, and

he knew it, and the man had sent threatening letters to him, and to the whole of his Royal Highness' family; his name is Charman, a silversmith in St. James'-street; I have my own opinion of the separation.

Did his Royal Highness assign any reason for it? No, he did not; but I guess the reason.

Was it on account of your interferences in military promotions? No, it was what Mr. Adam stated, upon money matters; but not that one of the bill.

You stated, that you had been frequently conversant in military promotions, and sometimes successfully; can you confidently state, and risk your veracity upon it, that the Duke of York was ever privy to one or more of those transactions? To the whole.

Do you mean to state, that you did not represent that Mr. Dowler was your husband, when you were at Hampstead? No, I did not represent.

Do you mean to state, that you did not say that Mr. Dowler was your husband? I might have said so, very possibly, but never serious, because they must have known better, whoever I said it to.

Did you or did you not ever say, that Mr. Dowler was your husband? I think it is very possible I did say so, in the manner I have stated.

Do you not know that you did say that Mr. Dowler was your husband? No, I do not.

Did you not assign a reason for keeping your marriage with him secret? I do not recollect that I did; I could only have said it to some one who was very intimate with me, and knew all about me, and could have no view in it.

Was Mr. Dowler ever in the same house with you at Hampstead? Yes, he was very frequently, during the time he was in England.

Did he sleep in the same house? Yes, he did, several times, but not with me.

Had Mr. Dowler any acquaintance with any person in the house, except yourself? There was no one there except myself and my children, and a French young lady, and captain Thompson.

In whose house were you at that time? Mr. Nicholls' house.

Do you mean to say, that during the time you resided in Gloucester-place, a part of the expenses of the establishment were not defrayed by the Duke, besides

the allowance that he paid to you? I have stated all I can recollect.

Do you mean to say that none of the bills for the constant expenses were paid by his Royal Highness? Yes, I do.

Did not his Royal Highness pay for the furniture of the house? I did not mean to that, I understood constant expenses; I do not put the furniture as constant expenses.

Did not the Duke pay for the furniture? Yes, all of it except the glass; I believe that cost me four or five hundred pounds. The chandeliers, those I paid for myself.

Did not his Royal Highness pay for the wine? He sent in a great deal of wine, but I bought wine myself: I kept a great deal of company, and a great deal was drank.

Do you mean to say that a chief part of the expenses for wine was not defrayed by his Royal Highness? His Royal Highness sent in wine, but it never was enough; I purchased wine myself, both Claret and Madeira; and even that he did send in, he used to scold very much that it went too fast.

To whom did you apply for the commission for Sam. Carter in the 16th regiment? To his Royal Highness.

Did you apply to his Royal Highness for a commission for Sam. Carter in the name of Samuel Carter? Yes; it was his real name.

Is it the name in which he is gazetted? Yes.

Was that the name by which he was usually called in your family and even to his Royal Highness the commander in chief? Yes, it was.

Was his Royal Highness aware that it was the same person who had occasionally waited upon him at your table, for whom you asked that commission? Yes, he was.

Was he recommended by any body beside yourself? No, I suppose it is in the office some one has recommended him.

What interval elapsed from the time Carter was in your service till he obtained the commission? I should think he was living with me near a twelve-month altogether, not entirely in Gloucester-place but in Tavistock-place like wise.

Did he go immediately from your service into the army? Yes, he did.

Did his Royal Highness see Samuel Carter subsequent to his being gazetted? Yes, he did.

Did he speak to Samuel Carter on the subject of his having a commission, either before or after he obtained the commission?—I do not know what his Royal Highness said to him; but he saw him after he had been down to the Isle of Wight, and joined the depot; he came up to me for some money, and his Royal Highness saw him in Gloucester-place.

Is Samuel Carter any relation of yours? No, not at all.

What part of the time did Carter live with you in Gloucester-place?—I should think five or six months; I cannot exactly say, but I know he lived with me many months.

At the time Miss Taylor was dining so constantly with you as you represent, was Peirson your butler?—He waited upon her while he was there, and the other also: Sam. Carter has been waiting while she has been with us, and another butler, who has left me.

You have stated, that Samuel Carter was a boy; what age was he when he got his commission?—I called him a boy, because he was short; I believe he was eighteen or nineteen, of a proper age for the commission.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

WILLIAM ADAM, Esquire, attending in his place, was examined as follows:

It appears that an annuity of 400l. a year was to be paid conditionally to Mrs. Clarke; were you consulted by the Duke of York whether that annuity should or not be paid?—I have already stated all I know respecting that annuity; and if the Hon. gentleman will refer to the evidence I have given, he will find that I know nothing about the payment of the annuity.

Do you confirm the statement made by Mrs. Clarke, that she had an allowance of only 1000l. a year?—If the worthy baronet will take the trouble to peruse the evidence I have already given, he will find it is perfectly inconsistent with any account I have given that I could possibly answer that question, because I am totally ignorant, as I have already said, of all payments made by the Duke of York, except those which fell under my cognizance as Trustee.

[The Chairman was directed to report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

Tuesday, 14th February, 1809.

Mr. WHARTON in the chair.

Mrs. ELIZABETH BRIDGMAN was called in.

Examined by the Committee.

Do you recollect any thing of Peirson, the butler to Mrs. Clarke, calling to have a note changed, the latter end of July 1805?—Yes, I do.

State where you live?—No. 6, Vere-street.

In what business are you engaged?—A confectioner.

State exactly what passed with regard to that note.—I cannot recollect exactly what passed, but I did not change the note.

Do you recollect Peirson bringing a note to be changed at that time?—He did bring a note, but I do not recollect seeing the note and I did not change it.

Have you no memorandums which you could refer to?—No.

Perhaps you do not know the amount of the note?—I think he said it was a 100l. note.

You did not see it, but he said so?—I did not see it.

Do you recollect with any precision the time, the day, or the month in which it happened? I do not.

Some time in July?—I cannot say what time it was but I recollect the circumstance of his coming with the note.

You cannot even be sure as to the month in which it took place? No.

Was he frequently in the habit of coming to your house? Frequently, to order things for Mrs. Clarke.

To get notes changed? I never recollect his changing any thing more than a small note, which might be to pay any little bills she had contracted.

You do not, of your own knowledge, know this was not a small note?—No, I did not see it; he merely asked me, whether I could change such a note.

You did not see the note, and did not change it? No.

Do you recollect what was the largest note you ever changed before for him? I do not, but none of any high amount I never changed.

Are you certain that Peirson told you this was a large note? To the best of my recollection he said a 100l. note.

Do you recollect whether it was in the summer time? I cannot say positively, but I think it was.

Do you not carry on business in partnership with another person? There is another person in the concern with Mr. Brigman, but not exactly a partner; but he knew nothing of the transaction of the note.

Did you in general have the management of the money concerns, or the partner, in the year 1805? He had nothing to do with it, he was in the country.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

Mr. ALEXANDER SHAW was called in, and the letter from lieutenant-colonel Shaw to Mrs. Clarke, given in evidence yesterday, being shewn to him, he was examined by the committee, as follows:

Do you know Col. Shaw's hand-writing? I think I ought to know it.

Do you know that to be the hand-writing of Col. Shaw? I think I know it to be.

Did you ever see him write?—I have.

Do you state that to be his hand-writing? I believe it is.

Have you any doubt about it? I have no doubt about it; it is very like, and I believe it is.

Did you ever see colonel Shaw write? Colonel Shaw is my son, and we have lived as father and son ought to do; as good friends.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

Mr. CHARLES SHAW was called in.

Examined by the Committee.

Of your own knowledge do you know that 300*l.* was remitted to Mrs. Clarke on account of colonel Shaw?—No, I do not; but I know that 300*l.* was.

State at what period that 300*l.* was remitted.—I received a letter from colonel Shaw, mentioning that he wished to convey 300*l.* to his friend, and requesting that I would receive that sum of Mr. Coutts, having sent me an order to that effect, and that I would send it by a careful hand, addressed to Mrs. Clarke, No 18, Gloucester-place. I received the money from Mr. Coutts, in consequence of the order, and delivered it myself at the door.

When was that?—I unfortunately have kept no papers or any letters; but, in consequence of the summons of this House, I called at Mr. Coutts' to-day, and found from their books that I received it on the 9th of May, 1806; and I perfectly recollect that I delivered it that day at Mrs. Clarke's door.

Was this a remittance from colonel Shaw from the Cape?—From Bath: he was then immediately to leave Bath for Portsmouth, to embark for the Cape; the letter, I perfectly recollect, stated, that though he had received his appointment through the influence of his friends—

Then you have got the letter?—I unfortunately have it not, for I destroyed it soon after he embarked; but I perfectly recollect that he stated, that though he had received the appointment through the influence of his own friend, Mrs. Clarke had shewn a disposition to serve him; that he had already paid her 300*l.* previous to this, and had received an application for the last sum by way of loan, and that he was loath to refuse her, because he believed there was a disposition to serve him, though the appointment came certainly through the influence of his friend, whom I knew to have been sir Harry Burrard, who had interested himself very much upon all occasions for this gentleman, and that the appointment was got by him: but that, as this lady had shewn a disposition to serve him, he had in consequence sent this 300*l.* that it was expressly given by way of loan. In consequence of what I read to day in the newspaper, that Mrs. Clarke declared in this House, that this gentleman had used her ill, and had not

fulfilled all his engagements, I beg to declare from my own knowledge, and I am ready to bring evidence to the bar of this House, that lieutenant-colonel Shaw is a man of as high honour, and as good an officer, as any man in the King's service, and is incapable of making any pecuniary promise that he has not literally, faithfully, and honourably supported. I beg pardon, if I have been too warm; but it is such a reflection upon this gentleman. I am willing to produce officers, from his colonel downwards, who will state, that he never forfeited an engagement he had made in his life; his services are well known.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

Colonel GORDON was called in.

Examined by the Committee.

Can you state when major Shaw was appointed to be assistant barrack-master general, and at what period he was put upon the half-pay?—I beg to ask, whether you would wish me to answer that question as it is put to me, or to read the whole proceeding respecting major Shaw's appointment, from the first to the last.

Answer the question at first, as it is put.—I do not believe that I have got the document in my possession which can exactly answer that question; it must have been about the end of March, 1806, or the beginning of April.

Do you mean that it was the end of March, 1806, or the beginning of April, that he was appointed barrack-master general?—I believe he was appointed deputy barrack-master general, and placed upon half-pay immediately afterwards.

Do you know how soon afterwards he was placed upon the half-pay?—I cannot from my recollection at this moment ascertain the dates; but they are very easily ascertained; a reference to the army list, or the documents in the office, or the Gazette, would ascertain it in a moment.

Are there documents in your office that would ascertain it?—Yes, there are.

State any thing you know to the committee respecting the applications that were made for colonel Shaw's situation.—With the permission of the House, I will read all the documents in my possession with respect to the appointment of major Shaw, lieutenant-colonel Shaw

The first document is a letter from lieutenant-general Burrard to me, dated August the 11th, 1804; it is not dated where from, but it was most likely from the orderly-room in the guards.

[Colonel Gordon read the letter.]

"Dear Sir, Aug. 11th, 1804.

"I am so much employed on a board of clothing, that I cannot do myself the pleasure of waiting upon you. The enclosed will inform you of the situation of a friend of mine, whom I wish much to serve. If Col. Clinton is in London, he can tell you exactly how he stands; as can colonel Lorraine."

"If you can put me in the way of serving him, I shall be extremely obliged to you. He has served long, always abroad, and very gallantly, and his father was a brother captain and friend many years back. I request you to excuse the liberty I take and trouble I give you, and believe me truly,

"Your most obedient,

"Harry Burrard."

"Lt. Col. Gordon,
&c. &c. &c."

The next document is my answer to that letter.

[Colonel Gordon read the answer.]

(Copy.)

"Horse-Guards,

"Dear General, 16 Aug. 1804.

"I fear that your wishes in behalf of major Shaw cannot be complied with; his Royal Highness being of opinion, that he must join his regiment before any further recommendation in his favour can be attended to.

"Yours, &c.

(Signed) "J. W. Gordon."

"M. General Burrard,
&c. &c. &c."

The next document is sir Harry Burrard's to me, August the 27th.

[Colonel Gordon read the Letter.]

"My Dear Sir, Aug. 27, 1804.

"I shall be obliged to you if you will let me know whether Clinton has spoken to you about major Shaw; and if you think he may be likely to see the Commander in Chief to-morrow. He has found a major of the 39th eager to

go to Ceylon, but he is himself preparing as fast as he can, however distressing it is to him.

"I am truly yours,

"H. Burrard."

The next is my answer to that letter.

[Colonel Gordon read the letter.]

(Copy.)

"Horse-Guards,

"Dear General, 28 Aug. 1804.

"Clinton spoke to me with much warmth about major Shaw, but having twice mentioned his name and wishes to the Commander in Chief, I cannot again venture to do it.

"I recommended major Shaw to speak to his Royal Highness, and state his situation.

"Yours,

(Signed) "J. W. Gordon."

"M. General Burrard,
&c. &c. &c."

The next letter that appears on this subject is from sir Harry Burrard to me, on the 27th of March, 1805.

[Colonel Gordon read the letter.]

Put by.

"(Private and confidential.)"

"My dear Sir, March 27, 1805.

"My friend Shaw's health is by no means re-established, and his family still in extreme distress from their recent losses and misfortunes. I could therefore wish his leave to be extended for two months, and I am sure it would prevent infinite distress to him. If you can manage it for me, I shall be extremely obliged to you.

"I have heard it whispered, that it was possible rank could be obtained by raising men. If it is so, and this could be allowed him, it would most materially serve him, and do away the mortification I am afraid my want of skill has occasioned; and I should not have to reproach myself at any rate with want of success.

"I am afraid his leave will be soon out, and his anxiety will, of course, be great. Pray excuse the trouble I give you, and be assured that nothing can afford me more pleasure than serving you, as I really am

"Your obliged hum. Serv.

"Harry Burrard."

The next is my answer to that letter, dated the 28th of March.

[Colonel Gordon read the letter.]

(Copy)

"Horse-Guards,
28th March 1805.

"Dear General,

"His Royal Highness has much pleasure in complying with your request for a prolongation of leave of absence for major Shaw; which leave has been extended for two months, from the expiration of his present leave, and the same has been notified to the adjutant general.

"At the same time it is but just to hint to major Shaw, that there is a duty to the service, to which the commander in chief, however anxious his Royal Highness may be to relieve the distresses of individuals, must give attention; and, if the circumstances of major Shaw are such as to preclude him from joining on so remote a service, he should retire upon the half pay until some more favourable opportunity.

"Ever your's, &c.

(Signed) *J. W. Gordon.*"

"P. S. There is no intention at present on the part of government to raise men for rank in the infantry.

"Lt. Gen. Burrard,
&c. &c. &c."

The next is from general Burrard to me on the 10th of May following.

[Colonel Gordon read the letter.]

"C. B.
Speak to me."

"My dear Sir, May 10, 1805.

"I cannot sufficiently acknowledge in general Archer's name and my own, how much we feel obligation to his Royal Highness; I sincerely hope Archer will have opportunity of evincing his gratitude and zeal.

Since I spoke to you concerning major Shaw, he has called upon me to inform me that he cannot, conditionally *not to pay if he does not proceed to India*, get a passage secured, and that the captains require 400l. Now, as he is led to have some hopes still, that an opportunity may offer to promote him, from what his Royal Highness so graciously

said, he feels a reluctance to sink so large a sum, if there is a possibility to avoid it. If you could, therefore, soon again recall him to the Duke, he would abide by whatever was the determination of his Royal Highness.

"Excuse my troubling you, and believe me truly

Your faithful and obliged
humble servant,
Harry Burrard."

"Lt. Col. Gordon."

The next is my answer to that letter.

[Colonel Gordon read the letter.]

"Horse-Guards,
13th May, 1805.

"Dear General,

"I have laid your letter of the 10th instant before the commander in chief, and am directed to acquaint you, that his Royal Highness sees no prospect of any early opportunity of complying with major Shaw's wishes; and that, therefore, it is advisable he should proceed to join his regiment by the earliest conveyance.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) *J. W. Gordon.*"

"Lt. Gen. H. Burrard,"
&c. &c. &c.

The next that I hold in my hand is March 1806, from Sir Harry Burrard to me.

[Colonel Gordon read the letter.]

"(Confidential.)"

March 26, 06

"My dear Gordon,

"I hope you will pardon the anxiety of a soldier to get promotion; and of his friend, and the very ancient one of his old father, to assist him in it, particularly as he is well assured of his zeal and general worth. Under this presumption I enclose a letter from major Shaw, with my earnest hopes that should any thing turn up, in which you can bring his name forward, that he may not be forgotten. I enclose it for your private reading, and request at your leisure you will return it. I will at any time attend you, to prevent you the trouble of writing, or rather the time of it, for I know the former you do not mind. Your messenger knows where to find

me, as I am at this Orderly-Room for two or three hours most days.

"I am truly yours,
with great regard,
Harry Burrard."

"Mr. D.
I shall be glad to speak to
Gen. Burrard this evening if
possible, if not, about 2 to-
morrow."

The enclosed is from major Shaw to Sir Harry Burrard, dated Pevensey Barracks, 19th March 1806.

[Colonel Gordon read it.]

(Inclosure.)

"Pevensey Barracks,
19th March 1806.

"My dear Sir,

"I fear that you must think me presuming on your many kindnesses in again troubling you, and being without apology, I must rely entirely on your goodness. In making, however, my present request, let me beg that, if attended with any circumstances unpleasant to you, that you bestow no further consideration, than pardoning the liberty of my having made it.

"I shall premise with stating, that previously to my removal from the Ceylon regiment, his Royal Highness had been graciously pleased to promise me promotion, on a favourable opportunity offering; and on my joining the 40th regiment, I repeated my desire of purchasing, to which I now stand noted by a letter from colonel Gordon. Having had further assurances given to me of his Royal Highness' favourable intentions, in the admission of my services, being now nearly 23 years in his Majesty's army, that my cotemporaries are generally colonels or old lieutenant colonels, and that I experienced the mortification of being purchased over by an officer from another regiment, and by many years my junior in the profession; from these circumstances, I am induced to hope, that should colonel Gordon favour

me by bringing my case to his Royal Highness' notice, that I might benefit by some mark of favour in the military arrangements that are expected to take place. It is in this expectation that I venture to trouble you, and I shall feel myself sincerely obliged by your mentioning to colonel Gordon (should a desirable opportunity offer) my services, disappointments, and present hopes, and I shall esteem it a particular favour his bringing my case at this period to his Royal Highness' remembrance.

"I shall no longer trespass on your time but in offering my best respects to Mrs. Burrard. I remain, with sincere gratitude,

My dear Sir,

Your's most faithfully,
and much obliged,
J. Shaw."

The next letter is one from general Burrard, March 29th, 1806.

[Colonel Gordon read the letter.]

"(Private.)"

March 29th, 06.

"My dear Sir,

"To shorten the business, I send you Shaw's letter, which is nothing more than to say, that he gratefully will accept, if the deputy barrack-mastery at the Cape can be obtained, with the rank of Lieut. Col. and go there in three weeks. I explained that; and also, that (if it could be obtained) he would be put on half pay as soon as it could be done. His request is to come to London immediately, if he can succeed.

"I am truly

Your obliged servant,
H. Burrard."

"Pray return the letter."

"Lt. Col. Gordon."

"C. L.
"The appointment is
now to go on."

I did not return the letter, and I now have it in my hand; it is a letter from colonel Shaw to general Burrard.

[Colonel Gordon read the letter.]

(Inclosure.)

"Pevensey Barracks,
"My dear Sir, 28th March 1806.

"I am just honoured with your letter, and I trust you will believe that I feel, though I shall not attempt to express my gratitude, for your present and many kindnesses towards me, and I can only add, that my sense of obligation can alone cease with my existence.

"I have as far as the present time allowed, given every consideration to the proposal you have made me, and should conceive myself most fortunate in succeeding to it, and should be ready to proceed in the time you mention. I have only to request, that should the decision prove favourable, that I might be permitted an immediate leave of absence, as I should have a great deal to arrange in regard to my family. It would be my wish, could I procure an accommodation, to take my wife and two of my children out with me, and to leave the others in this country.

"As our warning for the post is very short, I must conclude, begging my best respects to Mr. Burrard, and that you will believe me, with every sentiment of sincere gratitude,

Your's most sincerely

and faithfully,

"Gen. Burrard."

J. Shaw."

The mark I put upon this letter was, "the appointment is now to go on;" it did go on; he was appointed deputy-barrack-master-general at the Cape, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and as soon as possible, was put upon half pay. I have further to state to the committee, that when this subject was mentioned in the House some evenings ago, I sent to Sir Harry Burrard, to request he would bring to his recollection all the circumstances that took place upon the subject of Shaw's appointment. Sir Harry Burrard waited upon me on the

30th of January last, and put this paper into my hands.

[Colonel Gordon read the letter.]

The following day Sir Harry Burrard sent me this letter.

[Colonel Gordon read the letter.]

I have now told the committee all I know upon that subject.

In the first letter that you have read, colonel Shaw refers to some promises made him of promotion by his Royal Highness the commander in chief; do you know what those promises were?—I cannot state exactly that I do know, but I supposed them to have been the usual answers given to officers who make application for promotion, that their names were noted, and would be considered with the names of other officers of equal pretensions, when future opportunities offered.

You do not know of any other promise which major Shaw had received?—No, I do not.

Is it usual for field officers on the Staff to be put on half pay?—When a field officer accepts a staff appointment abroad, a permanent staff appointment, it is usual for him to be placed upon the half pay; it is the general rule of the army: there are exceptions, which I can explain when called upon.

State the exceptions.—The best way for me to state the exceptions would be to read to the committee a list of all the permanent staff situations, and to state all that are upon half pay, and who are not, and why.

Was the officer who held the appointment before major Shaw, on half pay or full pay?—If I recollect right, major Shaw was the first person who held it: he was appointed upon the capture of the colony of the Cape of Good hope.

[Col. Gordon delivered in a list of the staff officers on foreign stations.]

List of the Staff Officers on Foreign Stations.

Adjutant General—Lt. Col Sir W. Keir	Cornet 15 Drs.	-	2 June 1793	
	Lieut.	-	19 Feb. 93	
	Capt. 6 D. G.	-	6 July 94	
	Maj.	-	6 Jan. 96	
	Lt. Col. 22 Drs.	-	3 Dec. 1800	
	half pay	-	25 June 02	
Deputy ditto—Lt. Col. Camp- bell, 33 Regt.	Lieut. 73 F.	-	30 Sept. 1788	
	74	-	1 Sept. 96	
	Capt. 51	-	14 June 1800	
	Maj. 27	-	24 Nov. 1802	
	half pay	-	Ditto.	
	—33 F.	-	27 Sept. 03	
	Lt. Col.	-	6 Aug. 07	
<i>East Indies.</i>	Ens. 46 F.	-	26 Aug. 1786	
	Lieut.	-	1 May 1790	
	Capt. 55 F.	-	3 June 95	
	Maj. 79	-	16 Dec. 95	
	Lt. Col.	-	15 Aug. 98	
	— 84	-	11 Dec. 1806	
Deputy ditto—Maj. Johnson, 77 Re.	Ens. 102 F.	-	8 July 1792	
	Lieut. 92	-	1794	
	half pay	-	1794	
	Lieut. 22 F.	-	17 Dec. 1802	
	Capt. 61	-	9 July 1803	
	— 77	-	3 Sept. 1803	
	Brevet Maj.	-	Mar. 1808	
Dep. Adj. General—Lt. Col. H. Q. Brownrigg, Baillie's Reg.	Lieut. 75 F.	-	12 Nov. 1788	
	Capt. 57	-	3 Sept. 95	
	— 75	-	28 Oct. 95	
	Maj. 1st Ceylon Rt.	-	25 Apr. 1802	
	Lt. Col. 3d Do.	-	7 Apr. 1804	
<i>Ceylon.</i>	Dep. Q. M. General—Maj. J. Wilson, 12 Ft.	Ens. Ind.	-	4 Dec. 1793
		Lieut. 87 F.	-	5 Dec. 93
		Capt. 12	-	25 June 96
		Maj.	-	27 June 1802
Dep. Adj. General—Lt. Col. Sorel, half pay	Ens. 34 F.	-	18 Aug. 1790	
	Lieut.	-	31 Aug. 93	
	Capt.	-	1 Sept. 95	
	half pay	-	1802	
	— 18	-	25 May 03	
	Maj. 43	-	11 Aug. 04	
	half pay	-	19 May 08	
Dep. Q. M. General—Lt. Col. Harcourt	Ens. 127 F.	-	11 Dec. 1794	
	Lieut. 99	-	20 Ditto	
	— 16 Drs.	-	7 Apr. 95	
	Capt. 20 F.	-	22 Oct. 99	
	Maj. 40 F.	-	25 Dec. 02	
	half pay	-	Ditto	
<i>Cape of Good Hope.</i>				

<i>Cape of Good Hope.</i>	Dep. Bar. Mast. General—Lt. Col. Shaw, half-pay.	Lieut. 77 F. - - -	25 Dec. 1787
		Capt. - - -	24 Jan. 1796
		Maj. 1 Ceylon R. - -	5 May 1804
		— 27 - - -	11 Sept. 1805
		— 40 - - -	25 Oct. 1805
		Half-Pay - - -	8 May 06
<i>Madeira.</i>	Dep. Adj. General—Lt. Col. Darling.	Ens. 5 F. - - -	8 July 1780
		Lieut. 5 F. - - -	25 Sept. 1783
		Capt. 68 - - -	30 May 1795
		Maj. 2. M. Gen. Staff -	31 Dec. 1803
		— 84 - - -	18 Aug. 1808
		Half-Pay - - -	25 Ditto
	Dep. Q. M. Gen.—Maj. Austin	Ens. 85 F. - - -	30 Jan. 1800
		Lieut. - - -	22 July 1800
		Half-Pay - - -	20 Aug. 1803
		— 69 - - -	13 Nov. 1805
		Capt. 58 F. - - -	28 Ditto
<i>Jamaica.</i>	Dep. Adj. Gen.—Lieut. Col. Horsford, 18 Reg.	Ens. 67 F. - - -	15 Aug. 1787
		Lieut. 67 F. - - -	14 Oct. 1790
		Capt. 58 - - -	17 Sep. 94
		Maj. 54 - - -	4 June 96
		— 59 - - -	30 Aug. 99
		Lt. Col. 4 W. I. R. -	28 Aug. 1801
		— 18 - - -	26 Jan. 09
	Dep. Q. M. General—Lt. Col. Myers, 70 Reg.	Ens. 69 F. - - -	11 April 1795
		Lieut. 40 - - -	22 Dec. 95
		Capt. - - -	17 Jan. 99
		— 23 Drs. - - -	28 May 1801
		Half-Pay - - -	1802
		— 16 Drs. - - -	25 May 1803
		— 4 W. I. R. - - -	24 Nov. 1804
		Maj. 70 - - -	1 Oct. 1804
	Q. Master and Barrack Master General—B. Gen. Gledstones.	Ens. 58 F. - - -	22 Feb. 1771
		Lieut. - - -	28 April 74
		Capt. 57 - - -	22 Sept. 83
		Maj. - - -	1 Mar. 94
		Lt. Col. - - -	1 Sept. 95
<i>West Indies.</i>	Deputy Ditto—Lt. Col. Gordon, half-pay.	Ens. 60 F. - - -	6 Jan. 1781
		Lieut. - - -	26 Nov. 84
		Capt. - - -	10 July 94
		Maj. - - -	16 May 1800
		Lt. Col. - - -	9 Mar. 02
		Half-Pay - - -	4 Jan. 08
	Adjutant General—B. Gen. Ramsay.	Lt. Col. York Rangers -	25 May 95
		— 60 F. - - -	30 Dec. 97
	Deputy Do.—Lt. Col. Campbell, 54 Reg.	Ens. 6 W. I. R. - -	11 Aug. 1797
		— 67 - - -	29 Oct. 98
		Lt. 57 - - -	23 Aug. 99
		— 95 - - -	1 Sept. 1800
		Capt. - - -	4 June 1801
		Maj. 43 - - -	24 Jan. 1805
		— 54 - - -	20 Feb. 1806

Canada.	Adjutant General---Lt. Col. Baynes, Nova Scotia Fenc.	Ens. 82 F.	-	13 May 1783
		Half-Pay	-	July 84
		--- 32	-	4 Oct. 1786
		Lieut. 32 F.	-	18 Aug. 1790
		Capt.	-	25 Mar. 95
		Maj. 76	-	23 Apr. 1800
		Lt. Col. 5 F.	-	14 Sept. 1804
		Half-Pay	-	May 1805
		--- 4 G. B.	-	4 Dec. 1806
		--- Nova Scotia Fenc.	-	17 Sept. 1807
Canada.	Deputy Do.---Lt. Col. Chabot half-pay, 24 Drs.	Cornet 18 Drs.	-	30 Apr. 1793
		Lieut. 18. Drs.	-	19 Dec. 1793
		Capt.	-	23 July 99
		Maj. 27 F.	-	24 Oct. 02
		Half Pay	-	Ditto
		--- 18 Drs.	-	18 Nov. 02
		Half Pay	-	12 Feb. 1807
	Quart. Mast. Gen.---Lt. Col. Kempt, 81 Reg.	Ens. 101 F.	-	31 Mar. 1783
		Lieut.	-	18 Aug. 84
		Half-Pay	-	85
		Do. 58 F.	-	2 July 94
		Capt. 113 F.	-	30 May 94
		Maj.	-	18 Sept. 94
		Half-Pay	-	Mar. 98
		--- 66 F.	-	9 July 1803
		Lt. Col. 81	-	23 July 1803
Nova Scotia.	Deputy Ditto---Lt. Col. Pye Half-pay	Ens. 23 F.	-	24 Sept. 1787
		Lieut. 13	-	13 Sept. 1791
		Capt. 1 W. I. R.	-	1 July 95
		Maj. 6 W. I. R.	-	3 Mar. 1804
		--- 32	-	1 Aug. 1804
		--- 54	-	23 Nov. 1804
		Half-Pay	-	20 Feb. 1808
	Dep. Adj. Gen.---Major Bow- yer, 59 Rt.	Ens. 55 F.	-	31 Aug. 93
		Lieut. 55 F.	-	31 Jan. 84
		Lieut. 7 F.	-	24 Aug. 1795
		Capt. 59	-	25 July 1798
		Ens. 20 F.	-	1 June 1778
		Lieut.	-	3 Dec. 85
		Capt.	-	14 Mar. 94
		--- 1 Gds.	-	15 Jan. 98
Malta.	Dep. Adj. General---Lt. Col. Sewell, 48 Reg.	Ens. 51 F.	-	30 Sept. 1795
		Lieut.	-	2 June 1796
		Capt. 62	-	4 Oct. 1797
		Maj. 60	-	16 June 1803
		--- 48	-	24 Nov. 03
	Dep. Q. M. Gen.---Lieut. Col. Phillips, 44 Rt.	Ens. 33 F.	-	20 June 1783
		--- 44	-	21 May 88
		Lieut. 44 F.	-	31 Aug. 1793
		Capt.	-	2 Sept. 1795
		Maj.	-	14 Jan. 1802

Sicily.	Adj.Gen.—M.Gen. Campbell	Ens. 1 F.	-	-	19 July 1780
		Lieut. 94	-	-	5 Dec. 81
		Capt. 71	-	-	6 Mar. 83
		H. P.	-	-	84
		— 73 F.	-	-	6 June 87
		— 19 Drs.	-	-	11 Feb. 88
		— 90 F.	-	-	12 Jan. 95
		Maj.	-	-	1 Mar. 96
		Lt. Col. Cheshire Fenc.	17	Nov.	98
		H. P.	-	-	July 02
	Dep. Ditto—Lt. Col. Airey 3-Foot	— 61 F.	-	-	16 Jan. 04
		Ens. 91 F.	-	-	6 Dec. 1779
		Lieut. 48 F.	-	-	2 Jan. 82
		Capt.	-	-	19 Nov. 88
		Maj. 68. F.	-	-	1 May 96
		Lt. Col. 8.	-	-	4 May 98
		Ens. 2 F. Gds.	-	-	14 Jan. 1795
		Capt. 16 Drs.	-	-	16 Aug. 97
		Maj. 9 W. I. R.	-	-	11 Mar. 02
		Lt Col 2. M. G. Staff	31	Dec.	03
	Q. M. General—Lt. Col. Bunsbury, Newfoundland Fenc.	—	Newfoundland Fenc.		28 Mar. 05

EAST INDIES: The adjutant general, lieutenant colonel sir W. Keir, upon the half-pay :—the deputy adjutant general is lieutenant colonel Campbell of the 33d regiment ; he is not placed upon half-pay, because his regiment is upon the station :—Quarter-master general, colonel Eden, of the 84th regiment ; the regiment is serving upon the station ; he is not placed upon the half-pay :—the deputy quarter-master general, major Johnson, of the 77th regiment ; that is an exception ; the regiment is now returned to England.—At **CEYLON**, the deputy adjutant general, lieutenant colonel Brownrigg ; his regiment is serving upon the station :—deputy quarter-master general, major Wilson ; his regiment is serving upon the station.—The **CAPE OF GOOD HOPE**, lieutenant colonel Sorel, deputy adjutant general, on half-pay :—Deputy quarter-master general lieutenant colonel Harcourt, on half-pay :—Deputy barrack-master general, lieutenant colonel Shaw, upon half-pay : those are the only three staff officers at the Cape.—The **Island of MADEIRA** : deputy adjutant general, lieutenant colonel Darling, on half-pay :—Deputy quarter-master general, major Austin, he is a captain, with the brevet rank of major ; he is not upon half-pay.—**JAMAICA** : deputy adjutant general, lieutenant colonel Hors-

ford ; his regiment is serving there with him :—Deputy quarter-master general lieutenant colonel Meyers ; his regiment is serving in the West Indies.—**WEST INDIES** : quarter-master and barrack-master general, brigadier general Gledstanes, on half-pay :—Deputy ditto, lieutenant colonel Gordon, on the half-pay :—The adjutant general, brigadier general Ramsay ; his regiment is serving there :—The deputy, lieutenant colonel Campbell of the 54th regiment ; his regiment is serving there.—**CANADA** : adjutant general lieutenant colonel Baynes, of the Nova Scotia Fencibles ; his regiment is serving there :—Deputy, lieutenant colonel Chabot, on half-pay :—Quarter-master general, lieutenant colonel Kempt, of the 81st regiment ; it is not intended to put this officer upon the half-pay : this officer served with the late sir Ralph Abercrombie, in all his campaigns ; he succeeded, on the death of sir Ralph Abercrombie, to be confidential secretary and aid-de-camp to lord Hutchinson, he afterwards served with sir John Moore ; he had the honour to command the light infantry in the battle of Maida ; he was honourably mentioned in the general's despatch, and contributed as much as any officer to the defeat of the enemy on that day ; he will be specially exempted from this rule :—The deputy quarter-master

general is lieutenant colonel Pye; I beg to state to the House he is a near relation of mine; but he is on the half-pay.

—NOVA SCOTIA: deputy adjutant general, major Bowyer; he is excepted; he is the son of the late general Bowyer, the eldest captain in the 59th regiment, and has been ordered to join his regiment;—the deputy quarter-master general is lieutenant colonel Tinling, of the 1st guards; he is a lieutenant in the guards, not a regimental field officer.

—MALTA: the deputy adjutant general is lieutenant colonel Sewell, of the 48th regiment; his regiment is serving in the Mediterranean;—Deputy quarter-master general, lieutenant colonel Phillips, of the 44th regiment; his regiment is serving in the Mediterranean.—SICILY: adjutant general, major general Campbell; a general officer, it is not usual to place upon the half-pay;—the deputy ditto, lieutenant colonel Alrey, 8th foot; this officer also has been specially excepted; and it is not intended to put him upon the half-pay: he has been confidential secretary and aid-de-camp to general Fox, and general Mackenzie Frazer; and is one of the oldest and most meritorious officers in the army;—the quarter-master general is lieutenant colonel Bumbury; this officer also distinguished himself in the battle of Maida; was specially mentioned in the general's despatch; and it is not intended to place him upon half-pay.

How many of these officers holding staff situations who are upon half-pay now, were on half-pay previous to and at the time they were appointed to those staff situations?—Speaking to the best of my knowledge, I believe when they were appointed to their staff situations, they were every one, without exception, on full pay.

Was sir William Keir upon full?—sir William Keir was not.

You have stated that the two other staff officers at the Cape are Lieut. Col. Sorel, and Lieut. Col. Harcourt; were either of those officers upon half-pay when they received those appointments?—No, they were not, they were put upon half-pay since; the paper I gave in will state it exactly; and I do believe, with the exception of sir William Keir, they were all upon full pay; there may be one or two exceptions.

Does sir William Keir receive his half-pay?—That is a financial question that I can only answer as matter of gen-

eral information; I believe he does not, as he has applied for it, and I believe he does not receive it.

Am I correct in supposing that colonel Kempt was appointed quarter-master general in Canada, on the commendation of sir James Craig; colonel Kempt being at that time absent in Sicily?—Yes, he was; colonel Kempt had no notion of his appointment until it was intimated to him.

Am I correct in supposing that colonel Kempt would have declined that situation, if it had interfered with his situation as Lieut. Col. of the 81st regiment?—I am quite positive of it, for he repeatedly assured me so.

Is the deputy quarter-master general in Sicily on full pay; or does he receive any other pay than that of his staff situation?—I do not know that he does; I believe that he receives merely the pay for his staff situation, and will be placed on the half-pay in addition to that as soon as an opportunity can be found, but at present he is aggrieved by not even having the half-pay,—that is Lieut. colonel Campbell.

Have the staff-officers whom you mention as being on half-pay, been on half-pay ever since they have held those staff situations?—I believe I have stated to the House, that to the best of my recollection they were all upon full-pay when they were appointed, and were placed upon half-pay as soon as possible afterwards.

Immediately upon their receiving their staff appointments they were placed upon half-pay?—As soon as possible afterwards; the Commander in Chief has it not in his power to place an officer upon half-pay whenever he pleases; there must be a vacancy on the half-pay establishment.

I understood you to say that an officer of the name of Bowyer in the West Indies was on the full-pay, holding a staff appointment; what staff appointment does he hold?—I said that major Bowyer was deputy adjutant general in the West Indies, and he is the eldest captain of the 59th regiment; he has been ordered to join his regiment, or he will be placed upon the half-pay.

What regiment did colonel Shaw belong to before he received his staff appointment?—Colonel Shaw exchanged from one or two, but I believe it is the 40th regiment.

Did general Burrard command a bat-

talion of the guards at that time ?—He commanded the brigade of guards in London.

Did you state those documents which you read to be all the documents respecting the appointment of major Shaw ?—They are all that I know of, in my present recollection.

All those that are in the office ?—Upon my word I believe so.

Is it customary to appoint an officer to any staff appointment, or any advantageous situation, without inquiring of the officer commanding the regiment to whom he belongs, what has been the conduct of that officer ?—That is the general mode, to apply to the officer commanding the regiment ; but major Shaw had not been in the 40th regiment six months, if my recollection serves me right, and general Burrard states that he knew him from a boy.

Is it not customary to apply to the general officer, who is colonel of the regiment, in such cases ?—No, I cannot say that it is ; the colonel of the regiment, not being with his regiment, he is very often not so good a judge of the merits of the officer, as the officer actually in the command of it, or many other officers with whom the individual may have previously served.

In point of fact, no application in this case was made to any person but to general Burrard ?—General Burrard mentions in his letter, that he had Sir James Craig for his friend, and I have endeavoured to bring to my recollection whether Sir James Craig had ever spoken to me about Shaw ; I cannot bring to my recollection that he did, but it is possible that he might.

Had colonel Shaw ever served under Sir James Craig ?—I really know no more of it than exactly what Sir Harry Burrard states in his letter ; it is most likely he had, for he had served a great deal in India, and it is probable that in India he had obtained the patronage of Sir James Craig.

Do you know colonel Meyrick Shaw ?—There is a colonel Shaw who has just been removed into the 76th regiment, I believe his name is Meyrick Shaw.

Do you recollect his being confidential secretary to lord Wellesley in India, then a major ?—I rather think that he did hold some appointment under lord Wellesley, as lord Wellesley has more than once recommended him to the notice of the commander in chief.

Do you recollect, that in consequence of his purchasing the lieutenant colonelcy of a regiment not in India, he was put upon half pay ?—Yes, I think I recollect that perfectly, that he purchased the lieutenant colonelcy of the 31st regiment.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

[The witness was again called in.]

Was there any deviation from the ordinary practice of the army, in the appointment of colonel Meyrick Shaw to the lieutenant colonelcy of the 76th regiment ?—None whatever, it was the constant practice ; I stated, I believe, in my evidence some nights ago, that it was the rule of the army that a junior officer should not be placed over the head of a senior officer of the same rank, that is, the junior major of one regiment should not be put over the head of the senior major in another ; but lieutenant colonel Shaw was a lieutenant colonel, and he was placed on the lieutenant colonel's vacancy over the head of the major ; that is the constant practice of the army, there has been no deviation whatever in it.

Do you know what recommendation Mr. Samuel Carter had for his ensigncy in the 16th regiment ?—Yes, I do.

What is the date of major Covell's commission as major in the army ?—August, 1807.

From what date does lieutenant colonel Shaw take rank as lieutenant colonel in the army ?—I should think he has been a lieutenant colonel rather better than three years ; I have no document by me that will state that accurately.

Do you know that colonel Meyrick Shaw was a great many years a commissioned officer in the East India Company's service, before he came into his Majesty's regular service ?—I do not know it from my own knowledge ; I have heard the very best character of colonel Shaw, from various officers.

Do you know whether he was removed to the half pay without receiving a difference ?—I believe he was.

Is it not a regulation, or at least understood, that whenever an officer is placed upon half pay without receiving a difference, government is in some degree pledged to place him upon full pay as soon as favourable opportunity offers ?—The commander in chief has invariably been governed by that rule.

Do you know whether I (*the secretary*

ry at war) took a particular interest in lieutenant colonel Sorel?—With the greatest deference to the right honourable gentleman who put that question, I may say that he importuned me upon it.

Did I (*the secretary at war*) importune you to solicit his Royal Highness to keep that officer upon full pay, as long as he could with propriety be kept in that situation?—Yes, certainly.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

[The witness was again called in.]

Do you know captain Bruncker, who either is, or lately was, paymaster of the 5th dragoon guards?—I cannot say that I have that pleasure.

Do you not know that that officer, who is a very meritorious officer, was formerly a private in that regiment?—I have already said that I have not the pleasure of knowing him at all.

Do you know Mrs. Clarke?—I never had the pleasure of seeing Mrs. Clarke till I saw her at the bar of this House two evenings ago.

In the series of correspondence which you have read between general Burrard and yourself, there is a letter sometime towards the 28th of March, wherein general Burrard, in the most earnest manner, renews his solicitation on behalf of major Shaw, and a note is made upon that, desiring to see general Burrard that evening, or early next morning; did you see gen. Burrard in consequence of that desire so expressed?—I think it is most certain that I saw him, for his next letter contains an answer to something I must have said to him.

On that occasion did you suggest to general Burrard, that this appointment of barrack-master at the cape of Good Hope was vacant, or about to be so?—I cannot state positively that I did not; I think it most likely that I did.

Had you ever had any conversation with the commander in chief upon that subject; and had he (the commander in chief) ever expressed any earnest desire to provide for major Shaw?—I do not recollect that the commander in chief expressed any desire at all; but I certainly must have had some communication with him, or I never could have ventured of myself to have made such a proposal to Sir Harry Burrard.

Did the commander in chief ever speak to you upon the subject of major Shaw, except when you, in the course of

your official duty, made representations to the commander in chief respecting major Shaw?—I do not recollect that he ever did; but I beg leave to state, that it is pressing my recollection a little hard, considering that there are eleven or twelve thousand officers of the army, all of whom, or their friends, either correspond with or address me.

Did you ever hear of Mrs. Clarke's selling, or pretending to sell commissions in the army, before it became the subject of discussion in this House?—Never, but through the medium of the numerous libels that have been lately published against the commander in chief.

Did you ever set on foot any inquiry into the truth of those statements?—I have already stated to the house, that in the autumn of 1804 I had understood that numerous abuses of this kind existed, and I did set on foot every inquiry that it was possible for me to do; I ascertained that these abuses were practised, and, in a letter that is now before the house, cautioned the officers of the army against such practices; even subsequent to that letter, I had proof that such abuses did exist, and I obtained the opinion of eminent counsel, and they assured me it was not even a misdemeanor, and that I could have no redress; upon that I represented the circumstance to the then secretary at war, as I have already, I believe, stated in evidence to this house, and a clause was inserted in the mutiny act, to impose a fine upon it.

From what source did you receive your intelligence of the existence of those abuses?—I rather think that the source was anonymous; but upon inquiry I found that the account was true, and I traced it to Mr. Froome, an army broker, and a Mr. Hebden, I believe a clothier in Parliament-street; I sent for Mr. Froome; Mr. Froome told me that he had received this money; I think it was nearly 1000*l.* for the paymastership of one of the battalions of the German legion: I think (I am speaking now from recollection,) that he told me also that he had only received a per centage upon the money, and paid the money to other hands; after repeatedly pressing him, I think he named Mr. Hebden, the army clothier. I sent for Mr. Hebden, and after some conversation, I must state to the house that I was not a little surprised at the impudence of that gentleman, who told me positively that he received the money,

and would tell me no more about it : that is the proof to which I alluded.

The name of Mrs. Clarke was never mentioned to you as a party to this or any other similar transaction ?—Most certainly not.

Did you ever disclose to the Duke of York the circumstances of Mr. Hebden, and Mr. Froome ?—Yes, I did indeed, and to many other people, and took the opinion of lawyers upon it ; which opinion, I believe, and all the documents upon it, I can, if necessary, lay before this House.

What was the Duke's answer ?—The Duke desired me to scrutinize it to the bottom, and let it fall upon whom it might, he would make an example of them.

Since this transaction do you know that Mr. Froome has been employed by Mr. Greenwood ?—No, I do not know it.

You delivered in a paper from Messrs. Greenwood and Cox, relative to the exchange between Lieut. Col. Knight and Lieut. Col. Brooke, some of which you stated to have been written in the original in pencil ; how did that happen ?—As this paper is printed, it is incomprehensible almost to me : when this paper was laid before the Commander in Chief, I received his pleasure upon it, and I marked upon it this pencil remark, "*C. L.*" (colonel Loraine) "cannot be acceded to ; his Royal Highness does not approve of the exchange proposed." Subsequent to that, inquiries were made as to the services of lieutenant colonel Brooke, on whose account it was that the exchange was not acceded to. The result of these inquiries was such as to induce me to lay the papers before the Commander in Chief again ; and this second pencil remark is the result of the second representation I made to the Commander in Chief.

Is it usual to make your remarks in pencil ?—Sometimes in pencil, sometimes in ink.

Were you acquainted with Mr. Froome, or, knew any thing of his situation in life, previous to the interview you had with him on the subject of this commission ?—I knew him as a reputed army broker to a great extent, and one of a description of persons with whom I declared open war the moment I came to the Commander in Chief.

In consequence of the transaction stated by you, were any steps taken to pre-

vent his transacting that agency business for the army ?—I do not understand that he ever was authorized to transact business for the army, but he transacted it in spite of every thing I could do ; he was an army broker, not an agent.

Was it not in consequence of information which you obtained upon this subject, that those circular letters were written, and the clause in the Mutiny Act submitted to Parliament ?—The circular letter was written in consequence of the information I had obtained prior to the fact with which I have now acquainted the House ; the clause in the Mutiny act was brought into this House subsequent to that, and because I found that I had no redress.

Was there ever any entry made of colonel Knight's exchange not being approved by the Commander in Chief ?—Certainly, there was, and sent either to colonel Knight or colonel Brooke ; I had the letter in my hand the first time I gave evidence before the House.

Through what recommendation in your office did Mr. Samuel Carter receive his ensigncy in the 16th foot ?—Lieutenant Sutton of the royal artillery.

[The letter was read, dated December 7th, 1801.]

"Royal Laboratory, Woolwich,
"December 7th, 1801.

"May it please your Royal Highness,
"The kindness that your Highness has at all times most graciously bestowed on me, emboldens me to address you in the behalf of an orphan lad, nearly sixteen years of age, of the name of Samuel Carter (whose father lost his life in the service, and whom I have brought up and educated,) in hopes that your Highness will be graciously pleased to appoint him to an ensigncy : a favour that I should not presume to ask but on the score of my long service and sufferings in his Majesty's service ; which I hope and humbly trust your Royal Highness will take into your gracious consideration, who am, with all due submission and respect,

"Your Royal Highness'

"most faithful and obedient,
"humble servant,

"*Tho. Sutton.*

"Lieut. Royal Artillery."

"Lt. Col. L."
 "From present circumstances, it is not in the Commander in Chief's power to recommend any person for a commission; but the person mentioned will be noted to be provided for at a future opportunity."

"S. C."

Do you recollect when he was appointed?—Here is lieutenant Sutton's answer to the notification, which will state it exactly.

[The letter read, March 29th, 1804.]

"Lieutenant Sutton presents his most respectful compliments to colonel Clinton to acknowledge the honour of his note of the 21st instant, and begs to express how gratefully he feels the appointment his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief has been pleased to confer on Mr. Samuel Carter.

"London, March 29th, 1804."

"Colonel Clinton,
 &c. &c."

The appointment must have taken place there or thereabouts.

Do you know whether lieutenant Sutton is dead?—Until I looked into these papers, I did not know that such a man existed; I have heard that he is dead.

Are not candidates for ensigncies frequently on his Royal Highness' list for two or three years before they can be appointed?—That depends upon the period; at the period of 1801, the reduction of the army, and the period of peace it was absolutely impossible to appoint him as the answer states: the answer is in substance upon the body of the letter, but here it is in length.

[Colonel Gordon read the letter, dated 8th December, 1801.]

(Copy.) "Horse-Guards,
 8 Dec. 1801."

"Sir,
 "I have received the Commander in Chief's commands to acquaint you, in answer to your letter of yesterday's date, that from present circumstances it is not in the Commander in Chief's power to recommend any person for commission; but his Royal Highness has directed Mr. Samuel Carter's name

to be noted, to be provided for at a future opportunity.

"I am, &c."

(Signed) "Rob. Brownrigg."

"Lieut. Thos. Sutton,

"Royal Artillery,

"Royal Laboratory,

"Woolwich."

I should imagine the circumstances alluded to were the reduction of the army.

Have not you recently known instances, of candidates, respecting whom there was no disqualification, where they have frequently remained two or three years before they were appointed?—Certainly; I dare say there are a hundred upon the Duke's books at this moment, or two.

Is there any subsequent recommendation of Mr. Carter?—I have no other documents whatever on the subject.

When a recommendation is once in, is it necessary for a subsequent recommendation to come when that candidate is noted upon the list?—The usual practice is, when a person sends in a memorial, he follows it up by himself and his friends repeatedly, and commonly in person.

Do you know the date of Mr. Carter's commission?—I cannot say that I know the date, but it must have been between the 17th and 21st of March 1804.

In the affair of the exchange between colonel Brooke and colonel Knight, had not colonel Knight previously made an application to be allowed to exchange with colonel Pleydell?—Yes, he had.

Was that objected to?—Yes, it was.

Are the documents upon that subject now in the office?—I rather think they are.

Did you ever hear of a person of the name of Hector Stray, an ensign in the 54th regiment of foot?—To the best of my recollection, I never heard his name mentioned before.

Have you with you any means of ascertaining whether there is such a person?—I have not with me, but I can ascertain it by eleven o'clock to-morrow morning.

You stated, on a former examination, that you had frequently been in the West Indies; were you not born in the West Indies?—I was not, I have the honour of being a Welshman.

To your knowledge, did Mr. Hebden, who received the 1000l. for the paymastership, ever obtain that paymastership?—The paymastership was certainly ob-

tained, and that struck me very forcibly when I made the inquiries.

Is it competent to you in your official situation to produce the documents of that appointment?—I can produce them; it will give me great satisfaction if the committee will do me the honour to go into them.

At whose recommendation are paymasterships bestowed?—The colonels of the regiments, through the secretary at war.

Has the commander in chief any concern with the recommendation for these appointments?—None whatever, except the submitting them to his Majesty.

Is it a matter of course for the commander in chief to submit to his Majesty those recommendations for paymasterships, which are approved by the secretary at war?—It is quite a matter of course, when approved of by the colonels of the regiments and the secretary at war.

Does the recommendation of the paymaster on all occasions originate with the colonel of the regiment, or does the secretary at war appoint?—I understand the practice to be, that the recommendation is with the colonel of the regiment, and it is submitted to the secretary at war, whose duty it is to take care that securities are good.

Who was the colonel who recommended the paymaster, in the case of Hebden, to the paymastership?—I really do not know who the colonel of the battalion was; it of course came through the head of the German legion, the Duke of Cambridge.

Who was the secretary at war at that time?—I rather think it was general Fitzpatrick, I will not be quite sure.

Is there not an express regulation, that paymasterships cannot be sold?—I understand it to be so decidedly.

Do you happen personally to know Lieut. Carter?—No, I do not, to my knowledge I never saw him.

Do you know from any correspondence that, although he was, as was expressed upon his recommendation, a poor orphan, he had had a sufficient education to qualify him for an ensigncy, being the son of a soldier who was killed in the service?—Until his name was mentioned here last night, I never heard his name mentioned.

Who appoints the paymasters?—I have already stated, that the colonel of the regiment recommends the paymas-

ter, the secretary at war approves of the securities, and in that shape they come transmitted to the commander in chief, who lays them as a matter of course before the King.

In what year did the transaction you have alluded to, relative to Mr. Hebden, take place?—I really do not know, but this I know, that it was in consequence of the transaction that I was induced to speak to the secretary at war to insert a clause in the mutiny act.

Do you not recollect whether the transaction did not take place before the appointment of general Fitzpatrick as secretary at war; whether that transaction could have ever come under his cognizance?—I really cannot take upon me to state the exact date, it must have been there or thereabouts; I cannot speak to the exact period.

Cannot you ascertain, by reference to your papers, whether it was before the month of February 1806?—I cannot, without reference to the army list; the paymaster's name was Blunderstone, of one of the battalions of the German legion.

Do you not understand it to be a matter of course, that the secretary at war should recommend any paymaster, that is recommended to him by the colonel of the regiment, provided he finds him to be a person fitted for the situation, and that he has proper security?—Quite a matter of course.

Upon what ground do you say that the recommendation of the commanding officer of a regiment, for the paymaster, is received as a matter of course at the war office?—I am called upon to answer a question that in no shape belongs to the office which I superintend, but as matter of general information, I understand that when the colonel of a regiment recommends a paymaster to the secretary at war, if the secretary at war sees no objection to such recommendation, and his securities are good, then it is a matter of course that he recommends.

In case the secretary at war should disapprove of the securities, what is then the process?—I beg to repeat that I am answering questions in no way connected with my office, but as matter of general information I can state, the secretary at war would then return it.

Would not the colonel then have another recommendation which might meet with approval?—Certainly.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

[The witness was again called in.]

Produce the documents respecting the resignation of major Turner.

[Colonel Gordon delivered them in; and the following papers were read: Letter from Messrs. Greenwood and Cox to colonel Gordon, dated Craig's-court, 5th of September 1808.—Letter from captain Turner, dated Canterbury, 26th of August 1808.—Letter from lieutenant Sitwell, dated Canterbury, 26th of August 1808.]

(Copy)

"Craig's-court,
5 Sept. 1808.

"We are directed by Lieut. general Cartwright, to enclose the resignation of Brevet maj. Turner, for the sale of his troop in the 3d or King's own regiment of dragoons, which we request you will be pleased to lay before field martial his Royal Highness the commander in chief, together with the recommendation of lieutenant Sitwell to succeed thereto, the purchase money being satisfactorily settled, and no senior lieutenant in the regiment having signified an intention of purchasing.

"We have, &c.

(Signed) "Greenwood, Cox & Co."

"Lt. Col. Gordon,
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy)

"Canterbury,
26 August 1808.

"Sir,
"I beg you will be pleased to obtain for me his Majesty's consent to the sale of my commission of captain in the 3d or King's own regiment of dragoons, which I purchased.

"In case his Majesty shall be graciously pleased to permit the same,

"I do declare and certify, upon the word and honour of an officer and a gentleman, that I have not demanded or accepted, neither will I demand or accept, directly or indirectly, at any time, or in any manner whatever, more than the sum of \$150l. being the price limited and fixed by his Majesty's regulation, as the full value of the said commission.

"I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,
humble servant,

(Signed) *Whichcote Turner,*
Captain."

"Officer commanding 3d or
King's own Reg. of Drag."

(Copy)

"Canterbury, 26 August 1808.

"Sir,

"I beg you will be pleased to obtain for me his Majesty's permission to purchase the troop, vacant in the 3d or King's own regiment of dragoons, (vice) Turner who retires; the senior lieutenants having declined purchasing.

"In case his Majesty shall be graciously pleased to permit me to

"I do declare and certify, upon the word and honour of an officer and a gentleman, that I will not, now or at any future time, give by any means, or in any shape whatever, directly or indirectly, any more than the sum of \$150l. being the price limited and fixed by his Majesty's regulation, as the full value of the said commission.

"I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,
and most humble servant,

(Signed)

R. Sitwell,
Lieut. 3 Drag."

"To the commanding officer,
3d or King's O. Reg. of Drag."

"I beg leave to recommend the above, and I verily believe the established regulation in regard to price is intended to be strictly complied with, and that no clandestine bargain subsists between the parties concerned.

(Signed)

"*W. Cartwright,*
Lt. General."

What is the meaning of that mark "Put by?"—Put by for the present, until further inquiries were made; the correspondence will explain it.

[Letter signed Lucy Sinclair Sutherland, dated London, 5th of September 1808:—Letter from colonel Cartwright, dated the 14th of September 1808.—Letter from colonel Cartwright, dated the 18th of September 1808.—Letter from major Turner to colonel Gordon, dated 23d September 1808.—Letter from major Turner to colonel Gordon, dated the 7th of November 1808.—Letter from colonel Gordon to Mr. Turner, dated the 8th of November 1808.—Letter from Mr. Turner to colonel Gordon, dated the 15th of December 1808.—Letter from colonel Gordon to Mr. Turner, dated the 16th of December 1808.]

(Copy)

"Portman-street,

5 Sept. 1808.

"Sir,
 "I think your Royal Highness will readily comply with the following trifling request I take the liberty of making. It is, not to accept the resignation of major Turner of the 3d or King's own dragoons, in favour of Lieut. Sitwell, till March. He has behaved with unkindness towards a lady who merited different treatment; and it is of importance to her to know where to find him for these six months; and if he quits the regiment he means to secrete himself from her. Besides, it is not quite honourable for an officer to wish to leave the army while his regiment is under orders for embarkation. Your Royal Highness will therefore perceive he does not merit indulgence. The general knows all about it, and can corroborate what I say, if necessary.

"Major Turner depends on Col. Gordon to expedite his resignation; I depend on your Royal Highness to prevent his obtaining it for some months. I flatter myself such a trifling and just request you will not refuse.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) "Lucy Sinclair Sutherland."

"C. L.
 "Place this letter
 with major Turner's
 papers."

(Copy)

"Burley, 14th Sept. 1808.

"Dear Colonel,

"In reply to your inquiries respecting the scrape into which it appears that captain Turner of my regiment has got with some woman of moderate repute, I have to say, that I am entirely ignorant of every thing which relates to this matter; but, for your satisfaction, will endeavour to inform myself of particulars, which, when obtained, shall be transmitted to you.

"Your's, &c.

(Signed)

"W. Cartwright."

"Lt. Colonel Gordon,

&c. &c. &c.

"M. D."
 "Private."
 "Put by."

(Copy)

Private.

"Aynho, 22d Sept. 1808.

"Dear Colonel,

"I trust that the following extract of a letter from Lt. Col. Mundy will do away any unfavourable impression that may have been taken, to the prejudice of major Turner, of the regiment under my command; and that the business of his resignation may, in consequence, be allowed to go forward without further delay.

"I remain, &c.

(Signed)

"Lt. Col. Gordon,
 &c. &c. &c.

"W. Cartwright,

Lt. Gen."

"Extract."

"In no one instance have I ever had occasion to be dissatisfied with the conduct of major Turner since he has been in the King's own dragoons: on the contrary, I have always found him to be a perfectly gentlemanly, honourable man. I believe he has, unfortunately for his own peace of mind, formed a connexion with an artful woman, who has brought him to much trouble; but I conceive this is a circumstance which can on no account warrant the putting any obstacle to his views of retiring.

"C. T."
 "Put by."

"Private."

"Canterbury, Friday,

23d Sept. 1808.

"Dear Sir,
 "I am just favour'd with a letter from Lieut. colonel Mundy, informing of me, my resignation is accepted, and the business will be forwarded without delay. I can with truth say, I have turned my fortieth year, and never had my honour or character called in question, until asspersed by Mrs. S——. When I arrive in London, I will wait upon you, and inform you how Mrs. S—— is in the habits of making improper mention about his Royal Highness. In consequence of

what has happened, and in consideration of my long services, I shall consider it as a great compliment, if I may be allowed to retain my rank as major. I neither ask for half pay, or future promotion; nor should I ever have made a request, had it not have been for the very unpleasant communication.

"I remain, &c.

(Signed)

"W. Turner."

"Lt. Col. Gordon,"

&c. &c. &c.

Put by

Put

Put

Put

Put

Put

(Copy)

"Sir, Ipswich, 7th Nov. 1808.

"I am in possession of facts which places it beyond a doubt that his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief did, influenced by Mrs. Sinclair, prevent for a while my retiring from the service."

"I appeal to you, Sir, if I merited the effect which such unjust interference produced, after having passed the greater and best part of my life in his Majesty's service."

"Before I left Canterbury, I wrote to you, stating to you my earnest request that I might be permitted to retire from the service, retaining my rank in the army, to which I received no answer. Agreeable to my promise, I endeavoured to obtain an interview with you when I was in London, but I was disappointed, owing to some informality in my application to those in attendance under you. I therefore beg leave to repeat my request upon the subject of retaining my rank in the army: the length and nature of my services, I am convinced, will be a sufficiently strong claim: without reverting to the late transaction exercised by Mrs. Sinclair, I beg to assure you, Sir, it's the farthest from my disposition to take any steps injurious to his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's conduct. I request you will do me the honour to acknowledge the receipt of this, and your answer will regulate my future proceedings."

"I have, &c.

(Signed)

"Whichcote Turner,

"late of the 3d or King's own Drag.

"and major in the army."

"To Col. Gordon, &c.

(Copy)

"Sir,

"Horse-Guards,
8th Nov. 1808.

"I have to acknowledge your letter of yesterday, which I have not failed to lay before the Commander in Chief; and I am commanded to acquaint you, that on a complaint being made against you by a Mrs. Sutherland, in a letter, of which the enclosed is an extract, his Royal Highness felt it his duty to cause inquiry to be made into the circumstances of the case, before any decision could be given upon your request to retire from the service."

"The result of that inquiry being honourable to your character, as appears from the enclosed correspondence from the colonel of your regiment, the commander in chief had no further difficulty in submitting your resignation to his Majesty, and which was accordingly done in due course."

"Upon the subject of retaining your rank in the army, I have to communicate to you that the commander in chief has it not in his power to meet your wishes, the request being contrary to the rules of the service, and has not in any similar instance been acceded to since the Duke assumed the command of the army."

"I have, &c.

(Signed)

"J. W. Gordon,

"W. Turner, Esq.

Ipswich."

(Copy)

"Bury St. Edmund's,
15 Dec. 1808.

"I am preparing to lay before the public a statement of his Royal Highness the Duke of York's conduct towards me."

"I beg leave to assure you, I shall make use of your name as seldom as possible, and that with the utmost delicacy. Mrs. Sinclair Sutherland has offered to join me in a publication against his Royal Highness the Duke of York, which I positively declined. When I taxed Mrs. S. S. with having taken steps injurious to my retirement from the service, having traced her letter into his Royal Highness the Duke of York's office, Mrs. S. S. stoutly denied having exerted herself in impeding my resignation. Mrs. S. S. acknowledged she had written to his Royal Highness the Duke of York; but it was upon the subject of suppressing a publication: I am unable to say which pamphlet, the one addressed to the King, styled the

Ban Dogs, or Mr. (late major) Hog-
gan's.

"I have, &c.

(Signed)

"W. Turner."

"Colonel Gordon,

&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

"Sir,

"Horse-Guards,
16 Dec. 1808.

"I have to acknowledge your letter of yesterday, acquainting me, that you were preparing to lay before the public a statement of his Royal Highness the Duke of York's conduct towards you, and assuring me that you should use my name as seldom as possible, and that with the utmost delicacy.

"In thanking you for this assurance, which I presume your recollection of former acquaintance in private life has induced you to make, I feel it my duty to relieve you from any delicacy upon that point, and most decidedly to express my wish, that whenever you or your friends may think fit to mention my name, as bearing upon any public transaction in which I may have borne any part, you will have the goodness to use it, free from any reserve whatever, and publish all or any of my letters that may be in any manner connected with it.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) "J. W. Gordon."

"P. S. I take it for granted, that you have received my letter of the 8th November, addressed to you at Ipswich."

"W. Turner, Esq.

Bury St. Edmunds."

Do you know Mrs. Sutherland?—Until I saw her name to that letter, I never recollect having heard of it before, and I never saw her in my life.

Do you know whether Mrs. Sinclair and Mrs. Sutherland are the same person?—I have understood that they were so.

You stated in your examination on a former night, that any interference of the Duke of York, the Commander in Chief, with respect to exchanges, would be extremely futile; do you make the same observation as to any interference of the Duke of York with respect to resignations?—I beg pardon; but with great deference, I never said any such thing; I will state what I did say, and explain if necessary.

[The following extract was read from the printed minutes.]

"2. In any conversation that you have had upon the subject of this exchange, with the Commander in Chief, do you recollect a wish being expressed that the conclusion of the exchange might be expedited?—A. No, certainly not, the expression of such a wish would have been very futile, for it would not have expedited the exchange one half instant; it would have gone on in the usual course."

Do you mean that any application on the part of the Commander in Chief would have been more futile in regard to the expediting of that exchange than any other?—There appears to be some misconception in this, which I will endeavour to explain:—In reference to my former examination, it will be seen that the papers were laid before the King but once a week, and that after the Commander in Chief's pleasure had been finally obtained upon the exchange or upon any thing, then the expression of his wish to further that, would not have furthered it one half instant, it would have gone with the King's papers that week; that was what I meant to say, and I hope I did say it.

Then the futility to which you allude, only refers to the time after the Commander in Chief's pleasure has been taken?—Most certainly; that is, if the Commander in Chief's pleasure is taken on Wednesday, and that it is the due course to send in the papers to the King on Friday or Saturday, the Commander in Chief's desire to me to expedite would not cause that paper to be sent in to the King on Thursday; that it was I mean.

Then any wish expressed by the Commander in Chief, to expedite an exchange previous to that period, might have the effect of expediting that exchange, might it?—I really can only answer that as I have already answered before; that when I lay a paper before the Commander in Chief and receive his pleasure upon that paper, with him it is final, and it goes before the King in the due course; I mean to say again, that the Commander in Chief desiring me to send in that paper would not expedite it, it would not go separate, it would go with the other papers.

Do you mean, that if an exchange is

in suspense in the office, an expression used by the Commander in Chief, of a wish to expedite that exchange, would have no effect whatever?—O, no, I do not mean that; it most undoubtedly would.

Have you ever known any other instance of this sort of interference like that of Mrs. Sutherland?—I cannot bring such to my recollection; but I can say, that if that letter had been anonymous, the very same course would have been adopted.

Had you any conversation with the Commander in Chief respecting that letter?—I do not think I had, farther than this; I think it will be found, on reference to the papers, that the resignation is dated the same day with Mrs. Sutherland's letter, in which case it is probable that I submitted it to the Commander in Chief at the very same period that he opened the letter; I perfectly recollect the Commander in Chief putting the letter into my hands, and desiring me to inquire into it.

Do you mean, that the resignation is dated the same day that the letter is dated?—I believe so.

[It appeared on inspection, that the letters of Messrs. Cox and Greenwood, and of Mrs. Sutherland, were both dated the 5th February.]

When was the resignation forwarded to Major Turner?—As it is dated on the 5th, and from the agent's office, it is most probable, I received it on that day, and most probably laid it before the Commander in Chief, in my usual course, the next day at furthest.

When was the resignation accepted?—That is also dated in red ink upon the back; it was approved by the King on the 23d of the same month; it came in on the 5th.

Did the Duke of York state to you that he knew Mrs. Sutherland?—No, he did not.

Nothing about her?—Nothing whatever.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

Mr. WILLIAM NICHOLLS was called in.

Examined by the Committee.

Do you live at Hampstead?—Yes.

Did Mrs. Clarke live at your house at Hampstead, at any time as a lodger?—Yes.

What time did she come?—In October.

What year?—1807.

How long did she stay there?—Till the 25th June following, or thereabouts.

When she came there, did she represent herself as a married woman or as a widow?—As a widow.

Did she at any time during her continuance there represent herself in another character?—Yes.

Upon what occasion?—I understood that she was married to Mr. Dowler.

How did you understand that?—She told me so.

Did Mr. Dowler come to her there?—Yes.

Was it upon the occasion of his coming to her, that she represented herself to be his wife?—Yes.

Did she give any reason for calling herself by the name of Clarke, while she represented herself as married to Mr. Dowler?—She stated her reason to be, that if the Duke of York knew that she was married, he would send Mr. Dowler abroad.

Was Mr. Dowler there frequently during her stay?—Yes, very frequently.

You have said that Mrs. Clarke represented herself as a widow; in what way did she represent herself; did she tell you she was a widow?—Yes, that her husband was dead three years.

When did she tell you that? Some time after she was in the house; perhaps two months.

When did she come into your house first?—In October, the latter end of October.

When did she tell you she was married to Mr. Dowler?—Soon after Mr. Dowler came to Hampstead.

When did Mr. Dowler first come to Hampstead?—I forget the time, it was soon after the expedition returned from Buenos Ayres.

Did she go by the name of Mrs. Dowler?—No.

Did you believe that she was the wife of Mr. Dowler? Yes.

Did Mr. Dowler often sleep in the house? Yes.

Was there a French lady in that house? Yes.

What was the name of that lady?—Josephine, I think they used to call her; I did not know her name exactly.

Of how many people did Mrs. Clarke's family consist? At first when she came, herself, capt. Thompson, and this French lady.

Any children?—Afterwards there were.

How many children ?—Two, sometimes three.

How many bed-chambers had Mrs. Clarke in your house ?—Four or five ; she occupied the whole house almost.

Do you know whether this French lady slept with Mrs. Clarke ?—No.

Is your wife with you now ?—Yes.
Is she here ?—Yes.

Had you ever any correspondence with Mrs. Clarke ?—I do not understand the question.

Did Mrs. Clarke ever write to you, or you to Mrs. Clarke ?—Yes.

Do you recollect when Mrs. Clarke last wrote to you ?—Yesterday.

Did you receive a letter from Mrs. Clarke yesterday ?—Yes.

When was the last time, before yesterday, that you received a letter from Mrs. Clarke ?—I do not know exactly.

Have you that letter in your possession ?—No.

What is become of it ?—I gave it to a gentleman, a professional man.

To whom ?—To Mr. Masters.

What is Mr. Masters ?—An attorney.

With what view did you give it to Mr. Masters ?—With a view for him to write to her.

Upon what subject ?—For a sum of money which she owed me.

What were the contents of that letter ?

—I applied to Mrs. Clarke in town, to ask her to pay me my bill, when she was not to be seen. I told the house-keeper, unless she settled the account with me, I should dispose of some instruments of music that were left, in part to satisfy me. The same evening, I received a letter, threatening that she knew I had forged a will, wherein I held an estate. Immediately I took the letter to Mr. Masters, telling him that it was all a falsehood, and desiring him to insist upon getting my money, and to despise her threats.

Was it in consequence of the threat contained in that letter, or in consequence of the debt which Mrs. Clarke owed you, you gave that letter to this professional gentleman ?—In consequence of the threat.

How long was this ago ?—I do not exactly know ; I suppose July last, or thereabout.

Have any steps been taken in consequence by that professional gentleman ?

—He wrote to her, and has received no answer ; and I do not think any thing else has taken place since then.

Have you ever continued to apply to Mrs. Clarke since that ?—No, never.

Did you ever receive any rent from Mrs. Clarke ?—Never.

In that letter, did she say that you had forged this will, and that she could hang you ?—I do not exactly know the words, but something to that effect.

You state that you applied to your lawyer upon that subject ; why did he not proceed against Mrs. Clarke ?—I thought she owed me enough money already, and I did not like to throw good money after bad.

Do you ever recollect saying, you would be up with her for this ?—No, never to any body.

Do you recollect, that, at any time, in consequence of this business of the will spoken of in the letter, your wife and you parted ?—Never.

You do not recollect your wife leaving you upon that or any other occasion ?—No.

Have you, in your possession, any letters that belonged to Mrs. Clarke ?—Yes.

Have you any objection to producing them ?—I should not wish to produce them, unless I should be satisfied what she owes me, unless by the request of the House.

[The witness produced a bundle of letters.]

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

[The witness was again called in.]

State how you came by those letters ?—They were sent down to light the fire with.

By whom ?—By Mrs. Clarke.

Did she desire those letters, when she sent them down, to be burnt ?—They were sent down merely to light the fire with ; they were not given to me, they were put into the closet, and the maid servant used to take them out of the closet as she wanted them.

Do you recollect, at the period these letters were sent down, Mrs. Clarke burning a great number of letters ?—I understand so ; I did not see her burn any.

You have read many of these letters ?—I have read them since this business has been in hand.

Are you aware that any of these letters relate to the circumstances that had been under the consideration of this House ?—Yes, I think they do.

[The witness produced two other bundles of letters.]

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

[The witness was again called in.]

Have you in your pocket the whole of the letters you took out of the house?—Yes.

Produce them.

[The witness produced them.]

Were you advised not to deliver those letters to Mrs. Clarke?—No.

Is that your hand-writing?—Yes, it is.

[Letter from Mr. Nicholls to Mrs. Clarke, dated 13th February, 1809, read.]

“Madam, “13th Feb. 1809.”

“I received yours respecting your letters; and on turning the matter in my mind, I don’t know how far I am authorized to give them *even to you*, as having been applied to from another quarter on the same business; and as I most certainly shall be obliged to attend the House of Commons, I will look them all up and produce them there.

“In fact, I think you ought to settle my account before you ask me for any thing. I am your obedient servant,

“Mrs. Clarke.” “W. Nicholls.”

From what other quarter was it you were applied to for the letters?—From no other quarter; I was waited upon by a gentleman on the same business, but in turning it in my mind, I did not know that I was even to give them to any person, without the consent of the House.

Who was the other gentleman?—I do not know his name.

Are you certain you do not know his name?—I do not know his name.

Did you know his name yesterday?—No, I did not.

Did you tell me (Mr. Wardle) his name yesterday?—I do not recollect that I did, I am confident I did not know his name.

Recollect yourself.—I am confident I did not know his name.

Did you not tell me (Mr. Wardle) his name was Wilkinson?—I believed it was Wilkinson, but I mistook the name, and I do not know the name now; the person who came mentioned the name of Wilkinson, but it was not the person’s name who came to me; though I might say it was Wilkinson to Mr. Wardle, I was mistaken.

Do you mean to say, that the person who came said he was sent by Mr. Wilkinson?—He mentioned the name of Wilkinson, but I am not certain in what way he used that name.

Whom did this person say he came from?—He came from Mr. Lowten.

Whoever it was he came from, did he ask for any particular letter, or only applied to you upon the general subject?—He said nothing about letters.

What did you mean when you wrote that you had been applied to upon the same business from another quarter; what do these words mean?—I meant the business of this inquiry.

Did the person coming from Mr. Lowten request that you would not produce those letters?—No, he knew nothing at all about letters.

What did he ask for?—He asked me some questions about Mr. Dowler.

Did this conversation relate to nothing but Mr. Dowler?—Mr. Dowler and Mrs. Clarke.

What did he say upon the subject of Mrs. Clarke?—I forget almost what he asked me; he asked me a few questions about them, and I told him that she told me she was married to Mr. Dowler.

What did he say upon the subject of papers?—Nothing at all.

Why then do you assign this person having called upon you from Mr. Lowten, as the reason for not returning the letters to Mrs. Clarke?—For no reason for the person having called on me from Mr. Lowten; but on turning the matter in my mind, I thought it most prudent to do so.

Then why have you stated in your letter, that this person having called upon you was the reason for not returning the letters to Mrs. Clarke?—In turning it in my own mind, I thought that I might be censured by the House, understanding that I must attend this House for delivering those letters to Mrs. Clarke.

Had you, at the time of writing that letter, received an order from the House to produce these letters?—No.

Did the person who came from Mr. Lowten desire you to keep back those letters, and to suppress them?—He said nothing at all about them; he did not know that I had a letter, to my knowledge.

At the time you saw that person, had you received an order to attend this House?—No.

What made you suppose that you should be obliged to attend this House? Because the gentleman, who came, said he supposed I must attend this House.

Have you seen that person since yesterday?—Yes.

Where?—I saw him; he came to

Hampstead to-day, and I came to town with him.

Did he go to Hampstead to fetch you ? Yes.

Did he carry down the summons to attend this House ?—No.

How came you to come to town with him ?—He came there after I received the summons ; I did not expect he would come there.

His name is not Wilkinson ?—No.

Do you know what his name is ?—I should know what his name was if I heard it ; I have heard it to-day, but do not recollect it.

Is it Williams ?—No.

Did he say any thing to you to-day about the letters ? No, he knew I had the letters to-day.

But he did not speak to you upon the subject ? No ; I believe his name is Wright, but I am not sure.

You stated in the former part of your examinations, that you believed Mrs. Clarke was Mr. Dowler's wife ; did you ever apply to Mr. Dowler for the satisfaction of your debt ? Never.

Why did you not ?—I had not an opportunity.

Did you ever seek for an opportunity ? No, I do not know that I ever did ; I was not anxious about the business ; I did not suppose but what I should be paid.

In what profession are you ;—A baker by business.

How long have you lived in Hampstead ?—Eight or nine years.

You are a housekeeper there ?—Yes.

You have stated that you believed Mrs. Clarke was Dowler's wife, and you have also stated, that she told you when she came to Hampstead she was a widow ; did you suppose the marriage with Mr. Dowler took place at Hampstead ? No.

Why then did you believe that she was Mr. Dowler's wife, when she had previously told you she was a widow ? Mrs. Clarke left my house and went to town ; when she returned, Mr. Dowler returned with her, or near that time ; it was after that time that Mr. Dowler was in the habit of coming ; that she told me she was married to Mr. Dowler.

You have stated, that you received a letter yesterday from Mrs. Clarke ; what are the contents of that letter ?—I have it in my pocket.

[The letter was read.]

"Mrs. Clarke will esteem herself greatly obliged to Mr. Nicholls, if he will send, as he has promised, all her let-

ters by the bearer, who she sends in compliance with the arrangement made by him two hours ago."

"Monday, one o'clock."

"Mr. Nicholls,
opposite New End,
Hampstead."

Who was the bearer of that letter ?—I do not know who it was, a servant on horseback.

What did Mrs. Clarke mean by the arrangement ? I suppose she means the conversation between Mr. Wardle and myself on the subject.

Repeat, as nearly as you can that conversation ?—Mr. Wardle called on me, to apply for those letters, and I told Mr. Wardle, I was not inclined to give them up ; in fact, I should not think fit to give them up without an order from the person to whom they belonged. Mr. Wardle left me, with the supposition that I should deliver the letters up when I received an order from Mrs. Clarke ; but on turning it in my mind, I did not think fit to give them up even then.

When did Mrs. Clarke know that you had these letters ?—I do not know how she knew it ; perhaps I might mention to some one that I had these things, and it might come to her knowledge by that means.

Mr. JOHN REID was called in, and
Examined by the Committee.

Where do you live ?—In Saint Martin's-lane.

Do you keep an hotel in Saint Martin's lane ? I do.

Do you know Mr. Dowler ? I do.

How long have you known him ?—About two years, I believe ; I cannot be exact to the time.

How long has Mr. Dowler frequented your house ? About two years.

Do you recollect his coming there at any time with a person whom he represented to be his wife ? I do.

When ? At all of the times he was in town, at some time or other.

Has he been frequently at your house with a person whom he represented as his wife ? Not very frequently.

Do you know who the lady was whom he so represented as his wife ? I do not.

Was it the same person that always came with him ? The same person.

When was that person last at your house, that you knew her to be there ? I think last Friday se'nnight, the day that Mr. Dowler came to town.

You do not know who that lady is?—I have heard, but I do not know of my own knowledge.

Has Mr. Dowler supplied any body with wine from your house?—No, Mr. Dowler has had some wine from my house.

Where has that wine been sent to?—I believe somewhere by Bedford-square, I think, but I do not recollect; if I had expected to be asked the question, I would have made myself sure of it.

Did the lady who came with Mr. Dowler, go by the name of Mrs. Dowler?—Certainly she did, or she would not have been in my house.

Was the person who was with Mr. Dowler on Friday se'night, at your house, the lady who used to be with him under the name of Mrs. Dowler?—The same.

Did you ever hear her go by any other name but that of Mrs. Dowler?—No.

Did you ever address her yourself by the name of Mrs. Dowler?—I did.

Did she answer to that name? Most certainly.

Are you sure it was on Friday se'night that this lady was at your house for the last time? The last time that I saw her.

Are you sure as to the day? To the best of my recollection.

Are you sure it was the day Mr. Dowler arrived in town? I think it was.

Are you certain of that fact? As well as my memory serves me, I am.

Have you seen that lady any where in the neighbourhood of this House since you came? I have not.

She passed as Mrs. Dowler on that evening? Yes, she did.

Have you ever heard Mr. Dowler call her by the name of Mrs. Dowler? Yes, I have.

And she answered to that name? Yes.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

GEORGE ROBINSON was called in, and Examined by the Committee.

Are you the porter at Slaughter's Hotel? Yes.

Do you know Mr. Dowler? Yes.

How long have you known him? From the time that he returned from the expedition that came home from Buenos Ayres; that was the first knowledge I had of him.

Did you ever see with him any lady that he called by the name of Mrs. Dowler? Yes.

At your master's house? Yes.

Living with him there? For a short time.

As his wife? Yes, as his wife.

Do you know who that lady is? Yes.

Who is it? She goes by the name of Mrs. Clarke, to my knowledge.

How do you know that? By the public talk I have heard that of her; nothing further.

Have you ever been to her house? Yes, in Bedford-place, leading from Bloomsbury-square to Russel square.

Was there any name upon her door there? Not to the best of my recollection.

Did you ever carry her any thing there? Yes.

What? Wine.

From your master's? Yes.

Who ordered that wine? I received the order from my master.

Have you seen her at your master's house lately? I have not.

Have you seen her since Mr. Dowler's return from Spain? I have not.

Have you seen Mr Dowler there since? Yes, I have.

To whom was the wine directed to be carried? Mrs. Dowler.

To be carried to No. 14, Bedford-place? Yes.

You would know the lady if you saw her? Yes, I believe I should.

Have you ever seen her at any other place, or carried wine to her any where else? Yes.

Where? At the end of the King's Road, I believe it is called Westcott buildings, or something of that sort, leading to Sloane-square.

What name did you carry it to there? Mrs. Dowler.

When? I might say I believe it was the 15th or 14th of December last.

Who ordered that wine? I am not sure. [The witness was directed to withdraw.]

SAMUEL WELLS was called in, and examined by the Committee.

Are you a waiter at Slaughter's coffee-house? I am.

Do you know Mr. Dowler? Yes.

Do you know Mrs. Dowler? By name.

Have you seen her? By the name of Mrs. Dowler I have seen her.

Have you heard her called by that name? I have.

When did you see her there last? It might be about eight days ago.

Do you recollect the day of the week? I cannot.

In whose company was she? With Mr. Dowler.

How long did she stay there? One night.

Do you happen to know what the real name of that lady is now? Not till I had seen it in the paper.

Have you seen her any where else? No where else but at our house.

Did you ever deliver a letter to this lady, directed to Mrs. Dowler? No, I have not.

Was Mr. Dowler ever there with any other lady except this? Not to my knowledge.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

[The Chairman was directed to report progress, and ask leave to sit again.]

February 15, 1809.

Mrs. MARY ANN CLARKE was called in, and

Examined by the Committee.

Do you know the hand writing of Samuel Carter?—Yes, I do.

Do you know that to be his hand-writing?—Yes, I do.

Is that also [*another letter*] his hand-writing?—Yes, and that also [*a third letter*.]

Have you ever seen him write?—Yes, I have, many times.

Do you know the hand writing of general Clavering?—Yes, I do.

Have you ever seen him write?—Yes, I have, many times.

Do you know that to be his hand-writing? [*A letter being shewn to the witness*.]—Yes, it is, [*three other letters being shewn to Mrs. Clarke*.] These also are general Clavering's hand-writing.

Is that the hand-writing of baroness Nolleken? [*a letter being shewn to the witness*] Yes.

Is that also? [*another letter*.]—It is.

Did you ever see the baroness write?—Yes, I have; and that also [*a third letter*.] is her hand-writing.

Did you ever see Mr. Elderton write?—There are three Mr. Eldertons.

Did you ever see the Mr. Elderton write by whom these letters are subscribed?—Yes; I got him a paymaster-ship in the 22d light dragoons; these three are all his hand-writing; it is the eldest Mr. Elderton. Before I leave the house I beg leave to say, I never, in my life told Mr. Nicholls that I was married to Mr. Dowler, and that the duke of York would send him abroad, nor any thing of the kind. I rather think he has been bribed by Mr. Wilkinson.

[The following Papers were read:]

"Hon. Madam, 26th Sept. 1804.

"I wrote to the inspector-general (Gwynn) for leave of absence on the 14th, but received no answer, which has thrown me into a great dilemma, having this morning been put in orders to hold myself in readiness to do duty in a

day or two. The adjutant informs me, if I have not my regimentals ready when called upon, I shall be put under an arrest. Permit me, madam, to hope that your goodness (which I have experienced so often in the greatest degree possible) will extricate me from so unpleasant a situation, by obtaining me leave of absence speedily.

"Hon. Madam, the favour of a line would tend to disperse those fears which have been some time prevalent with me, which was occasioned by your silence, (viz.) that some part of my conduct has offended you: from gratitude, I say with energy, God Almighty forbid.

"Accept, madam,

"The sincere thanks and acknowledgements of your grateful friend,

SAMUEL CARTER.

"Note. Having wrote to his Royal Highness for leave, I received an answer, directing me to apply to the inspector-general.

"Mrs. Clarke, 18, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, London"

"Isle of Wight, 2d Oct. 1804.

"I was extremely sorry in not having had it in my power to wait until you came in from the baron's, in order to thank you for the kind benevolence I have ever experienced from you, and which has made so deep an impression on my heart and mind as not to be erased by time. Honoured madam, I have still to beg the continuance of that benevolence; for, having placed me in a situation which requires a great number of expensive things at first, and notwithstanding having laid out my money to the greatest economy, I find it inadequate. I have now the offer of a barrack-room (which will save the expense of lodgings) but I have no cot, or any money to buy one; neither have I any to subsist on till the 24th. If, Madam, you will extend your kindness toward me once more, it will ever be gratefully remembered.

"By Madam, your sincerely thankful servant,

SAMUEL CARTER.

"Hon. Madam, I have set the things down which I bought, by which you will see the state of my purse.

	£.	s.	d.
"Belt and feather - -	1	8	0
"To sword and sash - -	6	3	0
"Gorget and sword-knot	1	8	0
"Paid Lewis - - -	7	0	0
"Do. laundry maid - -	0	10	6
"Do. taylor's bill - -	2	3	0
"Trunk - - -	1	11	6
"Gloves and stockings -	1	2	0
"Silk handkerchiefs - -	0	14	0
"Round hat trim'd - -	1	14	0
"Watch from pledge - -	2	3	0
"Boots and shoes - -	3	10	0
"Expences down - -	2	5	0
"Borrow'd at depot - -	6	2	6
"To jacket and trimmings	4	5	0

£41 19 6

"Mrs. Clarke, 18, Gloucester-place,
"Portman-square, London."

"Clarendon, Transport, Spithead, 4th
"Hon. Madam, Jan. 1805.

"Impelled by my dreadful situation, and my perfect knowledge of your goodness, I trust you will pardon the liberty of addressing you again.

"Since my last, the embarkation has taken place, and I am now on board in a situation not to be described. You can form a better idea of it than in my power to express. I have no stock for the voyage, neither have I any money to purchase those little things which are absolutely necessary. I have to keep watch four hours every night, and have nothing to eat but salt meat three times a week, and water to drink, the rum being so bad, 'tis impossible to drink it.

"Your goodness to me has ever been such as leaves not the smallest doubt that you will not suffer me to starve in the situation you have been pleased to place me, and which is such as will ever tend to make me the most grateful and happy of beings.

"Should, Madam, you be induced to take into consideration my wretched case, and by a little pecuniary aid save from every thing that is horrible, it will be an act worthy of yourself, and imprint that upon my heart which will never be erased.

"I am, Madam,
"Your grateful servant,
"SAM. CARTER.

"Be so kind as direct the letters to be left at the Post-office, Portsmouth.

"P. S. We shall lay at Spithead this fortnight. Having received orders to sail to Cork this morning, I have opened the letter, in order to pray you would direct to Cork, but we only stay there 24 hours, as the convoy is appointed.

"Mrs. Clarke, 18, Glo'ster-place,
"Portman-square, London,"

"Bishop's Waltham, 30 June, 1804.

"My dear Mrs. C.

"Where your note of Wednesday has been travelling, as it only arrived here this morning, I have no notion, and it had not reached Conduit-street at five o'clock Wednesday afternoon, when I quitted town. The disappointment is provoking, as I particularly wished to have seen you. But we must console ourselves in the hope of more fortunate times.

"Very truly your's,

"M. CLAVERING.

"Mrs. Clarke, 18, Glo'ster-place,
"Portman-square, London."

"Bishop's Waltham, 5th Sept. 1804,

"My dear Mrs. C—,

"You mention that his Royal Highness did not comprehend my proposal; my idea was this: the Defence Act, article 30, states, "that men to be raised by that act, are not compellable to serve out of the United Kingdom, and islands immediately attached." And in 32, "that they shall not remain embodied for more than six months after the peace." We have already experienced the fatal necessity of disbanding corps, at an apparent conclusion of war, and the mischiefs arising from holding out temptation to men to extend their services.

"My proposal then was, to raise a battalion for general and unlimited service, by the voluntary offers of a stipulated number of men from each regiment, of militia, at a certain bounty, in the same manner as some of our regiments were augmented during the last war. The battalion to be solely officered from the half-pay list, by which government would at once acquire a certain effective and well-disciplined force, whose services they can to any period command, the half pay to be lightened, and the militia colonels have no reason to growl, since it is determined that their establishment is to be reduced, towards which the men so volunteering would conduce.

"Should an opportunity occur, do submit the plan to his Royal Highness, without arguing too strongly upon it, as he must be tired to death with proposals;

and as I would not appear, even through so circuitous a channel, to trespass on his patience, when so recently under an obligation for my present appointment.

"If you approve of dry reading, get the defence act to refer to, and do communicate all the good things in the good town.

"Always very truly your's,

"H. M. CLAVERING."

"My dear Mrs. C. "28 Sept.

"I shall not pursue the partridges on the first of September; on the contrary, propose being in London in the course of the morning and beg you will send me word at the Prince of Wales' coffee house, whether you can receive me in boots about six, or later, if you please.

"Very truly your's,

"H. M. CLAVERING."

"Mrs. Clarke, 18, Glo'cester-place,

"Portman-square, London."

Bishop's Waltham, 11 Nov. 1804.

• "My dear Mrs. C.

"The purport of this is to thank you for your attempt to serve me, tho' unsuccessful, the inclination being the same. On Sunday next I propose being in town, if possible for one day only. Can you so contrive that we shall meet?

"Your's very truly,

"H. M. CLAVERING."

"Mrs. Clarke, 18, Glo'cester-place,

"Portman-square, London."

Bishop's Waltham, 12 Dec. 1804.

"My dear Mrs. C.

"There is a strong report, that some new regiments are about to be raised, which, tho' incredible, I will be obliged to you to ascertain the truth of, and to acquaint me soon as possible. W. O. left me this morning for town, to return again next week.

"Very truly your's,

"H. M. CLAVERING."

"Mrs. Clarke, 18, Glo'cester-place,

"Portman-square, London."

Mrs. MARY ANN CLARKE was again called in, and examined by the Committee, as follows:

Through what influence did you get the paymastership for Mr. Elderton?—The Duke of York obliged Mr. Greenwood to give it, very much against Mr. Greenwood's wishes.

Was it any military matter which the Baroness Nolleken wrote to you?—No, it was not.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

[The witness was again called in.]

In consequence of the Baroness Nolleken's letter, did you apply to the Duke of York upon the subject of that letter?—Yes, I did, but I do not know what that subject is; there are several wishes the Baroness had, that I applied about; I shewed all her letters to him.

You have stated, that the Duke of York obliged Mr. Greenwood to give the paymastership to Mr. Elderton, much against his consent; how do you know that?—His Royal Highness told me so himself; and very likely Mr. Greenwood will say so too.

Look at those letters again, and say whether they are all written by the same person?—Those are her letters (No. 41 and 119;) when she was ill her eldest son wrote for her; I should rather think this (No. 127) is her eldest son's writing.

Did you ever see the eldest son write?

—Yes, I think I have; but I cannot be positive as to his hand-writing; only I know the Baroness has frequently told me that she had ordered her son to write to me when she has been ill.

Is the letter which you say was written by the son of the Baroness, one of those which you just said was written by the Baroness herself? Yes, it is one of those; but you will allow that I had not a moment to look over it; and another thing, those letters have been taken without my consent, and I have not looked at them myself; I had sent them down to be burned, and never thought they would come forward again, and this is near a twelvemonth since.

Do you mean by the eldest son of the Baroness Nolleken, Mr. Le Maitre?—No, Gustavus Nolleken.

Have you ever seen him write?—Yes, I have seen him write, I think; but I cannot be positive as to his hand, any further than I said before, that he used to write his mother's notes.

Do you mean to say that those letters were written only twelve months ago?—No, I suppose there are dates to them, to shew when they were written.

Do you know the hand-writing of any other son of Baroness Nolleken?—No; I was acquainted with the two sons, but I do not know the writing; the youngest son was in the Guards, and was very seldom with his mother; the other was always with his mother, and a great deal with me.

Then you cannot positively state that this is the hand-writing of any one son of the Baroness Nolleken in particular?—

No, I cannot; perhaps it is the Baron's writing; he used to write to me.

In short you do not know whose handwriting it is?—I hardly looked at it; I know pretty well what the subject is, and whence it came; the Baronet wanted a pension of 400*l.* a year, and, if I recollect right, that is the letter about it. [The Witness was directed to withdraw.]

[The following Papers were read:]

"My dear Madam,

"Nothing but the pardonable anxiety which I naturally feel for the welfare of a child, should induce me to presume to trespass upon you at present.

"You know my boy Charles, he is a fine youth, with a finished education. His appointment to a cadetship in the infantry for Madras was confirmed this morning, and I shall engage him a passage on board the Ocean; which will sail from the Downs in about five days.

"Charles must leave town for Portsmouth, and go on board on Wednesday next.

"Do you think, my dear madam, that his Royal Highness the Duke of York will condescend to honour him with letters of recommendation to

Lord William Bentinck, Governor of Madras, and to major general Sir John Francis Craddock, K. B. the commander in chief there; desiring them to exchange him from the infantry, and place him in the cavalry?

"If you will confer upon us both the very great favour of soliciting his Royal Highness to deign to confer upon us this distinguished obligation, it will for ever remain deeply engraven upon the grateful hearts of Charles Elderton, and of

"My dear Madam, your's very sincerely,
"Friday 18 Jan. "HY. ELDERTON.

"I have this moment received a summons to attend Mr. Greenwood, who has heard from Scotland, and desires me not to make any preparations for a voyage. I fear all is over in that quarter; but I shall know to-morrow, and will immediately afterwards wait upon you.

"Mrs. Clarke, 18, Gloucester-place,
"Portman-square."

"My dear Madam,

"I fancy you are (and I sincerely hope you ever will remain) a perfect stranger to anxiety, otherwise I think you would not have left town on Friday, without first gratifying me with a reply to my last.

"Perhaps you will have the goodness to introduce the subject to the notice of

His Royal Highness on Monday evening, and so enable yourself to oblige me on Tuesday morning with such an answer as may serve to guide the conduct of

"Your faithful servant,

"HY. ELDERTON.

"21 Portman-street, 3d Dec.

"Mrs. Clarke, 18, Gloucester-place,
"Portman-square."

"Sir,

"It is infinitely beyond the power of language to convey to your Royal Highness an adequate idea of the extent of my gratitude for the great favour which you have deigned to confer upon me, in confirming the leave of absence granted to me by Sir Robert Abercrombie. Your Royal Highness has raised me from the most profound despair to happiness, and I shall never cease to bless your Royal Highness for your gracious condescension and goodness towards

"Your Royal Highness's

"Most devoted servant,

"HY. ELDERTON.

"17th April,

"His Royal Highness the Duke of York,
"Etc. Etc.

"Gloucester-place, Sept. 22.

"My dear Madam,

"I am this moment favoured with your very kind letter; this fresh mark of your friendship gives me great pleasure. I hope the change of air has perfectly restored your health, and that I shall have the satisfaction of seeing you return to town in as good looks as ever. My dear Baron, with his best respects to you, begs you will have the goodness to assure H. R. H. of the deep sense of gratitude he feels for the Duke's gracious remembrance of him, and thinks with you that His Mty would be more liberal to him than Mr. ——— if he dare presume to judge from His Mty's goodness to him for these forty years past, on every occasion. I hope the weather has been as fine at Margate as in London: it has, thank God, quite restored my health. I flatter myself you will favour me with a visit on Wednesday, any time most agreeable to you to name; for, be assured I enjoy very sincerely the pleasure of your society, exclusive of the gratitude I shall ever feel for the kind interest you take for me and mine. Adieu, my dear Madam.

"Believe me your's most truly.

"M. NOLEKEN.

"Mrs. Clarke, Royal Hotel,
"Margate, Kent."

"Dear Madam,
 "I see by the papers, that the Duke of York was with the King yesterday morning, and that Mr. Pitt had a private audience of his Majesty, I therefore indulge a hope that my request may have been thought of; do then, my dear Madam, inform me in what state of forwardness it now stands, when and by whom my letter was given, and how received. Pardon my giving you the trouble of answering me *all* these questions, but the very *kind* part you have taken in this business assures me you will pardon me, and think it but natural I should feel *anxious* in a matter of so much consequence to me and mine. A thousand thanks for the carp you were so good as to send me yesterday, and with my kindest wishes, be assured,

"My dear Madam,
 "I remain most sincerely,
 "Your most obliged,
 "M. NOLEKEN.

"*Thursday, Five o'clock,*
Mrs. Clarke, 18."

THOMAS WALKER was called in, and examined by the Committee, as follows:

Did you live with Mrs. Clarke in Gloucester-place, as coachman?—Yes.
 Do you recollect a footman there, of the name of Samuel Carter?—Yes.

Was Samuel Carter in the constant habit of waiting at dinner, while he was there?—Yes, he was.

Do you know Miss Taylor?—Yes, I do.

Have you frequently seen her in Gloucester-place?—Yes, I have.

Do you recollect and know whether Sam. Carter was in the habit of going behind the carriage?—Yes, he did.

Were you head coachman at Gloucester-place?—I was.

How many horses did Mrs. Clarke keep?—Sometimes six, sometimes eight.
 How many carriages?—Two.

Never more?—No more at one time.

Do you know who provided the keep for the horses?—Mrs. Clarke.

Did she pay the bills?—As far as I know, she did.

Were they paid through you?—No, they were not.

Did Samuel Carter wear a livery?—No, he did not.

How do you know that Samuel Carter ever waited at table?—I waited at the same time.

Did you ever wait at table when the Duke of York was there?—I did.

Did you wear a livery when you waited at table?—I did not.

When Samuel Carter went behind the carriage, did he go behind the carriage without a livery?—Yes, he did.

Had Mrs. Clarke any livery for any of her servants?—Yes, the footman.

Did you wear a livery when you drove the carriage?—I certainly did.

Did you know with whom Sam. Carter lived before he came to Mrs. Clarke?—I understood he was along with Capt. Sutton.

Did you ever see him at Mrs. Clarke's when he was Capt. Sutton's servant?—I did not.

When you said he was along with Captain Sutton, did you mean that he was Capt. Sutton's servant?—I did not.

When he lived at Mrs. Clarke's, did he dine with the other servants?—He did, for any thing I knew.

Did you dine with the other servants?—I did not.

Were you upon board wages?—Yes, I was.

Did you ever hear whose son Samuel Carter was supposed to be?—I never did.

How many more servants did Mrs. Clarke keep?—Sometimes six, sometimes seven.

You have stated that you waited at table; do you recollect Miss Taylor dining there when you waited at table? I recollect when his Royal Highness and Mrs. Clarke dined together, there was another lady.

Do you know who that other lady was?—I do not.

Do you mean that you do not know or do not recollect?—I do not recollect.

Do you know Miss Taylor?—I do now.

You have stated before, that you knew Miss Taylor: are you certain you ever saw Miss Taylor in Gloucester-place?—I am certain I have.

What did you understand Samuel Carter was to Capt. Sutton?—I never heard what he was.

You do not know that he was not a servant?—I do not.

How long have you lived with Mrs. Clarke?—About three years.

With whom do you live now?—With Mrs. Clarke.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.
 [The witness was again called in.]

When did you first live with Mrs. Clarke ?—At the time that his Royal Highness came to Gloucester-place.

Have you lived with her continually ever since ?—I have not.

When did you leave her ?—After Mrs. Clarke left Gloucester-place.

When did you return to her service ? About six weeks ago.

You did not live with her at any time between her leaving Gloucester-place and six weeks ago ?—A little while she left Gloucester-place.

Did Samuel Carter very frequently go behind the carriage ?—Not more than once or twice.

How long had Samuel Carter lived with Mrs. Clarke ?—I think about a twelvemonth, to the best of my knowledge.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

WILLIAM M'DOWALL was called in, and examined by the committee as follows :

Did you live with Mrs. Clarke as footman in Gloucester-place ?—Yes.

Do you recollect the name of the other footman that was there at the same time ?—His name was Carter ; by the name I cannot say any further.

Did you and the other footman of the name of Carter, do your work together ? Yes.

Do you know Miss Taylor ?—I know a lady of the name of Miss Taylor, but I cannot recollect her, there are so many of the name. I cannot say that I know any thing particular ; I know the lady that used to go down to Weybridge of that name ; that is all I can say.

Do you recollect that Miss Taylor being in Gloucester-place as well as at Weybridge ?—I cannot say ; I have known a lady of the name of Miss Taylor that used to call there, but I cannot say that I should know her.

Do you recollect the lady whom you speak of as Miss Taylor, the lady that was at Weybridge, being at Gloucester-place ?—Yes, I do by that name.

Do you recollect Miss Taylor ever being at Weybridge when the Duke of York was there ?—I cannot say, the Duke of York might be there : but I cannot speak to that, for the reason, because I do not know it.

Were you in the habits of going to Weybridge with your mistress ?—Yes.

Did you ever see the Duke of York there ?—Yes, I cannot say but I did.

You also state that you have seen Miss Taylor at Weybridge ; can you recollect whether you ever saw Miss Taylor at Weybridge at the time the Duke of York was there ?—I have told that before, that the Duke of York might be at Weybridge, for any thing that I know.

Was Carter employed in any other manner, except waiting at the table ?—Yes, he was employed as a servant : when I went into the house, he acted as a servant, as far as I know.

Did he dine with the other servants ? Yes.

Did Carter act in the same capacity, as a servant, as yourself ?—I suppose so ; he did the work along with me, that is all I can say.

Do you live now with Mrs. Clarke ? No, I do not.

Are you in place now ?—Yes, I am.

With whom ?—With Mr. Johnson.

What year did you live with Samuel Carter at Mrs. Clarke's ?—That I cannot recollect : I cannot say, justly.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

[The witness was again called in.]

What year did you live with Samuel Carter at Mrs. Clarke's ?—I told you I could not recollect.

Was it in the year 1808 ?—I cannot recollect ; I cannot call it to my memory ; I can guess very nigh it, though.

What do you guess ?—I cannot say justly : I can tell the year partly.

What was the year ?—I told you before I did not recollect, and I cannot say the date, for I do not remember it, and therefore it is of no use for me to say the date.

You have said you know the year partly ; state whether you can at all recollect the year.—No, I cannot.

Was it four years ago ?—Yes, rather more than that, I believe.

Was it six years ago ?—If I could recollect the date, I then should have no occasion to say I did not know it.

You do not know whether it is three years ago or six ?—I do not know indeed, I have said that before.

Did you wear a livery when you lived with Mrs. Clarke ?—Yes.

Did Samuel Carter wear a livery at that time ?—No, he did not wear a livery during my time.

When did you quit Mrs. Clarke's service ?—You ask me a question which I cannot answer, because I cannot recollect the time : I never took an account of the time I left the house.

At what time did you get your summons to attend this House ?—I did not set that down even, I forgot that even ; I know what day I got the notice to come.

At what time did you get the notice to come here ?—I cannot justly tell the hour.

Was it to-day or yesterday ?—I received the notice to attend the House, and I paid that respect to attend the House accordingly as I was ordered.

When did you receive the notice ?—I received it on Monday, and I received one this afternoon.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

Mrs. MARTHA FAVERY was called in, and examined by the Committee, as follows :

Did you live with Mrs. Clarke as house-keeper, in Gloucester-place ?—Yes.

Do you recollect a footman there of the name of Sam. Carter ?—Yes.

Was Sam. Carter in the constant habit of waiting at table on the Duke of York, and Mrs. Clarke and her company ?—Yes.

Do you know Miss Taylor ?—Yes.

Was Miss Taylor in the habit of being often in Gloucester-place with Mrs. Clarke and the Duke of York ?—Yes.

Do you recollect any thing with regard to a note being changed, just before the Duke went to Weymouth, and Mrs. Clarke to Worthing ?—Yes, I do.

State what you know about that.—I know that the Duke's servant came in in the morning, and I gave him this note, but I do not know the number of it, nor what note it was, and he returned again about eleven o'clock, and gave me the money : I took it up stairs, and then the Duke was in the bed-room, and Mrs. Clarke : in short, they were in bed.

Do you recollect who that servant was ?—A German, Ludowick.

Was Sam. Carter in the habits of sharing the duty of a footman with the other man ?—He cleaned the knives, cleaned the plate, attended the carriage, and waited at table on his Royal Highness.

Was not the house in Gloucester-place to your knowledge kept at a great expence ?—It certainly was : there were sometimes two men cooks, sometimes three men cooks.

Do you mean that those cooks were

on any particular occasion of dinners, or when do you mean that there were two or three men cooks ?—When there was a particular dinner, there were three men cooks, sometimes more. Mrs. Clarke always wished to have her dinners go up in the best manner, to please his Royal Highness ; and if there was any dinner found fault with by his Royal Highness, she would have another.

Have you often known Mrs. Clarke distressed for money during that period ? She never could pay her debts properly after the first quarter : people were teasing me to pieces for money, and saying that I kept it.

When did you first live with Mrs. Clarke ?—When she went to live in Gloucester-place.

Had you known Mrs. Clarke before that time ?—Yes.

How long had you known Mrs. Clarke ?—I lived with her before she went to Gloucester-place : I have known her these ten years ; more than that.

How much more ?—I cannot exactly say how much more.

Have you known her twenty years ?—No, I have not known her twenty years.

Where did you first know Mrs. Clarke ?—I knew her at Hampstead ; I went to be a servant to her there.

Did you not know her before that time ?—Yes, I went about six weeks after she was married, to live with her.

After she was married to Mr. Clarke ?—Yes.

Did you live with her from that time till she went to Gloucester-place ?—No, I lived with her three or four times since ; I went away, and came back to her.

Who first recommended you to Mrs. Clarke ?—The paper.

Do you mean by an advertisement ?—Yes.

Did you know nothing of Mrs. Clarke till you saw that advertisement ?—No, I did not.

Did you live with her at Gloucester-place ?—I went with her to Gloucester-place ; from Tavistock-place to Gloucester-place.

Then you lived with her in Tavistock-place ?—Yes, I did.

Where did Mrs. Clarke live before she went to Tavistock-place ?—I do not know ; I did not live with her all that time.

Do not you know where she lived all

that time ?—No, I was in the country with another family.

With what family were you in the country ?—I am not obliged to answer that.

Yes you are.—It is a family who are dead.

Who were they ?—One Mr. Ellis.

Where did he live ?—In the city.

What part of the city ?—He was a carpenter.

In what part of the city ?—I really do not know the name of the street, I cannot recollect it, it is so long ago.

How long did you live there ?—Two years.

If you lived two years in the same street, you must know where they lived.—It was not in the same house, it was in lodgings.

Where were the lodgings ?—I cannot tell.

In how many different places did they live while you were with them ?—They had different apartments ; they kept shop in one part of the town, and had apartments in another.

What part of the town did they keep a shop ?—I cannot recollect indeed ; I was at Brighton and Margate with them, and in different parts about.

What other parts beside Margate and Brighton ?—I was at Ramsgate, and many little places about, that I did not think about.

Was it upon parties of pleasure the family went to Margate and Brighton and Ramsgate ?—No, they were all ill, the mistress and children and all ; they went for their health, I suppose.

They went to these different places for their health ?—I suppose so, I cannot say what they went for particularly : I do not know their concerns.

Then why do you suppose they went for their health, if you know nothing about it ?—I should think so, if they went to those places.

How many did the family consist of ? Four.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis ?—Yes, and two children.

Any servant but yourself ?—No.

Who was left in the shop while they were absent ?—I cannot say, I am sure I do not know.

You say they kept a shop in one part of the town, and had lodgings in another ?—Yes.

In what part of the town was the shop ?—I really do not know, I did not

concern myself with the shop, I never went there.

In what part of the town were the lodgings ? In some of the streets near Cheapside, but it is out of my memory entirely ; when I leave a place I never trouble it again.

You have said that they lived in more places than one in London, what other place can you recollect besides the street near Cheapside ?—I really cannot recollect any thing at all about it ; I do not know any thing about it.

In how many different lodgings did they live in London, while you were with them ?—I cannot say ; they left me till I went to Brighton : I went to Brighton with the children.

Did they live in two, three, or four different lodgings ?—I cannot answer that question indeed.

Did you go to Brighton with the children, without Mr. and Mrs. Ellis ? Yes, I did indeed.

Did Mr. and Mrs. Ellis come to you there ? Yes, they did.

How long did they stay there ? I believe they were there about three months.

Where did you live at Brighton ?—I will tell you as nigh as I can : opposite the sea ; but I do not know the name of the street, though I was there.

When did you go to Margate ?—Really I cannot tell you such a question as that, I do not keep that in my head : I do not know.

Where did they live at Margate ?—In the High-street.

Are Mr. and Mrs. Ellis dead ?—Yes, so I heard.

And the children ?—I do not know, I never inquire after them.

What reason had you for not choosing to mention this family !—I have no reason at all, I answer as nearly as I can recollect.

Do you know Capt. Sutton ?—I did, but he is dead ; he has been dead two years, I believe, I cannot recollect that.

Was not Samuel Carter supposed to be his natural son ? I cannot tell.

Did you never suppose that ? No ; I cannot tell what other people supposed.

Carter did not wear a livery ? No.

You have stated that there was a very expensive establishment in Gloucester-place ; did his Royal Highness at any time give you any money to defray the expenses of that establishment ?—He never gave me any in his life.

Did any body belonging to him ?—No, nor any body belonging to him.

Where did Mrs. Clarke live when you lived with her first ?—At Hampstead.

Was that prior to your living with Mrs. Ellis ?—It was before.

Then how comes it that you recollect the place you lived in with Mrs. Clarke, and not to recollect where you lived with Mrs. Ellis afterwards ?—Because I lived longer with Mrs. Clarke than I did with those people.

Did you not live two years with Mrs. Ellis ?—Yes, I did.

Do you mean the Committee should understand, that you do not recollect where you lived two years with Mrs. Ellis ?—No, I do not ; I was at Brighton, Margate, and Ramsgate ; and other places ; and I suppose they were like a great many people, in debt, and went about in consequence, if I must tell the truth ; but it is not the thing to tell family affairs.

You have said Mrs. Ellis kept a shop in one part of the town, and lodgings in another ; now you tell the Committee you were living about all the time ; how do you reconcile that ?—They may go about, his wife may, and he may keep out of the way, or stay at home, I cannot tell how they manage those things.

Are you not related to Mrs. Clarke ?—No.

Do you mean to deny that you are Mrs. Clarke's sister ?—I do ; I am not Mrs. Clarke's sister.

Did you pay any of Mrs. Clarke's servants wages ?—Yes, I did.

What were the wages you paid Sam. Carter ?—I really cannot say what I gave him.

Did you ever pay Sam. Carter any wages ?—I have given him money a great many times, when he has asked for money to buy himself shoes and things he wanted.

Do you recollect whether there was any agreement made for wages ?—No, I do not.

You have stated, that you were house-keeper to Mrs. Clarke, and superintended a very large, establishment, and had two or three cooks at particular times ; what number in general did you superintend, and have to provide for ?—I am sure I cannot say ; there were always very elegant dinners went up, and what they could not do, came from the pastry-cook's ; there were four men in the stable, a butler, and two footmen, two

cooks, a laundry-maid, a house-maid, a kitchen-maid, and another little girl that worked at her needle, and myself, and a chairwoman to wash one day in the week.

You have mentioned that there were very considerable embarrassments happened, and that you have been applied to for money, and have been supposed to keep it instead of paying the different creditors ; did you tell her of those distresses, and apply to her for money ; and if so, what answer did you get ?—I did inform her ; she said that his Royal Highness had been very backward in his payments to her, and I must put the people off, and accordingly I did as she said.

Did Mrs. Clarke ever mention to you that his Royal Highness said that he would give, or had given her sums of money, to pay those debts ?—No, I never heard that.

Did you never mention to Mrs. Clarke, that you wished her to ask money from the Duke of York, to pay those debts ?—Yes, I did.

What was the answer Mrs. Clarke made ?—She said all would be paid as soon as she had it from his Royal Highness.

Were not many of those debts paid ?—a great many were paid.

You have stated, that you applied to Mrs. Clarke, telling her that she owed certain sums of money, to get it from the Duke of York ; do you know from your own knowledge that many of those debts were afterwards paid ?—Some of the debts were paid while he was there ; I have paid the baker, and I have paid the butcher twice.

Then upon your application, desiring Mrs. Clarke would apply to the Duke of York, have you often found debts paid ?—Yes, I have found many of the debts paid.

Did you know captain Sutton by sight ?—Yes.

Had captain Sutton only one leg ?—Only one leg.

Do you know what regiment he was of ?—No, I do not I am sure.

Do you still live in the service of Mrs. Clarke ?—Yes.

Have you had any conversation with Mrs. Clarke on the subject of this investigation, since it commenced ?—No, I have not.

You have said, that you paid the servants' wages while you lived with Mrs.

Clarke; how many men-servants did you pay wages to?—The coachman, his name is Parker, and William M'Dowall; I believe she paid Pierson herself; and the stable man and the boy, four men in the stable, I always used to give the money once a week or once a fortnight, to them; there were in all, five in the stable and three in the house.

Were they all servants on standing annual wages?—Yes, they were all yearly servants; and there were two servants at Weybridge, a gardener and a cook.

You have stated, that there were sometimes two, and sometimes three men-cooks for particular dinners; do you mean by those particular dinners, that they were dressed for a large company?—No, we never had a large company; this was first when Mrs. Clarke went into that house.

Those dinners were dressed merely for two or three persons?—Yes, for his Royal Highness, as far as I know, in particular.

Not for any other company?—No.

You went with Mrs. Clarke when she first went to reside in Gloucester-place? Yes, I did.

Do you know who the tradesmen were who furnished the house in Gloucester-place?—No.

Who furnished the upholstery?—It was somebody in Bond-street; Oakley.

Do you know who furnished the china and glass?—Mr. Mortlock, in Oxford-street.

Do you know who furnished the house with grates?—Mr. Summers, and Rose, in Bond-street.

Do you know what silversmith furnished the plate?—Birketts.

Do you know any of the other tradesmen with whom Mrs. Clarke dealt?—Parker's, in Fleet-street, she had something to do with.

Who was the wine-merchant?—I really do not know; I believe his Royal Highness used to send it; but I do not know; he used often to send it, I know.

Did you ever pay any money on account of wages to any one of those men-cooks?—Yes; I gave them a guinea a day, each of them, but I cannot recollect their names.

Did you consider that as payment for that day, or as in part of annual wages?—Only for the day.

Were you in the capacity of own maid

to Mrs. Clarke, or was there any other—I was own maid and house-keeper together.

Do you know Mr. Dowler?—I have seen him.

Have you seen him frequently?—Yes, I have seen him frequently.

Have you seen him frequently in Gloucester-place?—Yes, I have.

Do you know, or not, whether he staid the night there?—Never, I am very sure of that.

Did you at any time convey any messages to the tradesmen employed to furnish the house in Gloucester-place?—Yes, for any thing that was wanted.

Concerning the manner in which it was to be done, and what articles were to be sent in?—Yes, Mrs. Clarke's order.

Did the tradesmen seem willing to send in articles merely on Mrs. Clarke's authority?—They sent what she ordered, as far as I know; sometimes they would not.

Did you use any arguments to them to induce them to send in articles, if they appeared unwilling so to do?—No, I did not; I said when she had money she would certainly pay them, nothing further than that.

Did they tell you that they looked to a better paymaster than Mrs. Clarke, or any thing of that kind?—They have asked me, whether his Royal Highness had settled with her, and given her money; and I said no, as soon as she had it, she would give it to them.

Was capt. Sutton in the habit of visiting at Mrs. Clarke's?—Yes, she knew capt. Sutton.

Was he in the habit of visiting at Mrs. Clarke's?—Yes.

Was he in the habit of visiting at Mrs. Clarke's before Sam. Carter came to live at Mrs. Clarke's house?—Yes, he was.

When he came to visit Mrs. Clarke, was he not in the habit of bringing Sam. Carter as a companion?—I do not know; he brought him with him, certainly.

When Sam. Carter came with capt. Sutton, was he in the habit of going with him into the parlour?—No.

When Mrs. Clarke first resided in Gloucester-place, what number of servants had she at that time?—Sam. Carter was the first that went there when I went; there was a coachman and two footmen, and a butler and a postilion; there were four men in the stable; she had them immediately as she got there

Did you ever see Sam. Carter after he got a commission in the army ?---No, I do not think I ever did.

Do you recollect whether Sam. Carter got a commission in the army while he was in Mrs. Clarke's service ?---Yes, and went to Deal to join his regiment.

He left Mrs. Clarke's service for that reason ?---Yes.

And you never saw him afterwards ? No.

What was your name before you were married ?---Favery, that is my real name.

Are you a married woman ?---No.

Did you ever hear Mrs. Clarke say, why she applied for a commission for Sam. Carter, more than for any other foot-boy in her service ?---No.

By what name was Sam. Carter known to his Royal Highness, by the name of Sam, Samuel, or Carter ?---We used to call him Sam.

Was he known by the name of Carter to his Royal Highness ?---Yes, he was known by the name of Carter.

Did Samuel Carter appear to you a person of superior manners and education to persons in that situation ?---I do not know ; he was very well.

Did any of the servants dine with you in general at the same table, when you lived with Mrs. Clarke in Gloucester-place ?---Yes, I sat down to dinner with them all.

Can you mention any body else who was in the habit of going to the tradesmen about the articles to be furnished to the house in Gloucester-place ?---I never went, I sent a servant always, and Wm. M'Dowall has been to Oakley's in Bond-street, and to Rose and Summer's, and to different tradesmen.

Do you know any body else who went ?---Pierson used to go.

You did not know any agent or steward, or any person of that description, who used to go ?---No.

Do you know whether a person of the name of Taylor used to go ?---I am not sure whether he went ; he might be sent by Mrs. Clarke, he was not by me.

Do you know any thing of his going ? No, I do not.

When you lived in Gloucester-place, was Mrs. Clarke in the habits of receiving visits from other gentlemen besides his Royal Highness the Duke of York ? Yes, several people came.

Gentlemen ?---Yes, gentlemen came backwards and forwards.

Did you ever know that any of those

gentlemen were considered as opulent ? I really do not know.

You have stated, that you were in the habit of dining with all the servants ; of course the coachman was one of that number ?---Yes, he was.

Do you remember a capt. Wallis visiting there ?---No, I never remember such a name.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

GWYLLIM LLOYD WARDLE Esq.
attending in his place,

Examined by the Committee.

In folio 132 of the printed Minutes of the Evidence, there appears a letter written by Mrs. Clarke to Mr. Donovan, in which is the following expression ; the date of the letter is January 28th, 1809 : "I must be candid, and tell you, that in order to facilitate some negotiations, I had given him a few of your letters : in one you speak of the Queen, in another the two Deaneries." Did Mrs. Clarke give you any letters in order to facilitate any negotiation ?---I never had any negotiation with Mrs. Clarke about letters in my life ; I do not know what she means by the expression of a negotiation.

Are these the letters which she stated you had taken away from her ?---I took some of Mr. Donovan's letters in the way I have before described, which I have produced to this house ; but what she means by negotiation I do not know.

Had you any other letters of Mr. Donovan's from Mrs. Clarke, or are those the very letters which she so positively stated, you had taken away from her ?---I had some other letters from Mrs. Clarke of Mr. Donovan's, which she gave me, and I examined him as to those letters in this house.

For what purpose did Mrs. Clarke give those letters ?---I really do not know for what purpose she gave them to me ; I asked her to give them me, and I examined him upon them in this House.

Have you never asked Mrs. Clarke what she meant by that expression in her letter ?---No, I do not think I did ; but I never did have any answer to it, if I had ; I remember the expression striking me when I heard it read.

When Mrs. Clarke delivered these letters to you, did she mention any thing about any negotiation as affecting one or more Deaneries ?---I never heard of any negotiation about any Deanery, except what these letters contain.

Mrs. MARY ANN CLARKE was called in, and a letter from Mr. Elderton to his Royal Highness the Duke of York being shewn to the Witness she was examined.

Do you recollect that that was one of the letters that you delivered to Mr. Nicholls to be burned?—Yes, they were all delivered to be burned.

Do you recollect that that was one of them?—I cannot recollect that that was one of them; except what I burned myself, I gave the rest down to be burned, and they positively assured me they were burned.

Do you remember how that letter came into your possession?—I suppose I may be allowed to read it before I give my opinion.

[The witness read the letter.]

To whom is that letter addressed?—It is addressed to his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

How came that letter into your possession?—I had it to shew the Duke of York, I suppose, as I had many other letters; and after he read it was left in my possession. This man was arrested after he had his appointment, and I had solicited for leave for him.

Then I understand you to say, that that letter was addressed to you, by whom was it addressed to you?—By Mr. Elderton, or else his wife; by Mr. Elderton, addressed to me, to deliver to the Duke.

Then I understand you to say, that the letter was inclosed to you in another by Mr. Elderton; is that so?—Yes.

And that in consequence of your receiving it, you delivered it to his Royal Highness the Duke of York?—I am positive that I shewed it him, to let him know that the man was grateful.

Did the Duke of York return it to you?—After he had read letters, they used to be left upon the table, and I ought to have destroyed them.

Did not you understand that Sam. Carter was a natural son of captain Sutton?—No, I did not; people have said so, but he told me to the contrary himself.

Did not Capt. Sutton take care of his education?—Captain Sutton always had the boy about him; he had several, and Sam was one; he had been very strongly recommended, I believe by Mrs. Fitzherbert, but they denied that at one time.

Did Capt. Sutton educate the boy?—

He was not well educated till he came to me; he used to go to school, while he was in my service, every leisure hour.

Do not you know that Capt. Sutton took care of his education?—I know that he took some pains to instruct him in his leisure time, he was a very good boy.

Do you know what regiment captain Sutton was in?—He formerly was a lieutenant in the grenadiers; I believe he was a volunteer where he lost his leg.

You are not certain what regiment he was in?—No; he was deputy fire-master at Woolwich, and had been an esteemed friend of the Prince of Wales and of the Duke of York for twelve years, but nearly died for want, except through me.

Did you consider Samuel Carter in a light above the rest of your servants?—Yes, I did, for he was very faithful to me.

In what year did Mr. Elderton get the paymastership of the dragoons, that you spoke of?—I cannot tell, but it was before General Simcoe died.

You do not remember the year at all? No, I do not.

During your residence in Gloucestershire, did you ever make any return of the Income Tax?—No, I believe I did not.

Were you ever assessed either for your horses, carriages, or men-servants?—Yes, I was.

Then you recollect the number?—I used to forget the greater number of them when they were put down, conceiving they had been paid for before through the Duke, or otherwise.

Look at the letter; [the letter to Mr. Donovan, of the 28th of January] that letter speaks of delivering some letters to Mr. Wardle, in order to facilitate some negotiation?—I sent that letter to Mr. Donovan.

Did you give these letters to Mr. Wardle, in order to facilitate any negotiation?—Yes; not the letters that Col. Wardle ran away with, but letters of field-officers to recommend two or three lieutenants to companies, they were to give more than the regulation, three or four hundred pounds; I understood from Mr. Donovan that Greenwood was to have some part, Froome another, himself a share, and me; these young men were to pay, I think, four hundred guineas over the regulation, and that it was the last job Greenwood was to give Froome, that it was to complete a very

old promise of the Duke of York; Mr. Donovan told me he must have the recommendation of a member of parliament or a general officer, to cover himself.

If you refer to a passage in your letter, it will appear that the letters you allude to were, one in which Mr. Donovan speaks of the Queen, and in the other of two Deaneries?—Those were the letters Colonel Wardle took away, and which I told him were in his possession; that letter I think mentions as far as that.

[The passage in the letter was read.] I had not given him those letters, he took them, and what I gave Colonel Wardle to facilitate was the other three, the lieutenants for the companies, and he has two or three of them now, and General Clavering the other; and when I represented one of the young men as Mr. Sumner's nephew or cousin, I believed it, because Mr. Donovan had told me so, and declared it in every way possible.

How could the delivery of any letters whatever to Mr. Wardle, facilitate any negotiation?—I thought that they might, because he told me that he could do it by men who were not in the opposition, because I knew that a man on that side would not do to recommend to the Duke of York any military man.

Who told you so?—Colonel Wardle.

What sort of negotiations did you think the delivery of these letters might facilitate?—To get a letter of recommendation for the young men, the same sort of recommendation as General Clavering was to give me for Sumner.

You have stated that the paymaster procured for Elderton was previous to the death of General Simcoe; what circumstance makes you say it must have been previous to the death of General Simcoe?—I believe it was General Simcoe's regiment; I know he had been applied to on the subject.

Are you quite positive that these letters spoken of, are the letters Mr. Wardle ran away with?—Yes.

Did the Duke of York ever tell you at any time, that he had been informed by any person of your having received money by getting appointments in the army?—No, no one dare tell him so.

Did the Duke of York ever inform you by what means the commissions you state to have been so irregularly obtained, were made to appear regular in the books of the office?—No, he did not

state to me that circumstance, only that he would take proper care and have them all right, and the subjects he always thought were proper when they were proposed.

GWYLLIM LLOYD WARDLE, Esq. attending in his place, made the following statement:

I wish to say, that I am now aware what Mrs. Clarke means by her negotiation: the letters that I before alluded to her having received from Mr. Donovan, and my having examined him upon them in this House, were sent to her by Mr. Donovan, as I understood, for the purpose of her getting them signed by a general officer, or a member of Parliament; she stated having sent one of them to General Clavering to be signed; the other three or four, I forget which it was, I got from her, she gave them to me; I remember her stating at the time, that if I could get a member of Parliament to sign them for her, it would be just what Mr. Donovan wanted; I said my friends were in opposition, and opposition men would not do; I kept the letters ever since, and till this moment never could make out what she meant by the term negotiation.

Have you any objection to deliver in those letters, from which you examined Mr. Donovan at the table of this House?—They are all on the table of the House.

Are those letters on the table of the House which Mrs. Clarke wished you to get a member of Parliament to sign?—No, I think not.

Are there any letters on the table of the House which Mrs. Clarke gave to you, to procure the signature of a member of Parliament?—I thought they had been given in, but if they are not, I certainly will lay them on the table.

Have you any objection to lay on the table every letter which you got either by violence or otherwise, from Mrs. Clarke?—I have no objection to lay on the table the letters in question respecting those officers who were to have been so recommended, and all the letters that I had regard to in the statement I made to the House.

Have you any objection to lay on the table every letter which you got, either by violence or otherwise, from Mrs. Clarke?—I wish the answer I have given to be repeated.

Are there any letters in your possession, relative to the inquiry before the

House, as to the Duke of York's conduct, which you have taken from Mrs. Clarke, or which she has given to you, which you object to lay before the House ?—I know of none such, I have no information which with propriety can be laid before this Committee, which I would withhold from them.

Are the letters alluded to in the letter of Mrs. Clarke, at present on the table of the House ?—No, they are not.

When did you receive the letters from Mrs. Clarke, which she mentions in her letter of the 28th of January, to have been delivered to you ?—I have no memorandum, I cannot speak to the time.

CHARLES GREENWOOD, Esq. was called in, and examined by the Committee, as follows :

Is Mr. Froome now in your office ?—No.

Did Mr. Froome succeed to the situation of one of your clerks that has lately left you ?—No.

Did not Mr. Froome succeed to the situation of one of your clerks that has lately left you ?—No.

Did not Mr. Froome come to town for the purpose of supplying the place of that clerk ?—Mr. Froome came to town to settle some old accounts of mine as Treasurer to the Royal Military College, and not at all to take the place of that clerk.

Has he settled those accounts, and if so when did he leave you ?—He is settling them now.

Where does he transact the business ?—Very near my office at Charing-cross.

Are you agent to the 22d regiment of dragoons ?—No.

Or ever was since it was raised ?—I think not : but I cannot positively answer to that fact.

Do you recollect any difference between you and the Duke of York, wherein the Duke of York applied to you to appoint a paymaster to that regiment ?—Certainly not.

Is it within your power or that of any agent to appoint a paymaster to any regiment ?—The power rests in the colonel to recommend to the Secretary at War, who makes the necessary inquiries as to the securities, and then makes out the appointment for the Commander in Chief to lay before his Majesty.

In fact the Commander in Chief can have nothing in the world to do with it,

more than to lay it before his Majesty ?—I never understood that he had.

Do you know Mrs. Clarke ?—I do not know her by sight.

Did you ever write to her ?—I recollect one note I did write to her.

Do you know a Mr. Elderton ?—I did know him.

No disagreement ever happened between you and the Duke of York, respecting appointing Mr. Elderton a paymaster ?—No, certainly not.

Did the Duke of York ever apply to you to appoint him ?—Never ; the Duke of York mentioned him to me as a man that would call upon me about a paymastership, and said that I might make inquiries about him, but never recommended him.

What was the occasion of that note which you mention having written to Mrs. Clarke ?—It was in answer to a note she wrote me, to desire my interference with his Royal Highness about a brother, I think he was, of hers ; she called him captain Thompson that had been in the cavalry.

Do you recollect the date of that note ?—It was not long ago ; I do not recollect the date at all ; I should think within a month or six weeks.

Do you recollect, either in that note or by message, stating to Mrs. Clarke, that you were sorry she had got acquainted with Mr. Finnerty ?—Never.

Did you ever send any message to Mrs. Clarke by Mr. Taylor of Bond-street ?—Never.

How long was Mr. Froome in your office before the first time he and you parted ?—I really cannot recollect ; but he has left my office for, I should suppose, four or five years, I cannot recollect particularly, it was at the time I discovered he was trading in commissions that I discharged him.

Is not Mr. Froome on the half-pay ?—I believe he is.

Is he a captain on the half-pay ?—No, I think only a lieutenant.

How did you send that note which you wrote to Mrs. Clarke ?—I sent it by Mr. Taylor, I think.

Mr Taylor the shoemaker ?—Yes.

Are you acquainted with Mrs. Sinclair Sutherland ?—I knew her some years ago.

How many years ago ?—I should think six or seven years ago ; I have seen her since.

Have you seen her often since ?—No.

Have you seen her lately ?—No.

How lately have you seen her ?—I do not think I have Mrs. Sinclair these two years.

On what occasion did you last see her ?—Mine was a visit of civility, I believe, I had no particular object in it.

Did you call upon her ?—Yes.

Have you kept up your acquaintance with her from the first origin of that acquaintance ?—I have very little acquaintance with Mrs. Sinclair ; I do not suppose I ever saw Mrs. Sinclair a dozen times in my life.

What led to that acquaintance ?—I believe that the first acquaintance I had with Mrs. Sinclair, was from hearing a friend of mine speak of her.

Did you become acquainted with her through any intimacy between the Duke of York and her ?—I certainly was acquainted with her more from that circumstance.

Then you are aware she was intimate with the Duke of York ?—I am aware that the Duke of York knew her ; I am not at all aware that the Duke of York was intimate with her.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

[The witness was again called in.]

Do you know of any connexion ever subsisting between the Duke of York and Mrs. Sutherland ?—I have heard that there was.

Has any fact ever come to your knowledge which enables you to state, of your own knowledge, that such a connexion ever had existed ?—I have heard Mrs. Sinclair herself say so.

Did you ever hear Mrs. Sinclair state that she was with child by the Duke of York ?—Yes.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

[The witness was again called in.]

Did you ever know of a house being hired at Hamburg for Mrs. Sutherland to lie in ?—No.

Do you know of any measures that were taken to hire a house for that purpose ?—No.

Can you to your own knowledge speak to Mrs. Sinclair having got a troop from the Duke of York, for a friend of hers ?—Certainly not.

Did you ever correspond with her on the subject of a troop that she had applied for ?—No, I think not, it is so long since I to the best of my knowledge not.

Can you speak positively to that fact ?

—I can speak positively to never having had any conversation with the Duke of York.

Do you recollect writing to Mrs. Sinclair upon any military matters ?—I recollect she wrote to me relative to a son of the late General Debbidge, upon the subject of promotion, which I did not apply for ; and I think she wrote to me about obtaining leave of absence for him, which, being in the natural course of my business, I think I did obtain for her ; but I cannot speak with certainty.

State whether of your own knowledge Mrs. Sinclair was given to understand that that officer was promoted through her application ?—Certainly not.

You have stated, that you sent a note to Mrs. Clarke by Mr. Taylor ; who is Mr. Taylor ?—A shoemaker, in Bond-street.

How happened it that you employed such a messenger ?—She sent him to me.

Had you ever any other communication with Mr. Taylor ?—I have seen Mr. Taylor several times on other business.

Is Mr. Taylor your shoemaker ?—No.

Have you ever had any correspondence by letter with Mr. Taylor ?—No.

You have stated in the early part of your examination, that the Commander in Chief told you that Mr. Elderton would probably call respecting a paymastership, and requested you to make inquiries ; did you make any inquiries ?—Yes.

What was the result of those inquiries, and was he appointed to the paymastership ?—The result of those inquiries was, that I put him down in my list as a candidate for a paymastership.

Was he appointed to a paymastership ? Upon a vacancy happening in Sir Robert Abercrombie's regiment, thinking him a very proper man for the appointment, I wrote to Sir Robert Abercrombie about him, and he recommended him to the Secretary at War. May I beg leave to correct an answer I have just given, respecting my correspondence with Mr. Taylor : there were two or three questions I thought it necessary to put to him : knowing he had paid some money on the Duke of York's account for Mrs. Clarke, I put three questions to him, which he answered satisfactorily ; if that is to be called a correspondence, I have had correspondence with him.

Do you know of any large sum of money being paid by his Royal Highness the Duke of York to Mrs. Clarke ?—

during her residence in Gloucester-place?—No large sums ever went through my hands to Mrs. Clarke, nor any sum whatever.

You admit that you have had some correspondence with Mr. Taylor, when did that correspondence take place?—A few years ago.

You do not recollect at any other time having had any correspondence with Mr. Taylor?—No, certainly not.

Did you send an answer to Mrs. Clarke by Mr. Taylor, in consequence of the letter having been brought by him?—Certainly.

You stated that you recommended Mr. Elderton to Sir Robert Abercrombie for paymaster; had you any knowledge of Mr. Elderton previous to the Duke of York's mentioning him to you?—I believe he had applied to my office for a clerkship, but I am not quite clear as to that point; I made several inquiries in consequence of his Royal Highness' recommendation.

Were the inquiries which you made satisfactory?—They were satisfactory in the first instance, but sometime afterwards, on further inquiry, I was by no means satisfied, and I wrote to Sir Robert Abercrombie to that effect.

What inquiries did you make that caused dissatisfaction?—I made some inquiries, besides a representation I had from Bristol where Mr. Elderton had lived, of some improper conduct there.

What was the consequence of these discoveries you made respecting Mr. Elderton?—Representing the same to Sir Robert Abercrombie, in order to stop the recommendation.

What was the effect of that communication?—It was delayed for a time; afterwards to the best of my recollection, Mr. Elderton wrote himself, or got some friend to apply to Sir Robert Abercrombie, and Sir Robert Abercrombie afterwards recommended him to the Secretary at War.

Do you know what those recommendations were, or from whom they came?—I really do not.

Were the objections removed solely by the recommendation of Sir Robert Abercrombie?—I believe entirely.

After those objections had been made, did any conversation take place between His Royal Highness the Duke of York and yourself upon the subject?—Certainly none.

How do you know that any subsequent

recommendation was made to Sir Robert Abercrombie?—I think I have letters from Sir Robert Abercrombie to prove that.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

COLONEL GORDON was called in, and examined by the Committee, as follows:

Have you brought with you the documents respecting the proposed exchange between Colonel Knight and Colonel Pleydell?—Yes, I have them in my hand.

[Colonel Gordon delivered in several papers, which were read:—Letter from Messrs. Collyer.—Answer to the above.—Letter from Colonel Knight, dated June 19th, 1805.—Letter from Colonel Gordon to Colonel Knight.]

"C. L.

"The Commander in Chief cannot accede to the request of these officers. Lieutenant Colonel Pleydell must remain in the regiment to which he has been posted."

"Refused."

"Messrs. Collyer have the honour of transmitting Colonel Gordon the memorials of Majors Knight and Pleydell to exchange."

"Park-place, St. James's,
27th May, 1805."

[Copy.]

"Gentlemen,
28th May, 1805.

"Having laid before the Commander in Chief your note of the 27th instant, I am directed to acquaint you in reply, that his Royal Highness cannot accede to the exchange therein proposed, between Major Knight of the 5th Dragoon Guards, and Lieutenant-colonel Pleydell of the 59th Regiment of Foot: and Lieutenant-colonel Pleydell must remain with the corps to which he has been posted.

"I am, Sir,

(Signed) "J. W. GORDON.

"The Inclosures in your Letter are herewith returned.

"Messrs. Collyer."

"H. R. H. has no objection to his receiving a difference, and when an eligible successor can be recommended, H. R. H. will take it into consideration."

"No. 35, Maddox-st. Hanover-Square, June 19, 1805.
His Royal Highness the Commander

in Chief not having acceded to my exchanging with Lieutenant Colonel Plydell, I fear my motives for wishing to return to the infantry may have been misrepresented to his Royal Highness.

"I therefore take the liberty of stating them to you, and request the favour of you to submit them to the consideration of his Royal Highness.

"I am desirous of returning to the infantry, with a view to receive back the difference, to enable me to arrange some pecuniary concerns which press upon me at this moment; and in case his Royal Highness should be graciously pleased to acquiesce, I intend to solicit the further indulgence of a temporary retirement upon half-pay for the recovery of my health, which is much impaired by a service of 20 years in the West Indies, in Holland, in Egypt, and elsewhere; and as I do not mean to solicit H. R. H.'s permission to receive the difference between full and half-pay, I flatter myself his Royal Highness, when my health is re-established, will consider my past services, and allow me to return to a service, which I never can quit for a moment without the deepest regret.

"And in case his Royal Highness should have no person in view to succeed me in the 5th Dragoon Guards, I humbly beg leave to submit the name of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Brooke of the 56th Regiment (an old Cavalry officer) who has written to me on the subject.

"I have the honour to subscribe myself,

"Sir, Your obedient, humble servant,

"H. R. KNIGHT,

"Major 5th Dragoon Guards,
and Bt. Lieut.-Colonel.

"To Colonel Gordon, &c. &c. &c."

"Horse Guards, 21st June,

"Sir, 1805.

"Having laid before the Commander in Chief your letter of the 19th instant, I am directed to acquaint you, that his Royal Highness has no objection to your exchanging to the infantry, receiving the difference; and when an eligible successor can be recommended, your request will be taken into consideration.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) "J. W. GORDON.

"Bt. Lieut.-col. Knight, 5 D. Gds.

"35, Maddox-street, Hanover-square."

Are you acquainted with Major Turner?—I was acquainted with him.

What was the period of your acquaint-

ance with him?—I think it was in the year 1803.

When was the last time, that you saw him previous to his tendering his resignation?—I cannot recollect the precise day, but it was a very short time before he gave it in, he called upon me, and stated his intention of so doing.

Did he solicit any other situation?—No, I cannot recollect that he did.

Did he request to be put upon the staff of the army serving in Spain?—I do not recollect that he did; it is very possible that he might, but I do not recollect that he did.

Did he state to you the reasons for which he intended to resign?—Yes, he certainly did.

What were those reasons?—Major Turner called upon me, and told me, it was his intention to give in his resignation, and retire from the army; I expressed some surprise at this, having had some previous acquaintance with him, and told him, I think, that he had better consider of it, before he took so decided a step. I think Major Turner told me, he had got into some unfortunate scrape with a woman, and it was necessary for him to quit the service; the exact words I do not recollect, but that was the tenor of the conversation that passed between us. There was very little more or less.

Did he state the nature of the scrape?

—No, he certainly did not; but I have some recollection, that he was about to do it, and that I stopped him, as my custom is, not wishing to enter into the private affairs of officers more than is necessary.

Did he state the name of the lady?—I am pretty confident he did not.

When the application was made for the exchange between Colonel Knight and Colonel Plydell, were the usual inquiries made, and were they acted upon?—This is rather an embarrassing question. I should answer it in this way; that the Commander in Chief did not think Colonel Plydell a proper officer to be placed at the head of a regiment of cavalry.

Is it your belief that, upon a complaint made from any quarter against any officer, who was soliciting either for exchange or resignation, that complaint being, that the officer had behaved dishonourably by a lady, that would lead to an inquiry on the part of the Commander in Chief?—That would depend very much upon the mode in which the com-

plaint was made ; the complaint in question stated, that the general knew all about it ; inquiry was therefore made of the general, before any decision was given upon it.

Did it ever come within your knowledge, that any resignation had been stopped, or any proceeding taken at the Commander in Chief's office, in consequence of an anonymous letter ?—I cannot exactly say that a resignation had been stopped ; but this I can say, that all anonymous letters are invariably attended to.

Is it not the invariable practice of the Commander in Chief to forward all anonymous letters, conveying complaints or any circumstances attached to the army, to the generals commanding the districts or the officers commanding regiments, concerning which complaints may be conveyed in those anonymous letters ?—I have already said that anonymous letters are always attended to, and are sent for inquiry in their proper course ; they happen almost daily.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

General ROCHFORD was called in, and examined by the Committee, as follows :

Do you recollect a person of the name of Samuel Carter, that lived with Captain Sutton ?—I do.

Do you happen to know whether Samuel Carter was reputed to be the natural son of Captain Sutton ?—I always understood that he was.

Did he live with him as such ?—He lived with him as such, as it appeared to me.

You knew Captain Sutton ?—Very well.

He brought him up as a son ?—Yes, he did, to the best of my knowledge.

Did he give him a good education ?—I believe, the best education he could ; he was very capable of educating him himself, and I believe he took a great deal of pains with the boy.

Was he in the habit of dining at Captain Sutton's table ?—I cannot tell ; I never dined with Captain Sutton at his house.

When did Captain Sutton die ?—I cannot exactly say ; two or three years ago, I believe.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

[The Chairman was directed to report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

Thursday, February 16, 1809.

Mr. ARCHIBALD DUFF was called in, and examined by the Committee, as follows :

What are you ?—A Solicitor.

Do you know any thing of Robert Kennett ?—I am a Solicitor to the Commission of Bankruptcy against him.

At what time did that bankruptcy take place ?—Some time in the year 1803.

In consequence of being Solicitor to that Commission of Bankruptcy, have certain papers relative to this inquiry come into your possession ?—In consequence of the bankrupt's papers having been seized by the messenger under the Commission, I have become possessed of certain letters, which I have now in my pocket.

Produce those papers. [*The Witness produced them.*]

When did those papers come into your possession ?—I cannot ascertain the time, sometime, I think, about the latter end of 1805, or sometime in 1806.

Have they been in your possession ever since ?—They have.

Are those all the papers in your possession relative to this business ?—They are all the papers which I have been able to find among the bankrupt's papers, in which, in any manner, the name of his Royal Highness the Duke of York is mentioned.

Did you at any time state, that you believed there was a paper in your possession, which you could not readily put your hand upon ?—I stated last night to Lord Folkestone, while I was in attendance at this House, that I believed there was a paper which I could not readily put my hand upon ; but to-day I communicated to Lord Folkestone that I had every reason to believe that that paper was not in my possession, and that the recollection of that paper must have arisen from one of the bankrupt's letters, which is now in the clerk's hand.

Do you mean by not being in your

possession, that that paper did not exist, that there was no such paper ?—I stated to Lord Folkestone then, as I now do, that I believed there was no such paper.

Are you acquainted with the hand-writing of Kennett ?—Perfectly well.

Look at those papers, and see whether any of them are the hand-writing of the bankrupt Kennett ?—No. 2, is his hand-writing.

Look at No. 12 ; is that the hand-writing of Kennett ?—No. 12 contains two papers ; one is Kennett's hand-writing, and the other is not.

What are those papers ?—They appear to be respecting the appointments at Surinam, which have resulted from the surrender of that colony.

Is that the paper which is Kennett's hand-writing ?—Yes.

Do you know whose hand-writing the other is ?—I do not.

Is No. 14 in the hand-writing of Kennett ?—It is.

Is No. 17 in the hand-writing of Kennett ?—No. 17 contains two papers ; one is not in the hand-writing of Kennett, the other is.

What is the paper which is in the hand-writing of Kennett ?—That which is in the hand-writing of Kennett appears to be an application from him to Mr. Greenwood, for Mr. Adam's address in Scotland.

Do you know whose hand-writing the other paper is ?—No.

Is No. 18 the hand-writing of Kennett ?—Yes, it is.

You have stated, that there was a paper which you have not in your possession, and which you believe not to exist ; to your knowledge, was such a paper ever in existence ?—I was led to believe that such a paper had existed, from a distant recollection of having read the paper some time ago ; but upon referring to the papers again to-day, and the place in which I found them, namely, the

bankrupt's desk, I am satisfied that no such paper ever was in my possession, and that the only circumstance which could have led me to that belief, was the bankrupt's letter, No. 18, and so I stated to Lord Folkestone to-day.

Is the Committee to understand that you believe that paper never to have been in existence?—I believe it never did exist.

What business was Kennett?—Kennett was formerly an upholsterer in Bond-street; he was at the time when the commission was issued against him, living in Lincoln's-inn-fields, and carried on, or pretended to carry on, business of tooth-ach curer, curing the tooth-ach by smelling a bottle.

Did he ever obtain his certificate under that commission?—Certainly not.

Did he pass his last examination under that commission?—He did, after a vast number of examinations and numerous delays.

Do you know what is become of Kennett now?—I know not; I saw him about a month ago.

Do you know any thing particular that has occurred to Kennett since the commission of bankruptcy?—I know what his lordship alludes to, but I wish the question was more particular, and not so general.

Did he ever stand in the pillory?—He was prosecuted by order of the Lord Chancellor, at the instance of his Majesty's attorney-general, for a conspiracy to defeat that commission, and cheat his creditors; under that prosecution he was found guilty, and was put into the pillory.

Had he been a bankrupt before the bankruptcy to which commission you were solicitor?—He was.

State the dates of both bankruptcies.—I cannot with precision.

Can you state the date of the second bankruptcy with precision? To the best of my recollection, the 23d of April, 1803.

Can you state in what year the first bankruptcy took place?—I think (but I cannot charge my memory with precision) in the month of January, 1801.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

EDWARD TAYLOR, Esq. a member of the House, attending in his place, was examined by the Committee as follows:

Will you look at No. 3, and state whe-

ther that is Colonel Taylor's writing?—Yes, it is.

Is No. 6 Colonel Taylor's hand-writing?—Yes, it is.

No. 8?—Yes, it is.

No. 9?—Yes, it is.

No. 10?—Yes, it is.

No. 13?—This is not his hand-writing.

Does it purport to be?—It is written in his name; but it is not his hand-writing.

No. 20?—The note is; there is an enclosure in it, which is not.

Mr. ARCHIBALD DUFF was again called in, and examined by the Committee as follows.

Whose hand writing is No. 13?—I do not know.

It is not the hand-writing of Kennett?—It is not.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

WILLIAM ADAM, Esq. attending in his place, was examined as follows:

Look at No. 4, is that your hand-writing?—Yes.

No. 5?—It is not my hand writing; but it was written at my dictation.

No. 19?—This is my hand-writing.

The Right Honourable **CHARLES LONG**, attending in his place, was examined, as follows:

Have you ever seen Mr. Adams, once private secretary to Mr. Pitt, write?—I have.

Can you speak to Mr. Adams' hand-writing?—I can.

Look at No. 11.—That is not his hand-writing, it purports to be a copy.

Is No. 15 your hand-writing?—No. 15 is my hand-writing; No. 16 I cannot speak to.

WILLIAM HUSKISSON, Esq. attending in his place, was examined by the Committee, as follows:

Will you look at No. 21?—I have frequently seen Mr. Chapman write, and, to the best of my belief, this is his hand-writing.

[The following papers were read:]

No. 2. "The principal sum of 70,000*l.* to be advanced to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, by way of annuity, (at ten per cent.) either in one or two parts, as shall be approved by his Royal Highness; in the following manner, viz.

"The said sum or sums to be charged

on the Oatlands, and all the adjoining estates, manors, &c.

"The purchaser to nominate any two lives (in order to save insurance.)"

"His Royal Highness to be at liberty to pay off the principal sum or sums any time after three years, (in the usual way) either by giving six months' notice, or paying six months in advance."

"The annuity to be payable quarterly either by an assignment of the exchequer order, or an undertaking from the trustees of the said order, to pay the same."

No. 6. "Lieutenant colonel Taylor presents his compliments to Mr. Robert Kennett, and begs to acquaint him, that his Royal Highness the Duke of York has not any objection to writing to Mr. Pitt respecting the application which Sir Horace Mann has made in his favour."

"Oatlands, Sunday, 22d July, 1804."

No. 3. "Lieutenant-colonel Taylor presents his compliments to Mr. Kennett, and is directed by his Royal Highness the Duke of York to request he will call upon Mr. Adam, in Lincoln's-inn-fields, upon Wednesday morning next."

"Oatlands, July 29th, 1804."

Addressed,—*"Robert Kennett, Esq. 13, Moore Place, Lambeth."*

No. 5. "Mr. Adam's compliments to Mr. Kennett, and means to see him on Tuesday evening, before which he cannot be in town."

"Lincoln's-Inn, Thursday."

Addressed,

"Mr. Kennett."

No. 4. "Mr. Adam is sorry that his business elsewhere detained him yesterday. He will be glad to see Mr. Kennett here to-day at eleven o'clock."

"Lincoln's-Inn, Thursday morning, 2d Aug."

Addressed,

"Mr. Robert Kennett,

"13, Moore Place, Lambeth."

HENRY SWANN, Esq. a member of the House, attending in his place, was examined as follows :

Have you ever seen Sir Horace Mann write ?—I have seen Sir Horace Mann write, very often."

Will you look at No. 7, and state, whether it is Sir Horace Mann's writing?—I will certainly admit that it very much resembles the hand-writing of the Honourable Baronet ; but though it does so resemble it, it is not the usual mode of that Honourable Baronet's signing his name, for it is signed "H. Mann," and

I very frequently correspond with him he signs "Hor. Mann."

Do you believe that to be the hand-writing of Sir Horace Mann ?—It has something of the character of the hand-writing of Sir Horace Mann.

Do you or not believe that to be Sir Horace Mann's hand-writing ?—I certainly believe it is.

Will you look at No. 16 ; is that Sir Horace Mann's hand-writing ?—I do not think it is ; I believe it is not.

[The following papers were read.]

No. 7. "I shall rejoice sincerely at your success, if it can be an object with you to obtain a situation in such a climate. The channel you mention may be more efficacious than the exertion of my interest, which I will strenuously renew if it is necessary, when I see a prospect of success."

"Your's faithfully,

"H. MANN."

"Margate, July 22d."

Addressed :

"Robert Kennett, Esq. No. 13,

"Moore place Lambeth."

No. 8.

"Sir, Oatlands, July 16, 1804."

"I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, which I lost no time in laying before the Duke of York. I am in consequence directed to request you will have the goodness to call upon Mr. Greenwood, in Craig's-court, on Wednesday next at twelve o'clock, his Royal Highness having desired him to communicate with you on the subject of your letter."

"I have the honour to be,

"Sir,

"Your most obedient,

"Humble Servant,

"H. TAYLOR."

No. 9. "Lieut. Colonel Taylor presents his compliments to Mr Kennett, and begs to acquaint him, that, having called this morning upon Mr. Pitt's private Secretary, for the answer to his Royal Highness' application in his favour, he has been promised that it will be sent in the course of the day, if possible, and he will forward it, as soon as received, to Mr. Kennett."

"Horse Guards, Thursday Morning."

Addressed.

Robert Kennett, Esq. &c."

No. 10. "Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor presents his compliments to Mr. Kennett, and is directed by the Duke of York to transmit him copy of a letter."

from Mr. Pitt's private Secretary, in reply to the application which his Royal Highness made in Mr. Kennett's favour for the Collectorship of the Customs at Surinam, which answer his Royal Highness regrets is not conformable to his wishes. Colonel Taylor would have sent it earlier, had he not been absent from London, when it was sent to the Horse-Guards.
 "August 7th, 1804."

No. 11. "Downing-Street,
 Friday, 3d Aug. 1804:

"My Dear Sir,
 "I have not failed to state to Mr. Pitt the wishes of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, communicated through you, that he would nominate Mr. Kennett to the office of Collector of his Majesty's Customs of Surinam; and I am directed to request that you will submit to his Royal Highness, that desirous as Mr. Pitt must at all times be to attend to his Royal Highness' commands, he is fearful that, from prior engagements, he is so circumstanced, as not to have it in his power to do so on the present occasion.

"I am, &c.

(Signed) W. D. ADAMS."

Addressed :

"Lieut. Col. Taylor."

No. 12, SURINAM.

"The following appointments have resulted from the surrender of this colony; viz.

Sir C. Green, to be Gov. and Commander in Chief.

Capt. Drummond, 2d Batt. 60th Regt. Brigade Major.

Capt. Campbell, 66th Regt. Commander of Fort Zelandria.

Capt. Maxwell, R. N. Harbour Master.

G. Chalmers, Esq. Collector of the Customs.

Laur. Donovan, Esq. Comptroller of ditto.

J. Bent, Esq. Army Agent and Contr. for prisoners.

— Pringle, Esq. Colonial Secretary.

R. Ross, Esq. Private Secretary.

D. Monro, Esq. President Commissary.

R. A. Hyndman, Esq. Resident Paymaster.

Lieut. Rowan, 64th Regt. Aid-de-camp.

Lieut. Imthurn, 2d Battalion 60th Regt.

Military Secretary, Vendue Master, at a per-centage, on the same footing as at Demerara."

The Right Honourable CHARLES

LONG, attending in his place, was examined as follows :

Do you recollect ever writing a letter of which No. 15 purports to be a copy?— I have no recollection of it; it is very likely I might have written such a letter; it does not appear to be a very accurate copy; it is dated "Bromley Park;" I never dated Bromley Park, but Bromley Hill.

[The following paper was read : No. 15, Letter from Mr. Long.

No. 15. "Bromley-Hill, Kent,
 "Sir, Aug. 30th.

"I am sure Mr. Pitt would have been very happy to have attended to your request respecting Mr. Kennett, but I know upon the application of the Duke of York, he was informed that the office of Collector had been appointed to. As to the other office, having received a letter written by the desire of H. R. H. the Duke, I made enquiry respecting it; and I do not find that there is any such office as Assistant Commissary and Agent for Prisoners, (or Commissary General as it was called in the Duke's letter) to be appointed from hence; the Commissary General in the W. Indies, Mr. Glassford, recommends such Deputies as he finds necessary for conducting the business of his Department, and they are usually appointed by the Treasury in consequence. The office of Agent for Prisoners I conceive to be under the direction and appointment of the Transport Board.

"Believe me, Sir,
 Most faithfully yours,
 C. LONG."

(To Mr. Long.) Can you state to whom the letter just read was written?— It appears to be in answer to that of Sir Horace Mann's, but I cannot state whether it was so or not.

[The following papers were read.]

No. 17. "R. Kennett will be obliged to Mr. Greenwood for Mr. Adam's address in Scotland, and if he can inform him about what time he will return."

"Saturday Morning."

Address :

"W. Adam, Esq.

Blair Adam, N. Britain.

No. 19.

"Blair Adam,

"Sir, 4th Oct. 1804, Scotland.

"I wrote to Mr. Greenwood, who would probably signify that I had received yours, and would go forward

with the business as soon as I returned to town ; I now (in case of your not being at a certainty) write to yourself, to say that I shall desire to see you as soon as I return to town, which will be the middle or soon after the middle of this month.

"I am, Sir,

Your obedient, humble servant,
William Adam."

Addressed :

"Mr. Kennett,
13, Moore Place,
Lambeth."

No. 20. "Lieutenant-colonel Taylor encloses, for Mr. Kennett's perusal, a letter from Mr. Chapman, and is very sorry to find from it that the situation of Vendue Master is disposed of. Mr. Chapman has been out of Town, which accounts for the delay, in regard to the receipt of the information now given.

"Should Mr. K. wish to see Col. T. he will be here to-morrow between three and five o'clock.

"Horse-Guards,
22d Nov. 1804."

No. 21. "(Private.)

"Downing-Street,
22d. Nov. 1804.

"Dear Taylor,

"Lord Camden desires me to request you will express to the Duke of York his great regret, that the office of Vendue Master of Surinam was disposed of before you communicated his Royal Highness' wish in favour of Mr. Kennett.

"Believe me,

Very sincerely your's,

J. CHAPMAN."

"I should have given you an earlier answer, but have been out of town."

Addressed :

"Lt. Col. Taylor,"

in an envelope to

"Mr. Kennett, &c. &c.

Lieutenant-Colonel TAYLOR was called in, and examined by the Committee, as follows :

Look at that letter. (No. 8.) Is that your hand-writing ?—Yes, it is.

Peruse the letter, and state to whom it was addressed ?—I believe to Mr. Kennett, from whom I have heard of this business : there is no address.

Peruse No. 13, and state to the Committee, whether you ever wrote the letter of which that purports to be a copy ?—I believe I did.

Peruse No. 13, and state whether you ever received the letter of which that purports to be a copy ?—I think I did.

Have you the letter which you received, of which you believe that to be a copy ?—I have not.

Do you know what is become of it ?—I believe I destroyed it.

It appears as if this was a draft of two distinct letters ; do you mean that any letter you have received contained both those letters, or only one of them ?—I can only speak from memory ; I think the transaction was in 1804 ; it is impossible for me to charge my memory accurately respecting it ; I have kept no papers upon the subject.

Which of the two letters do you think you received a copy of ?—There is one of the letters I can read with difficulty ; it is erased, and there are pencil-marks in it ; I believe them to be two distinct letters.

Did you receive both ?—I believe I did, I can only speak from memory.

You destroyed both that you received ?—I am confident I destroyed all I received.

One of these appears to have part written in pencil, and part in ink ; can you charge your memory whether that which you received had that written in pencil or that written in ink ?—I cannot charge my memory.

[The following papers were read : No. 13. Note from Colonel Taylor to Mr. Kennett.—No. 18. Rough draft of two letters from Mr. Kennett.]

No. 13. "Colonel Taylor presents his compliments to Mr. Kennett, and is extremely sorry that he could not wait, as the Duke's carriage was waiting for him. He is directed by H. R. H. to say, that he will apply for the situation of Assistant Commissary General, &c. &c. at Surinam, but that he will be able to do it with more effect if Sir H. Mann will write to H. R. H. recommending Mr. Kennett.

"Robert Kennett, Esq.

&c. &c. &c.

Horse-Guards, Aug. 15th."

No. 18. "Moore Place, Lambeth,
Sept. 16th, 1804.

"Sir,
I called.

"I did myself the pleasure of calling on Mr. Greenwood yesterday, respecting the loan to his Royal Highness, and of my intention to write to Mr. Adam, which I did by last night's post, wherein

I requested Mr. A. to say if I could forward the business in any way previous to his return to town.

"I beg leave, Sir, also to observe, I was with the gentleman yesterday in *and I still flatter myself with* the City, respecting the business of Surinam, and who still hoping if possible, to be yet favoured with the appointment of the collectorship, (in preference to any *that H. R. H. wishes* other) and in the event will he advance to any amount the situation in particular (of army-agent, &c.) being of trivial emolument, adequate to the risk of the climate."

"Sir,

"With all due deference and respect to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, for his application in my behalf of the appointment of army-agent, &c. at Surinam, but as the emoluments of it are but trivial, adequate to the risk of the climate, (and the short time it may be in our possession) I beg leave to decline accepting it.

Permit me, Sir, to observe,

"As there is yet a probability of succeeding to the appointment of Collectorship of the Customs, I hope ^{without presuming} I may ^{the} have a preference, but as I believe there is no warrant made out for it---but in the event that it is inevitably disposed of, Sir, in that case, ^{H. R. H.'s patronage for} allow me ^{the} to solicit ^{the} the situation of Vendue Master, at a per-centage, on the same footing as at Demarara."

Addressed :

"Lieut. Col. Taylor, &c.
Oatlands."

State to the Committee what you know of the transaction respecting which, in your first letter, No. 8, you desired Mr. Kennett to call upon Mr. Greenwood? As far as I can recollect, Mr. Kennett wrote to me at Oatlands a short note, stating, that he had something to propose to me for the advantage of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and desiring, that I would see him; I am not quite certain whether I appointed him there or in London, but I think at Oatlands. Mr. Kennett mentioned to me I think then, or in a note (I cannot charge my memory exactly, having kept no note,) but I think he verbally men-

tioned to me, that he could procure for his Royal Highness the loan of thirty or forty thousand pounds; and as far as I recollect that was all that passed then, except that I said I should submit it to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and let him hear further from me upon the subject.

Do you recollect the date of this conference with Mr. Kennett?—I do not.

State it as nearly as you can.—I really cannot recollect.

Do you recollect the year?—I do not recollect the year, I was told of it coming here.

Do you mean to state that this was the first step in this transaction?—Yes, it was.

That Mr. Kennett volunteered his services?—he did.

Did you inform the Duke of York of this application of Mr. Kennett's?—I did.

What was the result?—I was desired to refer Mr. Kennett to Mr. Adam.

Do you know any thing which took place respecting that transaction?—At that time or subsequently, Mr. Kennett mentioned to me, that he was very much supported by Sir Horace Mann, with whom he had been long acquainted; and he told me, that Sir Horace Mann had desired him to say he should feel very much obliged to me, if I could use my influence with the Duke of York to assist him in obtaining a situation. I am not certain whether that was in his first verbal communication, or in his second.

Was the second communication long after the first?—No, very shortly.

Between the first and the second, do you know whether Mr. Kennett had seen Mr. Adam?—I believe not.

What passed at that second meeting?—I really cannot state exactly what passed; I cannot charge my memory with the particulars.

Did you state to the Duke of York when the offer of the loan was made by Mr. Kennett, that Sir Horace Mann would be much obliged to the Duke if he could procure for Mr. Kennett a place?—Mr. Kennett's communication respecting Sir Horace Mann was subsequent to the offer of the loan; the offer of the loan had been communicated to his Royal Highness previous to the communication respecting Sir Horace Mann.

Are you certain that the communication respecting Sir Horace Mann was at

the second meeting ?—I am almost certain, as far as I can be from recollection.

Are you certain that it was after the first conversation with Mr. Taylor ?—I have stated that it was subsequent to the first.

Do you mean to state that you are not certain whether it was at the second or some subsequent meeting ?—Yes, it certainly was not at the first.

Did you ever state that communication respecting Sir Horace Mann's wishes to the Duke of York ?—I did.

How soon after Mr. Kennett had informed you of that wish of Sir Horace Mann's did you mention it to the Duke of York ?—I think almost immediately.

You do not know what interval there was between the offer of the loan and that communication respecting Sir Horace Mann's wishes ?—I really cannot say.

Was the negotiation of the loan ever concluded ?—I believe not ; but I do not know : for his Royal Highness has not been in the habit of employing me in his money transactions.

Do you know any thing more of that negotiation about the loan ?—Mr. Kennett called upon me several times, and wrote to me occasionally ; but it is very difficult for me to recollect what passed upon the subject, from the time that has elapsed ; but as far as I recollect, Mr. Kennett mentioned to me repeatedly, that he had seen Mr. Adam ; he complained of Mr. Adam's delay ; and at one time he said, he really began to think that his Royal Highness and Mr. Adam were indifferent about the loan, from having been put off so often as he had been.

State to the Committee what you know with respect to the steps taken to procure Mr. Kennett a place, and the correspondence with Mr. Adam and others upon that transaction ?—In consequence of Mr. Kennett's communication to me, particularly that in which he mentioned that Sir Horace Mann was very much interested in his favour, I stated to his Royal Highness the Duke of York Mr. Kennett's wish to obtain an office ; those offices were specified by him ; I do not recollect what they were, and his Royal Highness authorized me to write to Mr. Long upon the subject ; I do not recollect writing any other letter ; I probably have, but I cannot charge my memory, having had no reference to papers.

Were the two letters of which you have read that copy, (No. 18.) shewn to the Duke of York ?—I cannot recollect, but I believe not.

Was the substance stated to the Duke of York ?—I dare say it was.

Have you any doubt that it was ?—I have no doubt that I did state it to the Duke, nor that I can positively say that I did ; but I probably did.

Was it in the regular course that you should state it to the Duke ?—I certainly should have stated it to the Duke if I received such letters, believing the communication to be intended for him.

Do you know whether Mr. Kennett ever obtained an appointment ?—I understood not.

What was the situation about the Duke of York which you filled at that time ?—I was private secretary to his Royal Highness.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

CHARLES GREENWOOD, Esq. was called in, and examined by the Committee, as follows :

Do you recollect Mr. Kennett coming to you ?—I do.

State to the Committee all you know respecting that transaction. I know very little about the transaction, further than Mr. Kennett's calling upon me, I understood by the Duke of York's commands, communicated by Colonel Taylor ; I heard what he had to say, but I considered it a wild proposal, and did not much attend to it.

When was this ?—I really cannot recollect the time.

What was the proposal which you state to have been a wild proposal ?—A very large loan, and without any thing required but personal security ; that was the proposal to the best of my recollection ; I may be mistaken.

To what extent was the loan ?—To the best of my recollection 30,000*l.* ; I am not at all clear upon it, but I think it was so.

Did Mr. Kennett state to you, that he wished for any thing else in consequence of the advance of this sum of money, besides personal security ?—I understood his object was to obtain some appointment for a friend.

What sort of appointment ?—I do not recollect.

Do you know who that friend was ?—I do not.

Do you mean an appointment under government?—I concluded so; upon recollection, I doubt whether it was not some appointment in the West Indies that was his aim.

Did you state this conversation to the Duke of York?—I stated the substance of it.

What was the Duke's observation?—I do not think that his Royal Highness gave much attention to it, but said it might be inquired into, or something to that effect.

Do you know whether it was inquired into?—I rather think that Colonel Taylor or Mr. Adam, I am not clear which, had directions to inquire about it.

Do you know, of your own knowledge, any thing more about it?—I really do not.

Did you ever see Mr. Kennett, upon the subject afterwards?—He called upon me two or three times.

What passed upon those occasions?—Repeating his offers, and I paying very little attention to them.

Did he at each time repeat his application for a situation under government?—I do not recollect that he did.

Are you certain about it?—He might have possibly stated his wish for an appointment under government more than once; I cannot be certain of it; but in general the conversations were very short with me.

Did you communicate those conversations to the Duke of York?—I do not think that I did, all of them.

Did you communicate some of them to the Duke of York?—I remember telling the Duke of York, that I did not think it was a proposal that could be of any effect.

Did you ever state to the Duke of York his wish to obtain the situation under government?—I believe I did.

Did Kennett ever apply for a situation under government for himself?—Not to my knowledge.

Always for a friend?—I always understood him so.

Are you certain that he so stated it?—I am certain that I understood him so.

Did you know who Mr. Kennett was?—I heard that he had been in trade in Bond-street.

Did you know what profession he carried on at that time?—No.

Did you know where he lived?—No, I rather think he lived somewhere be-

yond Westminster bridge, but I do not know where.

Did you know that he had been a bankrupt?—I do not know that for certain, I knew he had been in trade, but whether he had failed or not, I do not recollect.

Did you ever inquire into this man's character?—I had heard an indifferent character, I did not inquire about him.

Did you state the result of those inquiries to the Duke of York?—I believe I stated that he was a man not to be attended to; I think so.

Are you not certain that you did so?—I think it must be so, because it was my feeling.

You have no doubt that you did so state?—I have no doubt that I did.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

1. LIEUT. COL. TAYLOR was again called in, and examined by the Committee, as follows:

Pending the transaction with Mr. Kennett, which you have mentioned, did you make any inquiry respecting his character?—I did not, he was only known to me from Sir Horace Mann's recommendation.

Did any friend of yours state to you any thing he knew of him?—In the course of his visits to the Horse-Guards, where he came three or four times, more or less, was met by a person who asked me whether I had long known him; I stated to him that I only knew him from Sir Horace Mann's recommendation, and from his communications to me subsequent to that. He then told me, that he had formerly known him; I think he said he had been a stock-broker, but I am not certain; but I am certain that he said he had failed, and that there were circumstances attending his failure which were not to his credit, and he cautioned me against him.

Did you communicate to his Royal Highness the Duke of York this information?—I did.

What passed between yourself and his Royal Highness in consequence of your making this communication?—His Royal Highness ordered me in consequence, to drop every further application in his favour.

Is there any other circumstance connected with the communications you

beld with Mr. Kennett that you can recollect, and which is material to this inquiry ?—I cannot say I recollect any other.

Do you recollect when that information was given you, respecting Mr. Kennett ?—I do not, it was after I had had several communications with him, as I have before stated.

Had you any communication with him afterwards ?—None that I recollect ; I might have had some verbal communication with him, but none that was material, certainly.

From whom was it you received this information ?—I was desired by the person giving me the information not to name him.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

[The witness was again called in.]

When you first saw Mr. Kennett, did he come recommended by Sir Horace Mann ?—He did not.

Did you see him frequently before he was recommended by Sir Horace Mann ?—I think it was the second time that he mentioned the interest Sir Horace Mann took in his favour, and I think he brought a letter from Sir Horace Mann to me.

Did he bring that letter in consequence of any wish expressed by you that he should bring some recommendation before you would enter into a negotiation of this sort ?—He did not, the recommendation from Sir Horace Mann was spontaneous.

Did you not know that Mr. Kennett had been a bankrupt ?—I did not, I knew nothing of Mr. Kennett till I received that information.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

WILLIAM ADAM, Esq. attending in his place, was examined by the Committee, as follows :

State to the Committee what you know of this transaction.—When this transaction was begun to be stated by Mr. Duff, and that he mentioned Mr. Kennett, I had not, at first, the most distant recollection of such a transaction ever having taken place ; but as Mr. Duff went on and stated some circumstances, the recollection of such a transaction recurred to my mind, and the circumstance of my two notes and my letter having been put in my hand, has made that recollection still more accurate, as far as it is possible for me to

call that accurate at all which rests in recollection at so long a distance of time. I remember to have seen Mr. Kennett on the business of this proposed loan, and upon that only ; nothing, as far as I can recollect, was ever stated to me by him but that ; and the first impression I now recollect that I had of it was, that it would not turn out a loan that could be entered into. I apprehend that soon after my first interview, if I had more than one with him in the month of August, I must have left town for Scotland, and, consequently, have known nothing of what was proceeding, if any thing was proceeding in the interval ; and I can only account for the last letter, the letter written from Scotland, in this way ; that previous to my departure from my residence there, I had been considering the different matters I was to enter into probably when I returned to town, and amongst the rest had written upon that subject. I do not recollect ever to have seen Mr. Kennett after my return ; at the same time I think it is probable that I may have seen him, but the loan was put an end to, and all intercourse with Mr. Kennett was put an end to without any thing being done. I think it right to say, that I knew nothing at all of Mr. Kennett when he first called upon me, or any thing respecting his character. This is all I can call to my recollection.

Did you make any inquiries respecting the character of Mr. Kennett ?—I have no doubt that I must have made inquiries, though I cannot recollect them ; and I think the information, which Col. Taylor mentions, must have been communicated to me.

Do you mean that it was communicated to you by Colonel Taylor ?—I can only say that I presume it was, but I cannot speak from any certain recollection.

You cannot say whether you heard it from Colonel Taylor ?—I cannot say positively whether I heard it from Col. Taylor.

Nor can you recollect when you heard it ?—I cannot recollect when I heard it, but I think it must have been after my return from Scotland, in October 1804.

What was that information ?—That he was a person not at all likely to accomplish the object, and a person of the character which has been alluded to by Colonel Taylor.

GWYLLIM LLOYD WARDLE, (having delivered in some Letters) was examined by the Committee as follows :

Are the letters which you have now delivered in, the letters which are alluded to in Mrs. Clarke's letter of the 28th of January ?—I presume they are ; they are the letters of the officers she was to have got recommendations for ; I know of no other letters, and I possess no others.

State, with as much accuracy as you can, the time when you received these letters from Mrs. Clarke ?—I have no memorandums enabling me to state the date precisely.

In what year was it ?—It was within the last two months.

Are they the letters stated to have been delivered to you with a view to facilitate some negotiation ?—Yes, I suppose so ; they are letters of recommendation of officers for promotion, which I understood from Mrs. Clarke were sent to her by Mr. Donovan for her to get further recommendations upon.

WILLIAM ADAM, Esq. was examined in his place, as follows :

Were you consulted as to whether the annuity to Mrs. Clarke should or should not be paid ?—No, I did not know of its having ceased to be paid.

Then the Committee are to understand you did not advise the non-payment of the annuity ?—Certainly I did not.

Was it known to you that the Duke refused to pay his annuity ?—I knew it in no other way than by the communications which I had with his Royal Highness, as well as I can recollect, at the time I received those letters from Mrs. Clarke, which have been laid upon the table of the House.

Do you know the reason of such refusal ?—I did not know the specific fact or facts that was the cause of the discontinuance of the payment of the annuity, but I know in general from the same source, I mean from conversations with his Royal Highness, that the annuity was discontinued in consequence of an impression upon his mind, that Mrs. Clarke's conduct had not been such as to fall within the condition upon which the annuity was originally granted ; when I say originally granted, I do not mean to have it inferred that there was any regular grant of the annuity, but that I was desired to state at the time that I com-

municated to Mrs. Clarke that his Royal Highness was not to see her again ; that she was to receive a quarterly sum in the manner that I have stated in my former evidence, 100*l.* a quarter.

Did the discontinuance of that annuity arise at all from the Duke's knowledge of her interference in military promotions ?—I had no reason to believe that his Royal Highness was at all acquainted with any such interference at the time the annuity discontinued. I wish to add, that the annuity was an annuity, the payment of which, as I have already stated in my evidence, did not fall within any fund of his Royal Highness' that was under my administration. I hope the Committee will not think it improper I should go on to state, that this matter may be clearly and distinctly understood, which was a little misunderstood on a former night, notwithstanding the manner in which I endeavoured to express myself in the early part of this proceeding, that that portion of his Royal Highness' income which he retains for his own expenditure in his family, on his property, and in whatever other mode his expenditure is applied, is not in the least within the province of my trust or knowledge ; that all that is within my trust or knowledge is, that sum which has been appropriated by his Royal Highness towards the payment of the interest and the liquidation of the principal of those debts.

State, if you can, at what time, and by whom the impression was made upon his Royal Highness' mind to which you have referred ?—I certainly do not know by whom it was made, nor do I know at what time it was made. I have already stated the time at which I first became acquainted with it, or nearly so.

Mrs. MARY ANN CLARKE was called in, and examined by the Committee, as follows :

Are these the letters which you delivered to Mr. Wardle, in order, as you stated in your letter to Mr. Donovan, to facilitate some negotiation ?—[*The letters delivered in by Mr. Wardle being shewn to the witness.*] Yes, these are the letters.

When did you deliver these letters to Mr. Wardle ?—Soon after I received them from Mr. Donovan.

When did you receive them from Mr. Donovan ?—I do not recollect.

The letters appear to be all dated in

the beginning of the year 1808, had you them in your possession from the time of the dates until you delivered them to Mr. Wardle ?—I cannot exactly say.

Look at that letter, and say whose hand-writing it is ?—[*A letter being shewn to the witness.*] I do not know.

Look at that letter, (No. 2.) and say whose hand-writing you believe that to be ?—I do not know the hands at all.

Look at the letter, (No. 3.) and say whose hand writing you believe that to be ?—I do not know.

These letters purport to be certificates from officers ; did you give these letters to Mr. Wardle with a view to his procuring the signature of any member of parliament as an additional recommendation, not knowing whose hand-writing the original recommendation was ?—I gave another to General Clavering, and he took the precaution of inquiring at Mr. Greenwood's, or the Adjutant-General's. I believe it is one of those I gave to General Clavering, that signed "Ross."

These letters purport to be certificates from officers ; did you give these letters to Mr. Wardle with a view to his procuring the signature of any member of parliament as an additional recommendation, not knowing whose hand-writing the original recommendation was ?—Yes, Mr. Donovan told me they were all correct, and that they were the officers' recommendations in a proper manner.

Did Mr. Donovan tell you they were the hand-writing of the respective officers whose hand-writing they purport to be ?—Yes, he did.

Do you now know the hand-writing of the person who wrote either of these letters ?—No, I do not.

Do you know the hand-writing of Mr. Donovan ?—Yes, I have had a great many letters from Mr. Donovan.

Look at that letter, and say whether that is not the hand-writing of Mr. Donovan ?—I think that looks very like it, but I would not take upon me to say it is, when it is signed "William Wallace ;" I think it looks very like it.

At the time you received that letter, did you conceive that the body of the letter was of the hand-writing of Mr. Donovan ?—No, I certainly did not, nor should without looking at it again. I would not think that a man would presume to put another man's signature ; and I am not sure that it is his writing now, but it very like it.

Was the only reason for your not supposing it to be the hand-writing of Mr. Donovan at the time that you received it, that the signature was the signature of another person ?—I never made any remarks upon it at all ; perhaps I did not read it.

Did you put letters into the hands of a member of parliament to procure his recommendation, those letters being original recommendations themselves, without reading them ?—Yes, I should, because the person would take care that it would be proper before he got any thing done, as general Clavering did ; he went to ascertain the writing, and found it to be correct, as he told me.

Look at both the letters signed "Wallace."—[*They were both shewn to the witness.*] One is only a copy of the other letter. Mr. Donovan has copied this letter ; I suppose you perceive that ; if you read them, they are both the same.

When did you receive the copy, and when did you receive the original ?—I cannot tell ; here they both are ; I can tell nothing further than that.

Did you receive them both at the same time ?—I cannot tell.

The letters are not merely a copy ; one is addressed at the bottom, and the other is not ?—General Leigh is left out in one.

Which is the original ?—That I will leave to the honourable House to find out ; but the other is addressed on the outside to General Leigh, that is the only difference ; what is at the bottom of one is on the outside of the other ; it is only a half sheet of paper, that he could not put it upon the back perhaps.

How do you know that Mr. Donovan has copied the one from the other ?—Because it appears from looking at them ; I think that the looking at them would convince any one.

You have now no doubt of one of these letters being Mr. Donovan's hand-writing ?—No, I think one is his hand-writing perhaps ; it is very likely ; I do not know.

Are these the letters which you state yourself, in your letter to Donovan of the 28th of January, to have put into Mr. Wardle's hands for the purpose of facilitating the negotiations ?—Yes, I think they are ; but Gen. Clavering had one ; I do not know what is become of that.

Are these all the letters you put into Mr. Wardle's hands for the purpose of facilitating the negotiation?—Yes.

And to which you refer in your letter of the 28th of January?—Yes.

Explain to the Committee in what manner you conceived these letters in Mr. Wardle's hands were to facilitate a negotiation?—He told me he would get some recommendations from some members of parliament.

Mr. Wardle told you that he would use those letters for the purpose of facilitating this negotiation, by getting the signature of some members of parliament?—Yes, he did, and he has made a different use of them; I dare say he never tried.

Then you were led by Mr. Wardle to expect he would accomplish the object for which you put these letters into his hands, that of facilitating a negotiation from which you were to receive some pecuniary advantage?—Yes, but I find now he was only laughing at me; it was only to get into the secrets of Donovan and myself.

What was the reason assigned for the non-payment of the annuity, or was there any reason assigned?—There was no reason whatever assigned.

Do you recollect what the conditions were upon which the annuity was to be paid?—No, there were no conditions at all; Mr. Adam promised faithfully, both to me and to my lawyer, to see it punctually paid. I believe you are going to call in Mr. Reid; it is quite unnecessary, for I do not deny any thing Mr. Reid said about sending me wine.

Why, if the letters now produced are the letters you delivered to Colonel Wardle for the purpose of facilitating some negotiations which relate to army promotions, do you describe one of them, in your letter of the 28th of January, as referring to two deaneries?—In my opinion it did not refer to any such thing.

[Mrs. Clarke's letter to Mr. Donovan, of the 28th of January was read.]

Those are the letters he took away.

Can you state nearly the total amount of the different sums that were paid on your account by the Duke of York, during the period you continued under his protection?—I know nothing at all about it, what he paid.

Do you recollect whether your coachman, in Gloucester-place, was on board-wages?—He lived in the house till he

married, and then he was on board-wages.

Mr. REID being called as a witness,
Mrs. Clarke.—I beg to ask, whether it is necessary for Mr. Reid to be called in while I am here; may I not take the sense of the Honourable House upon that?

[Mr. Reid not being in attendance, the witness was directed to withdraw.]

GWYLLYM LLOYD WARDLE,
Esq. was examined in his place, as follows:

Did Mrs. Clarke put any letters into your hands, avowedly for the purpose of facilitating the negotiation, and stating that to be the object?—She put them into my hands, and said, she wished I would get them signed for her; but till she made known the circumstance last night, I really did not know what she meant by the term Negotiation.

What answer did you make to this proposal?—Really, I believe, I said my friends were on the wrong side of the House, or some answer of that description, and that very little more passed; and I took the letters and kept them ever since.

Then if you stated, that your friends were on the wrong side of the House, what led you to make that statement, not understanding what she meant by facilitating the negotiation?—Certainly, when I heard her note read, I had not the most distant idea of what she meant, nor had I till I heard her state the circumstances last night.

Were the letters she put into your hands for the purpose of facilitating the negotiation, the three letters you have delivered in this evening, or the letters referred to in her letter to Mr. Donovan of the 28th of January?—I believe the letters referred to in her letter of the 28th of January were on the table of this House at the time she wrote that note, or very nearly so: I had the letters she refers to in that note a long period before that letter was written; I had the letters respecting the deanery and the Queen, I believe long prior to my having those I have delivered in to-night.

Then the Committee is to understand, that the letters referred to in Mrs. Clarke's letter to Mr. Donovan of the 28th of January, as having been put into your hands for the purpose of facilitating the

negotiation, were not the letters described by Mrs. Clarke in her letter to Mr. Donovan?—I should conceive it impossible, for I had had them a long period before, and I believe they were upon the table of this House at the time she wrote that letter.

Were you aware that one of those letters which you delivered in this evening was in the hand-writing of Mr. Donovan?—I certainly was not, I hardly ever looked at them till to-day; I perceived that one was a copy, but I never attended to it at all.

[The following extract from Mrs. Clarke's evidence was read.

Q. "Explain to the Committee in what manner you conceive those letters in Mr. Wardle's hands were to facilitate a negotiation?—A. He told me he would get some recommendations from some members of parliament.—Q. Mr. Wardle told you that he would use those letters for the purpose of facilitating this negotiation, by getting the signature of some members of parliament?—A. Yes, he did; and he has made a different use of them; I dare say he never tried."

Is that statement which has just been read, true?—I have before stated, that when Mrs. Clarke gave me these letters, I said, that my friends were on the wrong side of the House, or something of that kind; and I really do not recollect that any thing further passed upon the subject.

Did you make the promise which Mrs. Clarke has stated you made;—I certainly did make no direct promise; I gave her that sort of answer, which I have a dozen times repeated to this Committee.

Did you make any promise whatever, direct or indirect?—I have answered that question frequently; I never said more to her upon the subject than I have stated to the House.

Is Mrs. Clarke's statement true or false?—Really, after I have most positively stated all that passed upon the subject, I should think the honourable gentleman is as equal to draw the conclusion as I am myself, it depends so much upon the impression at the moment, and my actions at the time. I was anxious to get the letters; that I made any direct or positive promise I am not at all aware; by my taking the letters away she might draw that conclusion, but I have not the least recollection of such a promise having been made by me.

Can you positively state to the House

that you did not give Mrs. Clarke reason to believe when you left her, that you would carry into effect her wishes as far as was in your power?—I have before stated, that I do not recollect making her any promise whatever.

Did you directly or indirectly, promise Mrs. Clarke that you would comply with her request?—Whether or not my taking away the letters, and making her the answer I have before repeated, might indirectly lead her to suppose I would do it, is more than I can say.

Captain HUXLEY SANDON was called in, and examined by the Committee, as follows:

You were examined the other day on the subject of Major Tonyn's promotion; did you on that occasion state all the particulars you recollected of that transaction?—To the best of my recollection I did.

You did not keep back any important fact?—No, not that I recollect.

You stated that Major Tonyn was dissatisfied with the delay; that you observed to him, that he had better wait a few days, for that you thought in all probability he would be gazetted; and, after arguing the point for a little time, he said, for two or three gazettes it does not signify; let the business go on; and if I find I am gazetted in a week or ten days, the business shall be as it originally was?—I believe that was what I mentioned.

And that was what then passed?—That is what I bring to my recollection.

That is all you can bring to your recollection?—Yes.

Did it pass in those words?—As nearly as I can recollect.

Do you recollect any of the arguments you used to persuade Major Tonyn to think that this friend of yours had an opportunity of influencing the Duke?—Not particularly; I told him I thought he had better wait two or three gazettes, and most probably he would be gazetted; indeed I had reason to suppose that it would: that was all I can recollect.

Did you inform Mrs. Clarke of Mr. Tonyn's inclination to withdraw his money?—Yes, I did; I waited upon Mrs. Clarke, which I related before, and told her he was dissatisfied at the delay, and desired he might have this memorandum again, which was for the 500 guineas.

Do you recollect what passed with Mrs. Clarke upon that?—Mrs. Clarke

said he was a shabby fellow, but she wanted money, and begged that I would desire him to stop for a few days, and most probably he would be gazetted.

That is all that you can recollect that she desired ?—That is all that I can recollect she desired.

You are quite sure of this ?—To the best of my recollection.

Recollect yourself thoroughly that you may not be taken by surprise ; will you now continue to state, that, to the best of your recollection, this was all that passed ?—I think it is all that passed, that is my opinion.

Do you recollect whether there was any paper shewn to Major Tonyn in the course of that conversation ?—A paper, how you mean ?

Was there any paper shewn to Major Tonyn ?—Mrs. Clarke gave me a note that I should shew to him.

Then you did not state all that passed ?—I took her note to say he had better wait.

A note from Mrs. Clarke ?—Not immediately a note from Mrs. Clarke to him ; she said, shew him this note, that he had better wait. He doubted that ; he doubted that I had any body that I could apply to, he doubted my ability to get the situation.

Then you did use some other arguments than those you stated in your evidence by the production of this note ?—I merely said I thought this was the business. I did not mention who it was that was the interest ; I said I had a paper which would shew that probably he had better wait ; merely to say, that he had better wait.

What was the note to say, that Major Tonyn had better wait ?—That I cannot recollect, I cannot charge my memory what it was.

Do you recollect from whom the note was ?—From Mrs. Clarke.

A note from Mrs. Clarke to yourself ?—Yes, merely to say that if he would wait a little time he would have it.

The note you shewed was a note from Mrs. Clarke to yourself, to prevail upon Major Tonyn to think he had better wait ?—Whether the note was addressed to me, or to any other person I cannot say ; but it was said, you had better take this note, and shew to him, and let him see, that if he will wait, the thing will be carried through.

Your recollection is, that it was to the effect of advising Major Tonyn to

wait a little while ?—To wait with patience for a few gazette days.

That is the substance of it ?—That was the substance of it, as well as I remember.

Did you see Mrs. Clarke write the note when you called upon her ?—I do not recollect that I did.

You are not sure that you did not ?—I am neither sure that I did, nor that I did not, she was very impatient about the money.

You have no recollection whether you saw her write the note or not ?—No.

You are quite sure you received a note from her ?—Yes, I am quite sure I received a note from her.

Did you see Mr. Clarke more than once, to communicate to her the doubts of Major Tonyn ?—I cannot recollect, I cannot call to my memory whether I did see her again.

There was not more than one note ?—No, I had only that piece of paper which I mentioned.

Do you recollect what you did with the note ?—did you give it to Major Tonyn ?—That I do not recollect, whether I gave it to Major Tonyn, or what became of the note.

You really do not recollect ?—No, I do not.

Though you are not quite sure whether you saw Mrs. Clarke write the note or not, are you certain whether it was Mrs. Clarke's hand-writing ?—I cannot pretend to say, I rather think it was.

Have you always stated this part of the case in the same way ?—I believe I have, I think I have.

Did you never tell any body that this note was a note in the hand writing of his Royal Highness the Duke of York ?—Not that I recollect.

Are you sure of that ?—I am very confident of it.

When did you first hear of these charges against his Royal Highness the Duke of York ?—I landed at Plymouth, I think, on the 24th of the month, and incoming from Plymouth to Portsmouth, by accident I took up the Traveller, and there I read these charges.

Do you know Colonel Hamilton ?—Perfectly well ; I have the honour of being in the regiment with him.

Did you represent to Colonel Hamilton this part of the story in the way you have represented it now ?—I certainly asked Colonel Hamilton's advice how I should act upon the business, being the

colonel of the regiment I belonged to, and I related chiefly what I knew of the business.

What you have stated now ?—Yes.

Recollect yourself ; did you not state to Colonel Hamilton that the note which you shewed to Major Tonym was in the hand-writing of the Duke of York ?—I do not recollect that I did.

Could you have done so ?—I should imagine not.

Are you sure you did not shew him the note ?—If I had, I certainly should not have forgotten it.

That is not quite an answer to the question ?—I had not the note to shew.

Did you not either give or permit Colonel Hamilton to take a copy of this very note that we are talking of ?—Not that I know of.

You surely must know that fact, whether you gave him a copy, or gave him an opportunity of taking a copy of this note ?—I really cannot bring it to my recollection.

If you had not the note in your possession, you surely would be able to bring to your recollection whether you gave him an opportunity of copying it ?—I rather think there was something of a note. When was it, that you now begin to recollect there was something of a note ?—It must be when Colonel Hamilton took the note, or saw the note.

Then he did take the note ?—He must have seen the note of course, if he took a copy of it.

You told me you thought he did not take a copy of it ?—I cannot pretend to say whether he took a copy of it.

Do you mean to say, that there was or was not a note referable upon this subject which you shewed to Colonel Hamilton ?—Yes, I think there was a note.

Was it the same note you shewed to Major Tonym ?—That I do not recollect ; I rather suppose it must have been the note that I did shew to Major Tonym.

Did you tell Colonel Hamilton that it was the same note ?—I do not recollect that circumstance at all, whether I did tell Colonel Hamilton it was the same note.

Your memory, at the first time a question is put to you, is not always so perfect as it is afterwards ; do you recollect whether you did represent it to Colonel Hamilton as the same note you had shewn to Major Tonym ?—I shewed Colonel Hamilton the note.

You now recollect that there was a

note, and that you shewed it to Colonel Hamilton ?—Yes, perfectly.

What is become of that note ?—I believe the note is mislaid.

When did you see it last, I saw it about six days ago, I think.

A note that you did not recollect to have been in existence when you began your examination, you now recollect to have been in existence six days ago ?—Yes.

Have you looked for it lately ?—Yes.

When ?—Yesterday and the day before.

This note which you did not recollect to have been in existence ?—It is true ; could I have found it, I should have brought it.

I think you were examined just six days ago ?—Was it six ? I really do not recollect the day.

Did you see that note the day of your last examination ?—It might be the day after, or the day, but I cannot recollect which.

You have done all you could within these few days to find it ?—I certainly have.

Are you quite sure you have not actually destroyed it ?—That I am very confident I have not.

Are you quite sure that you have not said you had destroyed it ?—No, never did I say that I had destroyed it to any body.

Did you not tell Colonel Hamilton that you had destroyed it ?—No.

That you are positive of ?—That I am certain of.

Did Colonel Hamilton ever desire you not to destroy it ?—Colonel Hamilton desired me to speak every thing that I knew, and to shew every thing I had.

Did he not expressly desire you to copy that paper, and not to destroy it ?—He desired me not to destroy any paper I had.

Did he not expressly desire you not to destroy that paper ?—Certainly.

Did he not do that more than once ?—I am sure I do not know ; I have not more than once conversed with him.

You had conversation with him at Portsmouth, had not you ?—Yes, but he did not know that I had this paper, for I hardly knew it myself.

Did not you tell him you had a paper which you might destroy if you pleased ?—No.

You are quite sure of that ?—Yes.

And that he did not advise you upon

that occasion not to destroy it?—If I had had any idea, I might have destroyed it without telling him; I told him, and he advised me not to destroy it.

Where was this?—At Portsmouth.

Had he it at Portsmouth?—I had not the paper with me at Portsmouth; I told him I thought there was a note in existence.

Upon that occasion he did advise you not to destroy it?—He did advise me not to destroy it; he said, do not you destroy a single thing.

When was it that Colonel Hamilton took a copy of this paper?—I believe it was the day after he came to town.

Do you recollect where you were when he took this copy?—It was at the coffee-house.

At what coffee-house, in what part of the town?—I think it is in Southampton-row.

When Colonel Hamilton took this copy, did he again remark to you, that you should keep this paper, and not destroy it?—He desired me not to destroy it.

Did he at any second time desire you not to destroy the paper?—Certainly.

Did you see Colonel Hamilton again in the course of the same day?—I rather think I did.

Where did you see him?—I saw him at the British coffee-house.

What did Colonel Hamilton say to you when you saw him at the British coffee-house?—It was upon regimental business I met him then.

There was no reference at all to this subject?—Nothing to this, I do not recollect a word.

Do not you recollect that he did upon that occasion also desire you not to destroy the note?—No, I do not recollect that.

Did he not give you some advice with respect to your conduct referable to these charges?—The same advice that he had given me before.

Which was, that you should not destroy the paper?—To speak all I knew, and not destroy the paper; but this was in the morning, not at the second time when I saw him at the British coffee-house; we came into the street together, he went one way, and I another.

Then nothing passed between Col. Hamilton and you upon the subject of these charges at the British coffee-house?—I do not recollect that there was.

Do not you recollect Colonel Hamilton

advising you not to suffer yourself to be examined upon the subject before you came to the bar of the House?—I believe not at that period; he told me, when I was speaking to him in the morning, you had better be quiet upon the subject, say nothing to any body upon the subject, but when you are called, speak what you know, and do not destroy the paper.

Do you not recollect, that at the British coffee-house, Colonel Hamilton advised you not to submit to examination, but to speak the truth when you came here; and above all things, not to destroy that note?—Not at the British coffee-house.

Did he, at any place subsequent to your meeting with him at the coffee-house in Southampton-row, in the course of that day?—I do not think I have seen him more than three times since I have been in London, and he has been with his regiment at Croydon.

You did see him a second time that morning?—At the British coffee-house.

And upon the occasion of seeing him at that coffee-house, or your going from that coffee-house, did he not repeat this advice?—I do not recollect that he did.

Do you not recollect stating to Col. Hamilton that you would follow his advice, but that he would be very angry with you, for that since he had seen you last you had destroyed that paper?—Never such a conversation took place between us.

Neither at that time or at any other?—No.

You never stated to Colonel Hamilton that you had destroyed that paper?—No.

Did you tell Col. Hamilton that there was another paper that you had shewn to Major Tonyn, when the promotion was gazetted?—I had not another letter, I could not tell him that.

It does not follow that because you had not it, you could not tell him you had had it?—I never had it.

Did you tell him you had had it?—No.

You did not tell him you had had it, and given it to Major Tonyn?—No.

When did you see this paper last?—I think it is about five or six days ago.

Where?—In my own room.

Have you seen it since you were examined last?—No.

Are you sure of that?—Sure of it.

You stated, just now, you had seen it either the day before, or the day after ?
—That was the time I saw it.

Did any body else see it at that time ?
—Not that I recollect.

Have you shewn it to any body else besides Col. Hamilton since you have been in town ?—No.

Where did you put it when you saw it last ?—Among some other papers which I had in my bureau.

You are quite confident you have not got it now ?—I have mislaid it somewhere.

Did you carry it about with you in your pocket at any time ?—Never.

Was it with you when you were in Spain ?—No.

How came it to be with you in the coffee-house in Southampton-row, if you never carried it about with you ?—To shew Colonel Hamilton.

Had you it with you when you were at the British coffee-house ?—No.

Had you gone home between being at the coffee-house in Southampton-row and coming to the British coffee-house ?
—Yes.

Where do you live ?—In Lyon's Inn.
You stated that Mrs. Clarke gave you the note in question ?—Yes.

Did you read the note when she gave it to you ?—I believe I did.

Was it a sealed note or an open note ?
—An open note.

You stated that you had not the note with you abroad ; where did you lodge before you went abroad ?—At Lyon's Inn.

Did you leave your papers at Lyon's Inn ?—Certainly.

The note you say was not a sealed note ; to whom was it directed ?—I do not recollect that it had any address.

You surely must recollect when you read the note : did you read it when Mrs. Clarke delivered it to you ?—It is so long ago I do not recollect ; it is five years ago nearly, and I cannot charge my memory whether I read it or not.

Were you not to receive some pecuniary consideration from some person or other on the gazetting of Major Tonyn ? Not a farthing.

Why were you so anxious that Major Tonyn should wait a few days in hopes of his being gazetted ?—To oblige Mrs. Clarke, who wanted the money exceedingly.

Were you confident that he would be

gazetted in a few days, from the influence of Mrs. Clarke ?—No, I doubted her influence very much then.

Can you, by any possibility, now produce the note ?—It is not about me.

Can you, by any possibility, now produce the note ?—If I can possibly find it, I will produce it.

Is it possible that you should find it ?—I have searched every where, and I cannot find it.

Is it possible that you should find it ?—I should hope that it is possible.

What is the ground of that hope ?—Having put it among other papers in my bureau.

Is it then in the bureau ?—That I do not know.

Has any body access to that bureau but yourself ?—Now and then my wife.

Do you know that that note is now in the possession of your wife or any other person ?—Not to the best of my knowledge.

Have you given that note into the possession of any body to be kept ?—No.

Have you given it into the possession of any person to be handed to another person to be kept ?—No.

Is it or is it not destroyed ?—Not, to the best of my knowledge.

Have you given it to any person to be destroyed ?—Never, to the best of my knowledge ; I have not destroyed it.

Do you know that it is destroyed ?—I am pretty clear that it is not destroyed.

If you are pretty clear that it is not destroyed, where did you put it when you last saw it ?—Among some papers in my bureau.

Have you the key of that bureau now about you ?—No, I believe my wife has it.

What makes you so clear that it is not destroyed ?—Because I never desired it should be destroyed.

When you say you never desired it should be destroyed, that answer has reference to some other person to whom that desire must have been expressed, if you have desired it ; whom do you mean when you refer to some other person, to whom such desire must have been expressed ?—I know of no other person in the business.

Then what do you mean by saying you never desired it should be destroyed ?—I was asked if I had desired it should be destroyed, and I said no.

You were asked whether it were destroyed ;---And I said not by my desire.

You neither destroyed it yourself, nor desired any other person to destroy it ? ---No.

Then it is in existence ?---I should hope it is.

You say that you put this paper into a bureau with other papers, when did you do that ?---I believe it was at the time, of course the last time I saw it, which might be five or six days ago.

How long was it before you were examined here before ?---I do not recollect.

In what room in your house is this bureau, in which you say you put it ?---It is in my sitting-room ; I have but one sitting-room.

Have you searched that bureau for it since ?---I have looked for it, but could not find it.

Have you examined the papers in that bureau, to see whether it is among them ?---I have a variety of papers, it may be among them ; I have searched, but could not find it.

Do you mean to say you have searched in that bureau for it ?---Yes.

You have said that you saw this paper six days ago, was that the same paper which was given you by Mrs. Clarke ? ---I think it was.

Are you sure that it was ?---I am very certain that it was.

Did you read it six days ago ?---No.

If you did not read it six days ago, how are you sure it was the same paper you received from Mrs. Clarke ?---It is a remarkable piece of paper, and I could not forget it.

What was there remarkable in the paper but the writing on it ?---Dirty.

You have said that you saw the paper six days ago, and that you looked for it two days ago ; where did you look for it two days ago ?---Where I had supposed I had put it, in the bureau.

You said that you left it six days ago with other papers in a bureau ; when you looked two days ago, were the other papers there ?---I think they are.

And this paper was the only one then missing ?---It appeared so to me.

Who had the key of your bureau, between this six days ago and the two days ago ?---Sometimes myself, sometimes my wife, sometimes it is left in the bureau.

Do you think that if a messenger was sent with you now to your rooms, you

could find the papers ?---I really do not know.

What do you believe ? I really cannot tell ; I looked two or three times for it, and I could not find it two days ago ; it is mislaid in some place or other.

What reason had you, in the beginning of your evidence this night, for saying you did not believe such a paper had ever existed ?---It was a very unpleasant circumstance, and I would have wished to have forgotten it.

What circumstance do you mean was unpleasant ?---The whole of the business I thought unpleasant.

Why did you, having come to the bar of this House to disclose every thing else you knew upon the subject, think this circumstance particularly unpleasant ?---I did not think this circumstance particularly, but the whole of it, as I mentioned before, unpleasant.

When you shewed this note to Colonel Hamilton, and he took a copy of it, did you at this time read it ?---No, I did not.

When you first mentioned the note to Colonel Hamilton, how did you describe it ?---Speaking of the promotion of Major Tonnyn, I said there was a note in my possession that mentioned something about his promotion.

By whom did you state that note to have been written ?---I cannot take upon me to say.

Can you take upon yourself to say you did not state it to have been written by the Duke of York ?---I never saw the Duke of York's hand-writing, and therefore I could not.

Can you take upon yourself to say you did not state it to have been written by the Duke of York ?---I certainly could not.

Did you ?---No, I did not.

Did you state it to have been written in the name of the Duke of York ?---No.

In whose name did you state it to have been written ?---I stated no name.

As you permitted Colonel Hamilton to take a copy of this note, did you yourself take a copy of it ?---No, having the original, there was no occasion.

Did you think this a note of any importance ?---No, I did not.

Was the copy Colonel Hamilton took of the note a correct copy ?---I do not know.

Did you read the copy which Colonel Hamilton took.

Was there any signature to the note ?
—To the best of my recollection, none.

Did you know whose hand-writing it was ?—No.

Do you know Mrs. Clarke's hand-writing ?—Sometimes.

Was it in her hand-writing ?—I really cannot take upon me to say.

Did you ever see her write ?—Repeatedly.

Does Mrs. Clarke write in different hand-writings, or always in her own ?—I have repeatedly had notes from Mrs. Clarke, which have been written so differently, that I could not have supposed them to be the same person's writing.

Have you either before or after you communicated this note to Colonel Hamilton, had any conversation or communication with any person whatever respecting that note ?—Not to the best of my recollection.

Was any person present, six days ago, and two days ago, when you were searching for this note ?—No.

You are sure there was no person in the room at the time ?—No, except my wife, she might be in the room.

Had your wife and you any conversation upon this subject ?—Of course, a great deal, which we have every day.

Did she ever state to you she had destroyed the note ?—Never.

Did she ever state to you that she had delivered it to any other person ?—Never.

Did you ever desire her to take it out of the bureau ?—Never.

How was the copy taken ?—Colonel Hamilton copied it.

Was it compared with the original after it was copied ?—Not that I know of.

Where did you put it after it was copied ?—Into my pocket-book.

With other papers, or singly ?—Singly.

Did you go home from the coffee-house ?—Immediately.

How did you deposit it in the bureau ?—By putting it into the bureau.

Did you put it in a bundle with any other papers ?—Not that I recollect.

Endeavour to answer positively to questions within your own knowledge ?—I cannot recollect whether I did or not.

Have you searched all your bundles of papers as well as your loose papers ?—Generally speaking I think I have.

How can you undertake to say, it is not in your bureau, if you have not searched all your papers ?—I think I have searched all my papers.

When you met Colonel Hamilton at the British Coffee-house, you say you did not tell him it was destroyed ?—Certainly not.

Did you say any thing to him about the note ?—I had no conversation with him upon the subject.

Then you did not say to him, that "they had forgot the note ?"—No, "they forgot it."

Any such words as that ?—No.

What is it makes this particular circumstance of the note so unpleasant to you ?—It is no further unpleasant than my losing the note ; if I could find it I should produce it with the greatest pleasure.

Did not you say, that the reason for your not admitting that you knew of this note, at the beginning of this examination, was, that it was an unpleasant circumstance that you wished to forget ?—The whole of the business I conceive to be unpleasant, and I was very sorry that I had any thing to do with it.

What is there particularly unpleasant in the circumstance of this note ?—My having lost it or mislaid it.

How can the circumstance of your having lost it, induce you to deny your ever having had it ?—From the reason that it was unpleasant throughout the whole.

What is the unpleasantness you conceive in confessing you have lost it, if it be true ?—I should be very sorry that I had lost it, and I hope I shall find it.

What is the unpleasantness you conceive in confessing you have lost it, if it be true ?—That is the unpleasant part, that I have lost it.

What is the unpleasant part ?—that I have lost it.

How can the circumstance of your having lost it, induce you to deny your ever having had it ?—From the reason that it was unpleasant throughout the whole.

Did you deny at the first part of your examination, that you had such a note ?—I conceived that I had not the note.

Were you asked, whether you had not the note now, or whether such a note had ever been in existence ?—I was asked, in the first instance, whether the note was in existence, or whether a note was in existence, and I believe I doubted it ; since which I have recollected it.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

[It was moved and seconded, that

Captain Huxley Sandon, in his examination before this Committee, has been guilty of gross prevarication; which being put, was carried *nem. con.*

[The Chairman was then directed to report this circumstance to the House, and ask leave to sit again. The Serjeant at Arms having taken Captain Huxley Sandon into custody, by order of the House, a request from him was communicated to the House, that he might be brought to the bar; which being done, he addressed the House as follows:]

I most humbly hope, that this honourable House will do me the honour of excusing my prevarication; and I beg to assure them it is not from a bad heart, but a confused head. I am exceedingly sorry I have done any thing to displease this honourable House. I am come here to offer every thing in atonement I possibly can, and I hope the House will do me the honour to hear me.

Mr. Speaker. If the prisoner has more to offer to the House, this is his time.

Capt. Sandon. With regard to the evidence?—Is it to the evidence I am to speak?

Mr. Speaker. You will offer to the House whatever you think becomes your case and situation.

Capt. Sandon. I beg pardon of the House for my prevarication, and I beg that the House will do me the honour to excuse my extraordinary behaviour; and will be assured, that all I have, and all I know now I certainly will relate. With regard to the note in question, it is not destroyed; I have it in my possession at my chambers; if it is required I can go and fetch it; I think I can put my hands upon it; the note that you were speaking of, was given me to shew Major Tonym, and to say that his promotion would not go on unless he paid the money. I took the note and produced it to Major Tonym, with that message. I shewed him the note, with what I mentioned before, desiring him to wait three or four days. I believe he said what I related to this honourable House before, that he would, in consequence of this note which I shewed him, I brought back the note, and have it now in my possession. He was gazetted, and the 500*l.* was paid to Mrs. Clarke, and the 25*l.* to Mr. Donovan. If this honour-

able House would wish to see the note, I will go and fetch it. As to who wrote the note, I cannot take it upon me to say: Mrs. Clarke told me it was written by the Duke of York.

Mr. Speaker. Does the prisoner desire to add more?

Capt. Sandon. I have nothing more to say relative to that; I only humbly hope the House will do me the honour of excusing me the prevarication I made use of.

[The prisoner was then taken from the bar; and the House determined that he should be sent in custody to his chambers to fetch the papers; and that he should be brought before the Committee of the whole House whenever they should see fit.]

[After some time the Committee was resumed.]

Mrs. MARY ANN CLARKE was called in, and examined by the Committee, as follows:

Do you recollect what passed between you and Captain Sandon in consequence of any application from Major Tonym, expressing his impatience at the length of time that elapsed before he procured his appointment?—No; I really do not know, although I have been reading Captain Sandon's evidence just now in the room I have been in.

Do you mean the evidence he gave on a former day when he was examined?—Yes.

In the 5th number of the Minutes?—I believe it is one of the last that has been printed.

You do not recollect Captain Sandon's coming to you at all upon the subject?—I recollect that Captain Sandon was employed by Major Tonym; I am confident as to that.

Do you recollect Captain Sandon's at any time acquainting you with Major Tonym's impatience upon the subject?—No, I do not, although I have been reading about it.

You do not remember any representation having been made to you by Captain Sandon, that Major Tonym intended to withdraw the deposit he had made, in consequence of delay?—No; I do not recollect it; though he might have, perhaps, mentioned it.

Do you recollect having sent any message to Major Tonym by Captain San-

don?—I cannot recollect that I did; perhaps it is likely, but it is a long while since.

Do you recollect having sent any paper to Major Tonyn by Captain Sandon?

—What sort of paper?

Any paper?—I could speak more positively if it was mentioned what sort of paper.

Any written paper?—Of my own writing, or any other person's?

Any written paper?—I do not recollect; I was always very cautious of giving any written paper out of my hands.

As far as you recollect, you have not sent any written paper to Major Tonyn?—I do not think I did, but I cannot speak positively.

As you were so cautious in putting any paper out of your hands, would you not have recollected that circumstance if it had occurred?—If he meant to insinuate that there was any writing of the Duke of York's, I never did in my life to any one.

You are quite sure you never committed any paper to Captain Sandon, which you represented as the writing of the Duke of York?—I am quite certain, not to any one whatever, except lately, and once to Mr. Manners a few notes.

If you had sent such a paper by Captain Sandon to Major Tonyn, is it possible that you could have forgotten it?—No, I should not have forgotten anything of that sort belonging to the Duke of York.

Are you acquainted with Mrs. Hovenden?—I was.

Do you recollect at any time having received a note from the Duke of York upon the subject of Major Tonyn?—No, I do not; there was no occasion for any notes to pass, because I was in the habit of seeing his Royal Highness every day, except he was in the country, and that happened perhaps only for a week or ten days in one year.

Did you ever hear Captain Sandon say, that he had shewn a note to Major Tonyn, which purported to be a note of his Royal Highness the Duke of York?—No.

You are not aware of any note, purporting to be a note of the Duke of York, being shewn to Major Tonyn by Capt. Sandon?—No, I am quite clear nothing of that sort was ever mentioned to me before.

Do you mean to state, that you did not give any note to Captain Sandon

which might appear to be a note of the Duke of York?—No.

You stated that you sent some notes to Mr. Manners; do you mean to state that those were in the hand-writing of the Duke of York?—Certainly I do.

Did you or did you not send any note to Captain Sandon?—I never recollect sending him any note, but more especially any note of the Duke of York's, because I should have been afraid of entrusting it to him.

[The following Questions and Answers were read: "Q. As you were so cautious in putting any paper out of your hands, would you not have recollected that circumstance if it had occurred?—

A. If he meant to insinuate that there was any writing of the Duke of York's, I never did in my life to any one. Q. You are quite sure you never committed any paper to Captain Sandon, which you represented as the writing of the Duke of York?—A. I am quite certain not to any one whatever, except lately, and once to Mr. Manners a few notes."

How does it occur to you to think that Captain Sandon might have insinuated any such thing?—Because I think he might have insinuated any thing; I think he is very equal to it.

If Captain Sandon has presented any note to Major Tonyn, purporting to be a note written by the Duke of York, and given to him by you, is it true?—I do not think it is, and I am almost sure it is not; perhaps he has written one himself.

During the negotiation with Major Tonyn for the Majority, was any representation made to you by Captain Sandon, that Major Tonyn was tired of waiting, and threatened to withdraw the money he had deposited?—I do not recollect it.

Did you ever express to Capt. Sandon a wish on your part that Major Tonyn would not be impatient, because you wanted the money which you were to receive upon his success?—No, that would be the very reason I should wish him to be impatient.

In the last interview you had with Captain Sandon upon the subject of Major Tonyn, did he write any thing in your presence?—It is impossible for me to say, it is so long since.

Do you recollect Captain Sandon

having read any thing to you in that interview?—No, I do not.

Do you recollect a paper being produced before you by Capt. Sandon at that interview?—I do not.

Did you ever express, here or any where else, that Major Tonyn was a shabby fellow for his impatience in wishing to withdraw his note?—No, I thought him a perfect gentleman when Mr. Donovan introduced him to me, and wished him to be made a Lieutenant-Colonel previous to his going to America; I fancy he is in America now.

Had Captain Sandon any and what interest in the success of this negotiation respecting Major Tonyn?—Yes; I believe he effected it with me; there was no promotion in the 48th regiment; the Duke of York had stopped it, I think, for two years, and the captain was very eager to get out of it on that account.

Was Captain Sandon to have any percentage or proportion of the profit arising from the success of the negotiation, and payment to be made upon Major Tonyn's success in his application for promotion?—I believe that he was, for I have understood from a great many persons, that Major Tonyn was a very generous sort of a man, and Captain Sandon would not have interested himself so much as he did for him without some reward.

Did you ever understand from Captain Sandon himself that he expected any such advantage?—Yes, I did, and from every one that he mentioned to me.

Before you came to the bar of this House, had you any information of the substance of the examination of Captain Sandon before the Committee to night?—Not the least.

[The following question and answer were read “Q. As you were so cautious in putting any paper out of your hands, would you not have recollected that circumstance if it had occurred?—A. If he meant to insinuate that there was any writing of the Duke of York's, I never did in my life to any one.”]

Why did you suppose that the person proposing that question meant to refer to any writing of the Duke of York?—From what one of the gentlemen said to me.

Do you mean any question which has been put to you since you came to the bar?—Certainly.

Which question?—The questions from the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Did you give Captain Sandon any part of the profit you were to receive from the promotion of Major Tonyn?—I do not recollect that I did, but he used to give himself, I believe, from Colonel French's money.

You did not give him any yourself?—I do not recollect that I did.

You have said that you understood from Captain Sandon, that he was to derive some profit from the promotion of Major Tonyn; state what Captain Sandon said to you upon that subject. Only that my 500*l.* would be clear, and that where he had his from would be from the other party, what emolument he was to get by it.

Mr. REID being called in—

Mrs. Clarke. Is there any precedent may I ask, for having two witnesses at the bar of this House at one time.

Chairman. I apprehend the Committee will call to the bar what witnesses they please.

Mr. JOHN REID was called in, and examined by the Committee, as follows:

Do you know the witness at the bar?—Yes, I do.

Did she ever come to your house under the name of Mrs. Dowler?—By no other name.

Is the witness at the bar the person whom you represented as having been frequently at your house with Mr. Dowler?—Yes.

Mrs. Clarke. Before Mr. Reid leaves the place, I beg leave to say, that I never said I was Mrs. Dowler; he might put what construction he thought proper upon it; it was very proper that he did, perhaps.

(To Mr. Reid.) Did she ever answer to the name of Mrs. Dowler in your presence?—To my servants, I have no doubt that was her answer; upon all occasions whenever I spoke to her, I always, I suppose, said “Ma'am, but if I mentioned any name, it was Mrs. Dowler.

Did you ever hear her addressed as Mrs. Dowler in your presence?—Yes, I have.

Did she answer to that address?—Yes.

Did you ever hear her answer to the name of Clarke?—I never heard her

called by any other name but that of Mrs Dowler ; I never heard her called by the name of Clarke.

Did you believe her name to be Dowler ?—I had not a doubt of it.

And you believed her to be married to Mr. Dowler ?—I had not any doubt of that.

Did nothing ever occur to induce you to entertain a doubt of that ?—Never.

You always believed the witness at the bar to be Mrs. Dowler, and the wife of Mr. Dowler ?—Yes, I mentioned that before, and I mentioned a very particular circumstance why I thought so.

Have you ever heard Mrs. Clarke say that her name was Dowler ?—I never heard her mention her name at all.

Would you not have been afraid of the credit of your house if you had called her by any other name ?—Good God ! I should not have thought of any thing of the kind.

Did any letters ever come to Mrs. Clarke by any name whatsoever, while she was at your house ?—Not to my knowledge ; they never came under my inspection, they came to the bar.

By whom did you ever hear her called Mrs Dowler ?—By all those that spoke to her there ; when they came to my house, if they asked for her at all, they asked for Mrs. Dowler.

Did Mr. Dowler ever call her Mrs. Dowler in your presence ?—Upon my word I could not take upon me to swear it, but I always understood it to be so, and I never had any doubt about it.

By whom did you understand it to be so ?—By Mr. Dowler himself calling her Mrs. Dowler.

Did Mr. Dowler and that lady always come there together ?—No.

Did Mr. Dowler lodge there at any time ?—Yes.

And that lady came occasionally ?—Yes.

Mrs. Clarke.—That was when the bailiffs were after me.

(To Mr. Reid.) Were there many inquiries made at your house in the name of Mrs. Dowler ?—I seldom answer any inquiries at all, I leave my wife to do it ; and it is the business of the bar-maid.

[Mr. Reid was directed to withdraw.

Mrs. Clarke.—May I speak a word ; I merely wish to ask a question of some of the Crown lawyers.

[The Chairman informed the witness that could not be permitted.

(To Mrs. Clarke.) Do you know Mrs. Hovenden ?—Yes, I do.

Was it at the period of time when she was under the protection of Mr. Dowler, brother to the Mr. Dowler who has been examined at the bar ?—He has no brother.

Were you in the habits of visiting the Taylor family when they lived at Bayswater ?—Yes.

Do you know Mrs. Taylor very well ?—Yes.

Do you know Mr. Taylor ?—Yes.

Did you know there was a Mr. Taylor ?—Yes, Miss Taylor's father.

Did you ever see Mrs. Taylor write ?—No, I cannot say that I did.

You never have been in the habits of corresponding with her ?—No only with Miss Taylor, and Mr. Dowler does not know Mrs. Hovenden.

Do you know a Mr Chance, a stock-broker ?—No, I do not.

Do not you know that the Mr Taylor you speak of was Mr. Chance ?—No, I know he is not ; I know he is Mr. Taylor.

Do you recollect a circumstance about two or three years ago, of the Miss Taylor who was examined at this bar, being about to be married to a Mr. Knowles ?—No, I do not ; I know there was a young man paid his addresses to her, I believe a physician, but I do not know that there was any marriage intended ; I fancied she had not liked him.

Do you not know that did not go on, on account of her name not being Taylor ?—No, I do not ; for I know her name is Taylor, and she has five brothers in his Majesty's service, who bear the same name ; three in the army, and two in the navy.

Do you know the age of Miss Taylor ?—No.

Do you suppose her more than five or six and twenty ?—I cannot tell any thing about her age.

Do you know that Mrs. Taylor is a widow, and not a married woman ?—No, I do not ; because I know her husband.

Did you keep a man-cook at the time you lived in Gloucester-place ?—Yes.

Did you keep more than one ?—The man generally used to bring his assistant with him ; it is a regular thing, that when you have a man-cook, that an assistant comes with him.

You did not keep a man-cook by the year?—No, they staid a very short time with me, any one; His Royal Highness is very difficult.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

GWYLLIM LLOYD WARDLE,

Esq. was examined in his place, as follows:

Have you placed upon the table of this Committee all the correspondence you have had with Mrs. Clarke, relative to the accusations you have brought forward?—No, certainly not.

Have you any objection so to do?—Yes, most assuredly, I have a very great objection.

Have you any objection to lay upon the table all those letters which you took from Mrs. Clarke?—Those letters are already all laid upon the table; and I do assure the honourable gentlemen, I do not know that I have a letter of Mrs. Clarke's at this moment by me.

Mrs. **ALICE CORRI** was called in, and examined by the Committee, as follows:

Are you married to Mr. Corri the music-master?—Yes.

How long have you been married?—As near as I can recollect, five years next April.

Do you know Mrs. Clarke?—Yes.

Do you recollect a conversation that passed between Mrs. Clarke and your husband, yourself being present, with regard to certain papers which Mrs. Clarke expressed great anxiety to have burnt?—Very little.

Relate what passed upon that occasion, as far as you recollect.—I recollect Mrs. Clarke telling Mr. Corri, she was just going to him; that he came very apropos; for that there had been something satirically inserted in the newspapers, something relative to a female clerk; I cannot recollect the whole of it, not thinking that I should be called here; and she begged, if there were any letters, Mr. Corri would immediately burn them.

Were you employed in burning them?—Yes; Mr. Corri gave them to me.

Did you actually destroy them all?—Not then; I did not destroy any of them at the time; I laid them in a box, and never thought of them till just before this proceeding began; I think last Saturday fortnight or three weeks, Mr. Anthony Corri, son of Mr. Corri, brought a newspaper to us, stating that his father would

be called to the House of Commons; it immediately then came to my mind, that I had those letters by me, and he advised me to burn them; and he said, I had better not say any thing either to his father or any body else, but to burn them; which I did two days afterwards.

What motive did Mrs. Clarke assign for wishing to have those letters destroyed?—I really do not know; I cannot say; I do not recollect it.

Did she not express a fear with respect to the Duke of York?—I have something faint on my memory, but I could not say it positively; for the conversation was directed to Mr. Corri, and I overheard a word or two; I never thought of being called here, and therefore did not pay particular attention to it; I have a very faint idea, but cannot recollect exactly.

Did any thing pass as to the apprehension of the Duke's anger?—I have some recollection, but I cannot positively say; it was something of the kind.

Did you ever peruse the letters that were in your possession?—I looked them slightly over before I burnt them.

Are you sufficiently acquainted with the contents of the letters to speak positively as to the subject?—I cannot recollect one word that was in them, for I was in a very great hurry, and very much afraid lest Mr. Corri should know that I had disobeyed his command in not burning the letters sooner; and I burnt them as quick as possible.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

Captain HUXLEY SANDON, being brought in, in the custody of the Serjeant at Arms, was examined by the Committee, as follows:

Have you found the paper?—I have.

Have you got it with you?—The messenger has it, and every other paper that I had that was connected with it.

GEORGE WHITTAM, Esq. was examined by the Committee, as follows:

Where did you find this paper?—I found this letter in Captain Sandon's bureau; this is the letter, I understand, I was sent in search of particularly.

Have you any other paper?—There were two other letters of Mrs. Clarke's in the bureau, which Capt. Sandon put into my hands.

Any other letters any where else?—Here is a bundle of letters of Mrs. Clarke's principally; they were in this

brown paper, and in Captain Sandon's bed-room; they were taken out of the paper, and I sealed them up.

[Mr. Whittam was directed to withdraw.

(*To Captain Sandon.*) Look at that paper, and see whether it is the paper you shewed to Major Tonym.---I think it is.

Is that the paper you received from Mrs. Clarke?---Yes, it is.

You received it from her own hands?

---Yes, she gave it me.

Was any one present at the time?---I believe not.

[The note was read.]

"I have just received your note, and Tonym's business shall remain as it is---God bless you."

Addressed,

"George Farquhar, Esq."

Did not Colonel Hamilton give you the advice which he had given you before, either at the British coffee-house, or in the street near the British coffee-house, on your meeting on the Saturday?---I do not recollect that he mentioned any thing in the street; in the coffee-house he could not, for there were others in the same box; he said, will you come out, and we went out.

Did he not, when you went out?---We went out together.

In the street did he not say something to you upon the subject?---I do not recollect it.

Did he not desire you not to destroy the papers, and did you not say that he would be very angry with you, for that you had destroyed it?---Never to my recollection.

What are the other papers which you have given in?---They are letters from Mrs. Clarke to me.

Are they on the subject of Major Tonym's business?---Not precisely upon Major Tonym's business; upon the levy, and Major Tonym's business.

What is the reason you denied having possession of this letter?---I can urge nothing upon my behalf; and I hope this honourable House will do me the favour to excuse it.

Were you directed by any person to do so?---No.

What motive had you for so doing?---I had no motive whatever; I am ashamed of myself for my conduct; I could have none.

When you delivered that letter to Major Tonym, did you deliver it open or sealed?---It was open.

You have stated that you considered this to be a paper of no importance; if you considered it to be a paper of no importance, assign any possible motive you could have for taking so much pains to conceal its existence?---I can urge nothing.

You must perceive there is a great deal of difference between being able to urge an excuse, and being able to assign a reason; you are not desired to give an excuse, but to assign any probable reason, because it appears that some reason you must have had.---I can urge no reason whatever for it.

Were not you conscious that you were telling a falsehood?---I have already acknowledged that I am ashamed of what I have done.

Then do you expect the Committee to believe that you came hither and told a falsehood deliberately, which you knew to be such at the time, without having any motive for so doing?---I had no motive whatever for doing so, but I again beg the House to do me the favour to excuse me for telling them that falsehood.

When Mrs. Clarke gave you that letter, did she tell you it was written by his Royal Highness the Duke of York?---I do not exactly recollect whether she said it was written by him, but she said it came from him.

Do you know the hand-writing of the Duke of York?---I never saw it in my life, to my recollection.

Did Mrs. Clarke at any time express any anxiety to recover the letter she had intrusted to you?---No, she never mentioned it, and I never heard any thing more about it.

Are you acquainted with the hand-writing of Mrs. Clarke?---Yes.

Does it appear to you that the note in question is the hand-writing of Mrs. Clarke?---No, it does not.

Have you had any communication with any other person on the subject of the production or non-production of that letter in this place?---None.

Who is George Farquhar, Esq. to whom the letter is directed?---I really have no knowledge who he is.

You stated before, that Mrs. Clarke was used to write in different hands, do you now assert that?---In the letters that are there you will find a vast variation in the hand.

Did you ever see Mrs. Clarke write?---Repeatedly.

Should you know her hand-writing if you saw it?—Yes, I think I should.

Do you or do you not know who wrote that letter?—No, I really do not.

In the course of your long acquaintance with Mrs. Clarke, and your communication with her upon business, did she ever, upon any other occasion, communicate to you a note from the Duke of York?—Never.

She never communicated a note from the Duke of York on any business but this?—Never.

Can you recollect what she said upon communicating this note; whether it was communicated with any caution to take care of it, or not to communicate it to others? No, I cannot recollect any thing of the circumstance.

Did Mrs. Clarke, or any other person, ever desire you to destroy the letter in question?—Never.

You have stated that you have seen Mrs. Clarke write different hands; did you ever see her write different hands?—No. Tell what did you mean to say she writes in various hands?—In the letters addressed to me, which are now before the house, there is a variety in the hands.

[The witness was taken from the bar.]

Mrs. MARY ANN CLARKE was called in; and the note delivered in by the last witness being shewn to her she was examined by the Committee as follows:

Do you recollect ever seeing that paper before?—I suppose I must have seen it before, for it is his Royal Highness' writing.

What reason have you to suppose you have seen it before?—I do not know how it could have got into that man's possession unless I gave it to him, and it was a direction I used very often to get from his Royal Highness, "George Farquhar, Esq."

Do you now recollect having given to Captain Sandon a letter upon this subject?—No, I do not; nor do I recollect giving him that; but I think I must have given it to him, because it must have been in my possession first.

Do you always write the same kind of hand?—I cannot exactly say how I write, I generally write in a great hurry.

[Two bills being shewn to the witness.]—Those are the two bills for which Captain Thompson was arrested the other day.

Are they both your hand-writing?—Yes guiding my mother's hand; they were both before the court martial.

Were they both guiding your mother's hand?—If you will read the minutes of the court-martial, you will see.

Were they both guiding your mother's hand?—Yes, I think they were.

Did your mother hold the pen and you guide her hand, when you wrote both these?—It was the general way in which I had done with her for these four years.

Did you in point of fact, on that occasion, guide your mother's hand when she held the pen?—Yes, I did.

And in both of them?—Yes, I believe I did; it has quite her sanction.

I do not ask whether you had the authority of your mother to draw these bills in your mother's name, but whether you can now recollect that your mother held the pen, while you guided her hand in writing both those drafts?—What would be the insinuation if she did not?

You must answer the question.—Then I must answer to the best of my recollection: my mother was in the room at each time, and Mr. Manners; you think perhaps, there is a difference in the hand-writing.

You must answer the question.—I am not quite positive, but I dare say I did, for I knew she was privy to both, and was in the room when both were done; but there was something irregular on the back about the endorsement; perhaps you wish to make it appear a forgery.

I do not aim at any such object, but wish to know whether you can take upon yourself to state that those bills were both written with your mother's hand, you guiding it?—I am positive as to one.

Which?—I cannot say which; if I had at all been terrified about the bills from any thing improper in them, I should have got them out of the way.

Do you write the same kind of hand when you are guiding your mother's hand as when you write your own?—Very nearly, only that I do not write so quick when I am with her; I have done it five hundred times; she cannot write without a guide, not lately; it must be my own writing, because she has very little use of her hand, therefore it is my writing, and not hers.

Does not the fact of your having your mother's hand in your own, while guiding the pen, make a difference in the appearance of the letter?—It is very like that it may, I never attended to it; it

has generally been something short where her hand was used, such as signing her name, or half a dozen words.

Look at these, and see if both are not written in that way with the same hand?—I really cannot say; I do not see much difference between them; I should rather think this one was the one, if it was either; if I did write it alone, this dated July, that is the quickest writing, it seems as if it was done quicker than the other.

Do you mean to say you do not see much difference between the writing of those two notes?—It does not strike me there is a great deal of difference, I have seen the notes before, and I believe made nearly the same observations; and if I was at all conscious of any thing improper in them, I certainly should have paid them before, for I dare say I have had it in my power.

Do you ever write different hands?—No, I do not know that I do, I do not pay any attention to it; other people are the best judges.

Is the endorsement of the note that is endorsed, in your hand-writing?—No, it was done the same; my mother was by, and I guided her hand.

That is guided too?—Yes, it is upon the same bill, and Mr. Manners was by both times, and I believe he was not much better acquainted with the bill drawing up than ourselves, which made something incorrect here; nor was Captain Thompson, to whom he gave them as paymaster.

Have you ever imitated other hand-writings;—No; you do not mean that I imitated the Duke of York's?

Have you ever imitated any hand-writing?—No, not to make any use of it; I might, with two or three women, laughing, or any thing in that way, imitate a hand, but not to make any use of it whatever; not to send it out ever.

You have done it, to see whether you could do it?—I do not know that I have done it, but it is very often, when women are writing, that they might say, Come you write a hand, and see whether it is like any one's hand; I have done it lately; several of us were sitting together, and we were playing at some kind of game; perhaps there might be some bad construction put upon that.

What have you done?—I have said, 'is not this like such a sort of hand,' and, 'that like such a sort of hand.'

What sort of hands were you imitating

at that time, when you asked, 'whether it was like this sort of hand' or 'that sort of hand'?—I do not know; it is very ridiculous to mention here I think. There is a game you play at, you put down a man's name and then a woman's, and where they are, and what they are doing, and then made a long roll of them.

Is it a part of the game to imitate the hand-writing of the man whose name you put down?—No, but it is very likely when you have written a man's name, to say, 'it is very like the way in which he writes it himself,' or when speaking of a woman, 'it is very like the way in which she writes hers,' if they should be friends whom you name.

Is it any part of the skill in that game to write the name as nearly resembling the hand-writing of the person whose name it is as possible?—No, I should think not; I wrote, without knowing it, something in the office here, that I was told was very like the writing of a person here.

Whose writing did they say it was like?—They said it was like the Speaker's hand.

Is there any other person's hand-writing that you have resembled?—It was accident, I never saw his writing.

Have you never told any body that you could imitate the hand-writing of any one?—No, I do not recollect that I have; there was a story went about that I had forged for 2,000*l.* with the Duke of York's signature, "Frederick," but I never did, I never signed his name in my life, except when he has been there, and we have been trying, together, how near I could write to him, and he to me.

You have tried sometimes to see how near you could write to the Duke of York?—Yes, but I never did it but when he was by.

Could you write very near him when you tried?—I do not know, he is the best judge of that; I believe if he was asked, he would not say I had ever made use of his name in any writing.

In point of fact, when you did attempt to write like him, how did you succeed?—I am sure I cannot tell.

You know his hand writing?—Yes, he fancied it was a great deal like his signed Frederick; that was all I ever attempted about it.

Do you know a person of the name of Town?—Yes, I do, a velvet painter.

Did he ever instruct you in velvet-painting?—Yes, he did.

Do not you recollect having told him, that you thought you probably might make considerable proficiency in that art, as you made great proficiency in writing, and copying hand-writings?—No, I never told him any such thing; you will recollect he is a Jew: it is ridiculous.

You are quite sure you never said any such thing?—No, I should never have said such a thing to such a man.

Did you ever write in his presence?—I do not know; he used to be with me a good deal in the morning, when I was learning the velvet painting, and it is very probable I might have been writing to many persons when he was there; besides, he was to have got a loan for the Duke of York from Jew King, but his Royal Highness would not have any thing to do with him when he found they were Jews, when Town went to him, but I do not know that it was Jew King at the time; he told me it was a regular gentleman.

Did you ever, in a playing way, attempt to imitate the hand-writing of the Duke of York?—I do not think I did to him.

Not to Mr. Town?—No.

Have you to any one else?—I do not think I have, but he has seen a great many ladies, when he has been with me in a morning, and if he listened to any of our conversation, and made remarks upon it three or four years afterwards, I cannot say any thing to such a thing; the only question is, to ascertain whether I ever did make use of the Duke of York's name: if I had I am sure it would have been against me long before this; perhaps he might have stolen something that might have been lying about the house.

That Town might?—Yes, he might very likely.

Some of this writing, perhaps?—He might have taken papers away perhaps, and thought they might have been the Duke of York's; I believe he had a note of introduction from me to the Duke before he had seen these people about the money.

Did you, in his presence, ever imitate any other person's hand writing but the Duke's?—I do not know that I ever did at all in his presence.

But he may have been in the room when you did this with other ladies, and have overheard you?—Perhaps he might; he has been there three or four hours of a morning.

He may have been in the room when

you were with other ladies, and have overheard the conversation which passed between yourself and your visitors?—Perhaps he might; I did not stick to the painting, and perhaps in the morning persons might call upon me.

[The note being again shewn to the witness.]

Look at the seal of that note? do you know that seal?—It is the Duke of York's private seal; I dare say I have many like it at home.

What is the inscription upon it?—Never absent.

Is the motto in French or English?—In French.

Who is George Farquhar?—There is no such person in existence, I believe; it was one of my brothers; I lost two in the navy, and that was one of them.

You do not recollect to have received that letter which you state to be in the hand-writing of the Duke of York?—No, but I must have received it because it is addressed to me, and it is his Royal Highness' writing; I do not think he ever wrote to any other person under the name of George Farquhar but me.

Do you recollect having applied at any time to his Royal Highness, to suspend the promotion of Major Tonyn?—I do not recollect that I did, it is a long while ago; if it is meant that I wrote that note of his Royal Highness', I dare say he will not deny it, if it is shewn to him; I have seals that will exactly match with it on other letters of his own.

Do you recollect any application to his Royal Highness which could have given rise to an answer similar to that contained in the note which has been read?—No, I do not recollect any thing about it.

Do you not understand to what the contents of that note allude?—No, I do not; for I have quite forgotten it; I think Capt. Sandon must have taken it out of the house without my permission.

Did his Royal Highness at any time leave that private seal in your possession?—No, he has that and another that he used to use.

You said that you had several impressions of the same seal in your possession; are those impressions unbroken?—No, certainly not.

Are you positive you have no impression of the Duke's seal unbroken in your possession?—I do not know; I should rather think not; I was always inclined to read what he sent to me.

Are you positive that you have not any impression of the Duke's seal unbroken in your possession ?--Do you mean if I had torn the letter and not broken the seal ?

It is not necessary to break the seal to open the letter.---I dare say I have many not broken, that you might very easily distinguish to be the same seal as that.

Did the Duke wear this seal to his watch ?---I do not know, I am sure. I believe not.

Is the reason you have for guiding your mother's hand when she writes, your mother's hand being so unsteady, that she cannot write without somebody guiding her hand ?---Yes, she cannot hold her hand steady at all.

You believe that one of those bills was written by your mother holding the pen, and you guiding her hand ?---I guided altogether entirely ; in fact, it is my own writing entirely whenever I make use of her hand.

The whole body of the bill as well as the signature ?---Yes, it is my writing more than my mother's.

She held the pen and you guided her hand ?--I do not know whether she held the pen, but I am in the habit of doing these sort of things, when I want my mother's name, but I never did any thing without her sanction at all.

That is not the question at all.--I do not know what you might insinuate ; the bills have been already before the court martial, and I dare say they made as many observations as possible upon them, and if I had been at all alarmed I should not have allowed them to continue so long ; but I believe this has nothing to do with the question before the house.

Do you wish this Committee to understand that you wrote these bills, or your mother ?---You may say I wrote them.

And her hand was not guided by you ?---If her hand is in mine, and I guide, I write, and not her.

When you guide your mother's hand, your mother has the pen in her hand, has she not ?---Yes.

And you only move her hand and guide it ?--How do you know but what I move the pen ; if she takes the pen up, I should take it down lower, perhaps.

I do not know it, I wish to know it ?--Then you shall see us write at any time.

Did you hold the pen or not ?---I forget ; there are the bills, and I forget all about them.

Then you holding the pen, you wish the Committee to understand that in so

far you wrote both these ?---As you please.

[The Chairman directed the witness to answer the question.

I have answered it ; that is all difference of opinion.

Then you holding the pen, you wish the Committee to understand, that in so far you wrote both these ?---I fancy I said I did not write them both.

Did you in point of fact write them both, or only one, and did your mother write the other ?---I tell you it is impossible for her to write.

To what do you ascribe the marked difference in the hand-writing of these two bills ?--They do not strike me as being very different, but I certainly cannot write so very quick when I am writing with my mother's hands as with my own.

Do you mean to say you do not see any difference in the hand-writing and signature of these two bills ?---No, if you were to see the difference in my letters ; if you see a dozen of my letters, you will see them all different ; you would see a difference in each.

If you guide your mother's hand, that hand being so unsteady, must there not be some unsteadiness in what is written under that guidance ?---No, it is entirely my own writing, although I guide her hand.

Then both these bills are entirely your hand-writing ?---If you please to understand that, you may ; but I had the use of my mother's hand, and they are my writing then.

You have stated the signature to the bill of the 20th of May, signed "E. Farquhar," was your mother's writing, under your guidance of her hand, and that that explains the difference in the hand to the signature of the two bills ?---I did not say it explained the difference in the writing.

You have stated, that the endorsement of the bill which is endorsed was made by your mother, you guided her hand ?---Yes.

Look at the bills again.--It is no use looking at them, I have looked at them before.

Look at them again ; look at the signature of the bill of the 20th of May, and at the signature of the bill of the 15th July, and at the endorsement of that bill, and endeavour to state, if you can, whether they are all written by the same hand ?--They are all written by the same

hand because they are written by mine and by my mother's.

Can you give no other explanation of the difference in the appearance in that writing ?---No, I cannot.

Did Major Tonyn lodge in the hands of a third person 500 guineas, 500*l.* of which, after he was gazetted, went to yourself, and 25*l.* to Mr. Donovan ?---I did not state any such thing, for I did not know what Mr. Donovan had ; I only stated what I had myself.

What had you yourself ?---What I said before.

Was that 500*l.*—Yes.

Was it not natural for you, as you knew you were to receive 500*l.* to hurry the gazetting of Major Tonyn as much as you could ?—Not if there were any circumstances against it.

Did you not wish that Major Tonyn should be gazetted, in order that you

might get the 500*l.* ?---In the end I did.

If you had written any letters to the Duke of York on the subject, with that wish in your mind, would it not have been a letter to urge the gazetting of Major Tonyn ?---I do not recollect writing him any letter, nor do I recollect having any answer about it in writing.

If you had written to the Duke of York upon the subject, would you not have been more likely to have written to hasten the gazetting of Major Tonyn than to delay it ?---I do not know.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

[The Chairman was directed to report to the House the papers which had been brought from Captain Huxley Sandon's, and to move for a Committee to inspect them ; and to ask leave to sit again.]

APPENDIX,

TO THE NINTH DAY'S MINUTES.

REPORT.

The Select Committee, appointed to inspect certain Letters, which have been delivered into the Committee of the whole House, appointed to investigate the Conduct of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, the Commander in Chief, with regard to Promotions, Exchanges, and Appointments to Commissions in the Army, and Staff of the Army, and in raising Levies for the Army; and to report to the House such of them, or such parts of them, as may be relevant to the matters referred to the consideration of the said Committee of the whole House;—Have agreed to report as follows :

Your Committee have inspected the several letters referred to them by the House ; and are of opinion, that all the said letters may be relevant to the matters in question.

The said Letters are as follows :

1. “ 11, Holles-street, Clarendish-square, July 2d, 1808.

“ Sir, Perhaps you may have forgotten there was such a person in existence as the writer ? I have been in the country for a year and a half, and I am but just returned from it, to remain in town ; and I should feel myself particularly obliged if you will favour me with your friend Colonel French's address, or his agent in the Inn, in Holborn, which has slipped my memory.—Pray forgive the trouble, and believe me your, most obedient.

“ MARY ANN CLARKE.

“ Captain Sandon,
Royal Waggon Drivers.”

2. J.L.

“ 14, Bedford-place,

“ Dear Sir, Russel-square, July 23.

“ On Saturday I was favoured with your answer, but as I have removed from Holles street to this place, to save you the trouble of calling there, these

lines are addressed you. I am now with my mother, and I fear for the whole of the summer. I did not want any thing of French but to ask a question. I am, dear Sir,

“ Your obliged, &c. &c.

“ MARY ANN CLARKE.

“ Captain Sandon,
Royal Waggon Train.”

Two penny Post Unpaid
Tottenham C R.

3. “ Mrs. Clarke will be glad of a call from Captain Sandon, if he is returned to town, to-day or to-morrow.

“ Gloucester-place, Friday.

“ Colonel Sandon,
Bridge-street, Westminster.”

4. “ I am thoroughly convinced of the money being too trifling, and I have mentioned it to a person who knows the full value of those things, so you may tell Bacon and Spedding they must give each of them more *two hundred*, and the Captains must give me fifty each more. I am now offered eleven hundred for an older officer.

“ M. A. C.

“ I must have an answer this evening to this, as I am to speak with HIM on it. I have mentioned as your being concerned for me. I go to the little Theatre this evening.”

“ 1804. Colonel Sandon.”

5. “ Will you, my good sir, drop me a line Monday Morning, saying if you have been able to influence any person who is with Pitt, to attend the House on Monday to give his vote.

“ I have this morning received the inclosed from Corri, and where he marks under he alludes to your business, and as I know he is a story-teller, I send you his letter. I am, Sir, &c.

“ M. A. CLARKE.

“ Col. Sandon, No. 15, Bridge-street.
Westminster Bridge.

“ Pitt's Motion, &c. Corri—complaint.”

6. "Dear Sir,

"He will do it—so let the proposals be sent in by when he gets to town, which will be as soon as you get this, for one thousand at first.—The Duke of Cambridge has already four thousand. You have not any occasion to be very particular as to their being protestants, for I don't think it of any consequence to him !!! I think you had better attend him on Tuesday, to ask his opinion of the papers sent in on Saturday, as I told him I had seen the proposals, which you intended to alter and leave that evening.—Pray when you go put on a nice pair of boots, and let it be about half-past 3. "Adieu—burn this."

"Mrs. Clarke's Letter, relative to German Levy."

7. "Can you give me a call to-day about one or two, or about five? I wish to see you much. Tell Spedding to write in for what he wants, as the D. says that is much the best. Can you get half a dozen or so that want interest?—I want money, which is more imperious, this is what I want to see you upon, so you had better see Gilpin first. "What is become of Bacon?"

"Colonel Sandon.

"Interest and Money."

8. "Dear Sir,

"Pray do something for me soon as possible; the Duke told me this morning that you must get on faster with your men, he has written to town for that purpose. You had better send me the exact number of all you have sent, and I will shew it him.

"Colonel Sandon.

"He complains of the slowness of Recruiting the Levy."

9. "I send this by a servant to Hampton hoping you will get it sooner.

"Dear Sir, "Thursday Morning.

"The Duke has neither seen General Tonyn nor his son—his son he does not know, and it is six months since he saw the General. He has ordered him to be gazetted, and is fearful it will be done ere he can stop it—he will be at the office to-morrow, and if not too late, will stop it. He assured me it was entirely owing to me that he thought to do the best by putting him where two others

Assett and Bligh

Majors have left and he would of course be two steps higher.

"I hope to see you to-morrow, when you will be able to give me the answer from Tonyn; shall be in town about 5.

"The King and all the Family are coming to visit the Duke, being his birth-day!!! Full of compliment, you see.

"12 o'clock, 17th August, 1804.

"Colonel Sandon, No 15, Bridge-street, Westminster Bridge, London."

"12 o'clock,

August 17, 1804,
Noon.

"Two Penny

POST

Twickenham."

10. "Mrs. Clarke's compliments await Col. Sandon, thinks it best for him not to come to her box this evening, as Greenwood goes with both the Dukes this evening, and of course will watch where your eyes direct now and then; and should he see and know Col. S——, may make some remark by saying or talking of the Levy business, and it may be hurtful to his and Mrs. C.'s future interest.

"9th Oct. 1804. See Richard Cœur de Lion:

"Col. Sandon,

No. 8, Lyon's Inn.

11. "Dear Sir,

"Capt'n Tonyn cannot be made this month as I expected; the D. tells me it will be at least three weeks, he having so much to do in reviewing; and there are some other promotions now to take place—however the thing is done.

"The little boy will be attended to. On Monday I shall go to Vauxhall with a party, when perhaps I shall have the pleasure of seeing you; it is the only night this summer I shall have the opportunity, as on that night he is obliged to attend the House of Lords, as they expect a great fight on Pitt's motion.—I shall at some time take an opportunity of mentioning your majority. I asked him what he thought of you? A D - - - clever fellow—You are to have the bounty that Pitt is to give to the line, so that every thing goes on well.—I told him I should see you at Vauxhall on Monday.—I am now at the end of my paper, so shall say adieu.

"M. A. C.

"He says General Tonyn is a stupid old fellow.

"Relative to the majority and advance of bounty.

"Colonel Sandon, No. 15, Bridge-street, Westminster Bridge."

“Weybridge, Friday Noon.

12. “Dear Sir, *“burn this.”*

“I have mentioned the Majority to the D—, he is very agreeable to it—it is the Nephew of the Gen’l; his son purchased a company last week—Do you think it at all possible to oblige me on Monday with *one hundred*, I shall be in town Sunday. If I had had the pleasure of seeing you at the races, I intended to have pointed you out to the D—. If you are in town, will you have the goodness to send a line in answer. It will oblige much your most
“Obedt. M. A. C.”

“Colonel Sandon,
No. 15, Bridge-street,
Westminster Bridge, London.

“Majority, June 8th, 1804.”

C 4
JUN 9, ESHER
1804. 16

13. “Thursday.

“I’ll tell you, Col. French, you can materially serve me, by giving me a bill for two hundred, for two months or ten weeks.

“I shall at all times be happy to serve you in any way. I like Capt. Sandon extremely, I suppose he is the managing person.
“M. A. C.”

“Drop me a line in answer.
“1st Letter from Mrs. Clarke.”

14. “Mrs. Clarke’s compliments attend on Colonel Sandon, will be glad to see him to-morrow from eleven till one.

“Thursday, Feb. 28.”
Two-Penny “Colonel Sandon, 2
POST “No. 8, Lyon’s Inn,
Coventry St. “Whych street.”

15. “My dear Sir,

“I am vexed to death, you will know the state of my finances, and I hit upon Spedding for Tuesday, when, behold, the Regt. he is in did their exercise so bad that the Duke swore at them very much, and has stopped the promotion of every one in it! He said so much to the Col. (Wemyss, I think) that if he had been a gentleman he would have given up—but he intends looking over the Memorial to-day, as S. has not been long in that Reg. and he is an old officer. So that you see if he gets his promotion, how very much he ought to be indebted to my good offices.

I must beg hard for him, the Duke is very angry with you; for when he last saw you, you promised him 300 For-eigners, and you have not produced one. O, yes, master Sandon is a pretty fellow to *depend on*. I wish I had hit upon Eustace first. I told you, I believe, that they must be done gradually, his clerks are so cunning. Get Spedding to write out a list of his services, and send it to me as a private thing to shew him, not addressed to any one.—Adieu.”

16. “Dear Sir,

“I asked this morning if he had *himself* read those papers I gave him of the Col.’s, he said that he had; but that he still asked so much more than other men, that he could not think of closing with him; however let him send again, as perhaps he forgets his papers in his hurry, especially as he had those at home.

“I cannot do myself the pleasure of being [torn]

17. “Dear Sir,

“I shall esteem it a favour if you will make *immediate* inquiry about a lieutenancy, (I understand there are two to be disposed of in the 14th Lt. Dragoons,) as Charles Thompson is determined to quit his next week, and I wish for his own sake that he goes direct to the other, as the Duke might be displeased with any one being idle at this critical moment. If you are in the way I shall expect a line—just to say if you think it possible for him to purchase so soon.—His R. H. goes out of town to Chelmsford Saturday, and returns to town to his office 3 o’clock Tuesday.

“M. A. C.

“Colonel Sandon,
No. 15, Westminster Bridge,
Bridge-street, Westminster.

18. “Dear Sir,

“Major Taylor has proposed to do something in the Irish Levies for his Lt.-colonelcy, but it will be effected; the friend of ours says he will let him purchase, altho’ he is so young a major, but this you know is nothing to us; so do you see him, and if you enter upon the same terms as before, I think I shall be able to teize him out of it; let me know the result of it as soon as possible.

“Do you think it at all possible for you and French to let me draw a bill on

you for 200l. I am so dreadfully distressed I know not which way to turn myself, and before that will be due you are aware of what is to be done for me in that negotiation. Thank you for the pig, it was the most delicate thing of the kind possible. Adieu.

"Dear Sir, I am,
"Wednesday, Jan. 30." &c. &c. &c.

19. "Dear Sir,
"As I leave town on Monday evening, and running short of cash, will you be kind enough to send me by Monday the hundred pounds.

"Colonel Sandon." "M. A. C.

20. "Dear Sir,
"Most unfortunately Lord Bridge-water has asked for the vacancy, 'ere indeed it was one, so that that is done [torn]; but H. R. H. will let me know if he can at 4 o'clock.—He does not go out of town, as intended, to-morrow, on account of his Majesty having been insulted yesterday, and still fears it.—I have a bill due either Saturday or Monday, I know not which day; can you get me the five hundred guineas?—He has been signed, and will be in the gazette to-morrow; you know who I mean.

"Instead of a 60 guinea harp let it be 100, as I have told him you was going to present me one, therefore it must be very elegant.

"Tell Zemmences he shall have [torn] he wishes for 700 guineas not [torn] he shall have it in a month.

"Don't fail burning my scribble soon as read.

"I do not go out of town to-morrow.

"Colonel Sandon, No. 15, Bridge-street,

"Westminster:

"or, Duke-street, Adelphi, No. 9,

"Office."

21. "Dear Sir, "Thursday.

"I am extremely sorry to inform you (for the poor boy's sake) but it is impossible to admit him, as he has that misfortune you mentioned of being one-eyed. Do you think it possible to get me a vote on Monday for Pitt's motion? it will if carried be of some consequence to us hereafter; try all you can.

"I remain, dear Sir, Your's, &c.

"M. A. CLARKE.

"Colonel Sandon,

"Bridge street, No. 15, Westminster-

"Bridge.

"Send me an answer."

22. "What you ask will be at your

service, and the letter will be at your office Monday morning.

"Colonel Sandon."

23. "Mrs. Clarke will be glad to see Capt. Sandon to-morrow, before twelve o'clock, if he is in town; if not, Monday at five.—

"Friday.

1 o'clock "Colonel Sandon.

6 JY "No. 5, Bridge-street,

1804. N. T. "Westminster-Bridge."

-2

TWO Py POST

Unpaid.

24. "Dear Sir,

"There is not any such thing in contemplation as the written question. Will you again ask about an India Lieutenancy? as the Duke assures me there are two for sale. In consequence of what I mentioned to him of Kenner he has made many inquiries and finds him to be a black sheep; he offered to bribe Col. Gordon a few days since!!

"M. A. C.

"Colonel Sandon." 48th Antedate.

25. "Dear Sir.

"'Ere I leave town I scratch a few lines, begging you to be on your guard in every point; but of my name in particular, for the future never breathe it.—I am confident you have a number of enemies, for yesterday the — was assailed from seven or eight different persons with invective against you—He is a little angry at something; yet will not tell it me—I think this fellow Kenner tries his friends—they laid fine complaints against you—did you tell Zimmenees that as soon as Tonyn was gazetted you would get him done? in the same way, and that I was the person?—Let me see you on Tuesday.

"Adieu, I am interrupted."

26. "My dear Sir,

"Be so good as to look at the gazette to-morrow evng. as I rather expect some of the names to be inserted. I have others which I assure you upon my honour. The present for my trouble for the majority is seven hundred guineas, so if you have any more this must be the same—I shall be in town Monday, if you will have any thing to communicate. I remain,

"Dear Sir, yours, &c. &c.

"Friday Evng. "M. A. C.

7 o'clock "Colonel Sandon,

28 Sp. "No. 8, Lyon's Inn,

1804 Nt. "Whych-street, Strand."

Two-Penny

POST.

27. "Dear Sir,
 "I make a mistake, it is the 22d reg-
 iment Mr. Thompson is to purchase in-
 to, or the 8th. Shall I see you to-day?"

"M. A. C."
 "What is Thompson to say to his Colonel?"
 "Charles Farquhar Thompson,
 13 to 8, or 22d."
 "Colonel Sandon, 15, Bridge-street,
 Westminster."

28. "I gave the papers to his Royal
 Highness; he read them while with
 me; said he still thought men high;
 but that an answer would be left at his
 office as the way of business."

"I told him if any was appointed, to
 give the Col. the preference. Burn this
 soon as read.—I do not comprehend
 exactly what you mean by five other
 things; I don't think it possible."

29. "Can you send me one hundred
 pounds to-day? and let me see you to-
 morrow morning."
 "Colonel Sandon." "M. A. C."

30. "Dear Sir, Friday.
 "Will you go to the Horse-guards for
 me to-day, and leave a proper letter as
 coming from Charles Thompson, asking
 for leave of absence for a fortnight; but
 if his services should be wanted he
 would join immediately: if you know
 any belonging to the adjutants, you could
 get it by to-morrow."
 "Colonel Sandon." "M. A. C."

31. "I have a letter which says you
 are a money-lender, in colleague with a
 notorious man, called Dell! I wish to
 shew it you."

"I hope you will attend the Duke to-
 day, as Clinton leaves him on Thursday,
 and he has all the writings for you in
 hand: he will not leave his office till
 six.—"

"I shall be glad of a hundred guineas,
 if possible, this week. Saturday week
 Tonyn will be gazetted.—How comes on
 French? Call to-morrow, if possible."
 "Colonel Sandon, 15, Bridge-street,
 Westminster."

32. "As your servant has called, and
 fearing you may not have my letter—
 beg you to see the Duke to-day at all
 events, or else things will be longer
 about as Colonel Gordon takes Clinton's
 place on Thursday."

33. "Dear Sir,
 "Pray what can Spedding mean by
 asking on Thursday, through General
 Tonyn, for leave to go, upon half pay?
 'Tis odd behaviour, and you must think
 that some one thinks me used very ill;—
 of course, till this is fully explained, I
 shall drop all thoughts of any thing else."
 "Saturday." "I remain your's,"
 "Colonel Sandon." "M. A. C."

34. "Sir,
 "I am exactly treated as I have been
 led to believe, from more than one quar-
 ter, but will thank you to send me Col-
 onel French's address to-day, before the
 post goes out.—I have nothing to do
 with your agent you know."

"I remain, Sir, your most obedient,"
 "M. A. C."

35. "As Colonel Sandon did not call
 according to promise, Mrs. C. hopes he
 will have the goodness to send her a bill
 at two months, in the morning;—surely
 all things will be settled before that be-
 comes due. Mrs. C. hopes he will not
 disappoint."

"Monday."
 "Colonel Sandon, Lyon's-Inn,
 Whych-street."

36. "Sir,
 "You have disappointed me dread-
 fully, a bill of one hundred at three
 months is useless, it must be for two hun-
 dred at three months, or one at six weeks
 or two months. I beg you to return it
 by the bearer, as I mentioned my situa-
 tion to you.—Word it thus.—I prom-
 ise to pay to six weeks or two months af-
 ter date, pay Mr. Thompson, or order,
 the sum of one hundred pounds for value
 received."

"Pray let me have it this evening at all
 events."
 "M. A. C."

37. "Mrs. Clarke's compliments at-
 tend Captain Sandon, will feel herself
 much obliged if he will do his best for
 Thompson in the recruiting business, as
 on his getting the men early will give
 him first rank."

"Mrs. C. has not been able to get an
 answer from H. R. H. about Taylor."

"Dec. 26."
 "Colonel Sandon, No. 8, Lyon's-Inn,
 Whych-street."

2 Two Py. Dec. 26th, 1804.
 POST Dec. 26, 1804.
 Blandford. J. S.

7 o'clock
 26 Dec.
 1804. N. n.

38. "Mrs. C. must again intreat the assistance of Colonel S—. He well knows she has always done as he has wished her to do.

"Colonel Sandon, No. 8, Lyon's-Inn,
"Whych-street."

me, as on you alone depend my hopes of taking up a bill over due.

"Colonel Sandon."

"2. Westbourne-place, Sloan-
41. "Dear Sir; "Square, Dec. 2d.

"Let me know where you are, and I have not the least doubt but I can serve you essentially, and remain as ever your friend. — "MARY ANN CLARKE."

"Captain Sandon, Waggon Train, Spain.
"By Messrs. Greenwood and Co. Lyon's-
Inn, Strand, London."

Portsmouth, Jan. 29, 1809-

2d Dec. 1808.

G. Jan. 30, 1809.

39. "I am told an answer is left out for Colonel French, at the office, and that now he has dropped three guineas per man.—

"I am not aware of what the answer is intended to convey.

"Mr. Corri. [torn] k will,

40. "I hope you will not disappoint

Seal.

AUG 23
1804

DOVER.

72

42.

George Farqhar, Esqr.

The torn Edge of the Paper.

Friday, February 17, 1809.

COLONEL GORDON was called in, and examined by the Committee, as follows :

I need not ask you whether you are acquainted with the Duke of York's hand-writing ?—I certainly am.

Look at that paper, [*The short note spoken to by Mrs. Clarke last night*] the outside and the inside.—[*Colonel Gordon looked at the letter.*] I have formed my opinion upon it.

State to the Committee your opinion.—The utmost I can say is, that it bears a very strong resemblance to his Royal Highness' hand-writing ; but whether it is, or is not, I cannot take upon myself to say.

You speak to the inside of the note, when you make that observation ?—To both inside and outside.

Have you any reason to doubt that it is the Duke's hand-writing ?—I do not think that I can, consistently with my own honour, give a stronger opinion than that which I have already given.

Are those letters the hand-writing of the Duke of York ?—I think that is the hand-writing of the Duke of York ; [*a letter respecting General Clavering*] I am of the same opinion with respect to the other.

I observe that you gave your opinion with respect to the first letter, on a comparison with other papers in your possession, and that you did not compare the two last letters that were shewn to you with those other papers ; for what reason did you make the comparison in the one case, and not in the other ?—The papers with which I compared the first scrap of writing, were letters that I have received from the Duke of York in 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, and 1808, which convinced me that the Duke of York varies very little in his hand-writing ; I thought it necessary to make a very accurate comparison of the first paper, when so small a scrap of writing was produced to me,

and I found that that scrap of writing, as I said before, bore a strong resemblance to the Duke of York's hand-writing ; in looking over the two last letters, each of which contained two or three pages of writing, I thought it quite unnecessary to make any such comparison.

Was the opinion which you formed with respect to that writing on that scrap of paper, formed in consequence of your knowledge of the Duke of York's writing, or merely from the comparison which you made ?—From both.

If a letter of the same hand-writing as that which you call the scrap of paper, had been addressed to you, and received by you, should you have hesitated to act upon it ?—I observe that scrap of paper had no signature affixed to it, I therefore would not act upon it.

If that scrap of paper had had the Duke of York's signature affixed to it, would you have acted upon it ?—If that scrap of paper had had the signature of the Duke of York affixed to it, I would have acted upon it.

If, in the same hand in which that scrap of paper is written, there had been the signature of Frederick, of the same hand-writing, would you have acted upon it ? --Unless I saw the hand-writing in which Frederick was written, I cannot possibly answer that question.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

GENERAL BROWNRIGG was called in, and examined by the Committee, as follows :

Look at that paper which will be put into your hand, [*the short note*] and say, whether you believe it to be the hand-writing of the Duke of York. Have you formed any opinion of that hand-writing ? --I think it resembles the Duke of York's hand-writing ; but I cannot positively say it is his hand-writing. [*The letter respecting General Clavering being shewn to Ge.*

neral Brownrigg.] This is certainly like the Duke of York's hand writing, that I have now looked at, but I do not think the address is; the address is not like his Royal Highness' writing.

Do you believe it is his hand-writing?—It is so like his hand writing, that I should conclude it is; I speak of the letter dated Sandgate, August 24, 1804.—[*The other letter produced by Mrs. Clarke was shewn to General Brownrigg.*] This letter is also like the Duke of York's writing.

What is your opinion upon it? Do you believe that to be his writing?—I do believe it to be his hand-writing; it is so like it, that I conclude it to be his writing; and this letter dated the 4th of August, 1805, is not at all like his hand-writing; I should not suppose it is.

Look at the short note; look over leaf; what is your opinion of that; what do you believe respecting that?—My opinion is, that it is not so like the Duke of York's hand-writing as the others; it does not resemble the Duke of York's hand-writing in the same degree that the others do; there certainly does appear to me a similarity between the Duke's writing and this; yet I cannot speak so positively as to its being his writing as I do to the others; I cannot speak so decidedly.

Is the direction of that note more or less like the Duke of York's hand-writing than the direction of the other notes you speak to?—I think it is more like it; I think the address appears to be written in the same hand as the inside; the address is written in a better hand; it is written fairer, and more distinctly.

From your observation of the hand-writing of the short note, do you or do you not believe it to be the hand-writing of his Royal Highness?—I certainly do not believe it to be the hand-writing of the Duke of York; that is to say, I could not swear it was the Duke of York's hand-writing.

If the Duke of York's signature had been to that note, would you have acted upon it?—I really think I should, looking at it cursorily, as I should in reading a short note from the Duke of York, and without having any suspicion that it could not be the Duke of York's hand-writing. I very probably should have acted upon it, if his signature had been to it.

In this case, what gave you any suspicion that that could not be the Duke of York's writing?—Because I happened to be in the House of Commons last

night, and heard this note made a matter of question in the House; that is my reason.

Are the Committee to understand that you do not believe that note to be the hand-writing of the Duke of York?—I can only repeat what I have before said in answer to the same question; I think I have already answered that question in my last answer but one.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

Colonel GORDON was again called in and examined by the Committee, as follows:

Did you ever hear that there was any suspicion raised respecting the small note which was lately put into your hand, whether it was the Duke of York's hand-writing or not, before you were examined at the bar upon that subject?—Certainly I have.

When and where?—The best way for me to proceed is to tell the thing exactly as it happened from the beginning to the end. I think last Saturday week about half-past ten at night, the Duke of York and Mr. Adam called at my house; I had been extremely fatigued and was going to bed; I was undressed; I went in my undress into the room where were the Duke of York and Mr. Adam; the first word that was said to me was, by the Duke of York, and I think the words were these: "Here is a very extraordinary business; here is a forgery." Upon which Mr. Adam related to me, that Captain Sandon and Colonel Hamilton had come to town; that Colonel Hamilton had called upon him, and told him, that he had seen a note of the Duke of York's in the possession of Captain Sandon. After some further conversation more general, upon this point and others connected with it, it was determined that I should desire Colonel Hamilton to call at the Horse-Guards the next day at one o'clock, to meet Mr. Adam; I did do so, and the next at one o'clock the messenger brought word to me that Colonel Hamilton was waiting in the usual waiting-room; Mr. Adam went out to him, and that is all that I can speak as to this note, of my own knowledge.

Do you mean to state, that the suspicion which you had heard of respecting this note, was an expression of the Duke of York respecting a forgery?—Certainly.

How do you know that this is the same note to which the Duke of York alluded to?—I really do not know any thing about it, I never heard of any other note.

Have you ever heard of that note from that time to this?—Yes, I have. In continuation of what passed on Sunday, I think, I may state that I went the next day, the Monday or Tuesday, to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and I had further conversation upon this very note, but I think merely recapitulation of what I have already stated to this Committee.

Have you had any other conversation about this note since that time, with any person?—I have carefully avoided any conversation upon it; but I think the other evening, three or four evenings ago, waiting in the room above stairs with Colonel Hamilton, some conversation, very general, arose upon the subject of this note; but it was so very general, so very loose, (for as I have mentioned before, I carefully avoided interfering in it,) that I can only bring to my recollection that some conversation did arise.

Have you had any conversation whatever, respecting that note, but this which you have mentioned?—I think I mentioned the subject in strict confidence to General Alexander Hope, and also to General Brownrigg, perhaps to Mr. William Harrison, to whom I communicate confidentially; beyond that, I do not think that I have.

What was it that you stated to those gentlemen?—I must have stated to them pretty nearly the very same words that I have stated to this Committee, as nearly as I can recollect, nor more nor less.

Did you see any copy of this note?—Yes, I did.

When was that?—I think it was the same evening that the Duke of York and Mr. Adam called upon me.

In whose possession was it, Mr. Adam's or the Duke of York's?—I think it was in the possession of Mr. Adam.

Have you had any conversation with the Duke of York upon that subject since that evening?—Yes, I have.

When was that?—I have had frequent conversations with him upon it.

Detail those conversations as nearly as you can?—I think a detail of those

conversations would be little more than repetition of the Duke of York's assertion, that he thought the thing was a forgery.

When was the last conversation you had with the Duke of York upon that subject?—I will repeat the last conversation, I think, which took place this morning, about half-past ten o'clock, when I went to the Duke of York at my usual hour of business; the first word the Duke of York said to me this morning was, As you are to be called upon to answer certain questions in the House this night, I will not speak to you one word upon the subject. I said, Sir, I have been told that I am summoned to speak upon the subject of that note, to prove the hand-writing. there therefore can be no difficulty upon the part of your Royal Highness in making any communication to me that you think fit, as usual. The Duke of York, I think, said, I can only state what I have stated to you before, I have no knowledge of the thing, and I believe it to be a forgery.

Was that likewise the substance of the other frequent conversations you have had with the Duke of York upon this subject?—Certainly the substance; and, as nearly as I can recollect the words.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

Mr. ANDREW DICKIE, was called in, and examined by the Committee, as follows:

You are a clerk at Messrs. Coutts'?—I am.

Did you ever see his Royal Highness the Duke of York write?—I have seen him sign his name many times, "Fred-erick."

Did you ever see him write any thing beyond his name?—I have seen him frank a letter.

[The two letters being shewn to the Witness.] Do you think yourself sufficiently acquainted with his Royal Highness' hand, to be able to form any satisfactory opinion upon the letters shewn to you?—It bears a similarity; but without the signature being to it, I cannot speak to its being his Royal Highness' hand-writing.

Major-General ALEXANDER HOPE, a member of the House attending in

his place ; the short note was shewn to him, and he was examined by the Committee, as follows :

Have you observed that note ?—I have ; it appears to me like the hand-writing of the Duke of York ; but to state whether it really is or is not, is what I cannot undertake to say.

[*The letter dated Sandgate being shewn to General Hope.*] I apply the same answer to that as to the note, only that I certainly should say that I could speak more positively, I think, to that than to the note ; but I must always qualify what I say, that it is a shade of difference only, I could not say positively that it is or is not ; but certainly the letter appears to strike my mind more forcibly as the hand-writing of the Duke of York than the note.

[*The other letter being shewn to General Hope.*] I make the same answer as to the second letter.

Does that shade of difference, which you state, give you a degree of belief that the letters are the hand-writing of the Duke of York, preferably to that of the note, arise from the quantity of writing there is in the letter, or from any difference in the hand-writing of the note and the letter ?—I think it very possible it may arise from the quantity of the writing ; it strikes me, it seems more like the writing of his Royal Highness ; I do not feel able, certainly, to state the comparison between the characters of the note and letters, I spoke from a general impression, as it struck my eye.

General BROWNRIGG was again called in, and examined by the Committee, as follows :

If you had not been in the House of Commons last night, should you have had any doubt of that short note being the Duke of York's hand-writing ?—I certainly should, because I do not think that it is very like the Duke's writing.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

WILLIAM ADAM, Esquire, attending in his place, a note was shewn to him, and he was examined, as follows :

What is your opinion of the hand-writing of that note ?—I think it is like the Duke of York's hand-writing ; but I cannot positively say more than that.

[*The Letters being shewn to Mr Adam.*] The letter dated Sandgate, is, in my opinion, in the hand-writing of the Duke

of York ; I entertain the same opinion with regard to this letter, dated from Weymouth, as with respect to the last.

Do you mean that you speak more positively to the letters than you do to the note ?—I do.

Have you ever been told by the Duke of York, that the note at which you first looked was a forgery ?—Colonel Gordon, in his testimony upon that subject, has given a very correct description of what I heard the Duke of York say.

Did the Duke of York represent to you that note in the same light in which he represented it to Colonel Gordon, namely, that it was a forgery ?—When I first made the communication to the Duke of York, on Saturday evening the 4th February, he declared without hesitation that he had no recollection whatever of such a note, and that it must be a forgery. When I went with him to Mr. Perceval's that evening, he made an asseveration precisely to the same effect ; and afterwards, when I went from Mr. Perceval's to Col. Gordon's, he made the asseveration at Col. Gordon's, which Col. Gordon has already given in evidence.

Are those the only occasions on which the Duke of York has informed you that that note was a forgery ?—Of course, I have had repeated conversations with his Royal Highness upon the matter now depending before the House, and in the course of those conversations, without being able to specify the particular time, his Royal Highness has held the same language.

You have stated, that you thought the writing of the note was like the writing of the Duke of York ; do you perceive in the formation of the character of that note, any thing unlike the writing of the Duke of York ?—I cannot say that in the formation of the character, I perceive any thing unlike the writing of the Duke of York ; but from the shortness of the note, and from there not being a possibility of correcting judgment with respect to hand-writing, by the general appearance of it, which takes place in a long letter ; I am incapable of speaking with the same positiveness with respect to that as with respect to the letters.

Mr. ANDREW DICKIE was again called in, and examined by the Committee, as follows :

What situation do you hold in Messrs. Coutts' house ?—Principal clerk.

Are you not, or were you not in the habit lately of accepting bills for that house ?—I have been for a considerable time.

Are you not therefore in the habit of observing with great attention upon the hand-writing of individuals who are connected with Messrs. Coutts and Company ?—I am in general, but there is a clerk in our house who is more conversant in the signatures of the different customers, who examines the signatures before the bills are brought to me to accept.

Is it not occasionally your business to ascertain the genuineness of hand-writing ?—No.

Have you ever seen any draft filled up as well as signed, by the Commander in Chief ?—I have seen drafts signed by the Commander in Chief, but as to the filling up, I cannot pretend to say.

[*The note and the letters being shewn to the witness*] Do you see any difference in the hand-writing of that note and those two letters, and if you do, what is that difference ?—There seems a little difference in the note ; it strikes me that it is not so like the Duke's, I think, as the others.

Explain in what that difference consists.—Being smaller, and not like the others in point of letter-writing.

Did you put in the words “not so like the Duke's ?”—What I meant by that is this ; two letters were laid before me, and I am asked whether I conceive them to be the Duke's writing or not ; I conceive the note not to be so much like.

Did you insert the words “not so like the Duke's ?”—I beg to alter that ; not so like as those two letters which were shewn to me, purporting to be the Duke's.

Have you not stated, that you had never seen so much even as a draft filled up by the Duke ?—To my knowledge, I have seen His Royal Highness' signature, but I never saw his Royal Highness fill up a draft ; but I am not the cashier of Messrs. Coutts' house.

Do you conceive yourself competent to say, except in the article of signature, whether the letter is like the Duke's hand-writing or not ?—I am not sufficiently conversant in his Royal Highness' letter hand-writing.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

Mr. BENJAMIN TOWN was called

in, and examined by the Committee, as follows :

Where do you live ?—In Bond street. In what business are you ?—An artist. In what line ?—A velvet-painter.

Are you acquainted with Mrs. Clarke ?—Yes.

Were you acquainted with her when she lived in Gloucester-place ?—Yes.

Do you ever recollect having heard her say any thing respecting hand-writing ?—Yes.

Upon what occasion, and what was it that she said ?—In the course of conversation she observed she could forge the Duke's name, and she had done it, and she shewed it me upon a piece of blank paper, and I could not tell the difference between the Duke's and her own.

What led her to make this observation ?—That I cannot recollect.

What was your business with her at the time of this conversation ?—I gave her a lesson that morning in the art of painting.

Have you attended her for any time, to teach her the art of painting ?—Yes.

Did the observation at all arise out of the painting and the lesson that you were giving ?—I do not rightly comprehend you.

Did the observation she made to you arise out of the subject that was before you, the lesson you were giving ?—No, there was writing on the table, some papers.

What led her to make that observation ?—That I cannot recollect.

Was that all that she said ?—That was all.

Did you ever see her imitating any hand-writing ?—None but that that I have mentioned before ; she shewed me the Duke's writing, which she said it was ; I cannot say whether it was or not.

Did she imitate it in your presence ?—She did.

Had she been drawing at that time ?—Yes.

Did she say any thing about her proficiency in the art ?—No.

Do you mean that she only introduced the observation, that she could forge the Duke of York's hand-writing, and immediately imitated it in your presence ?—She did.

Did you make any observation upon it ?—Yes.

What observation did you make ?—That it was a serious matter.

What did she say upon that, or did she say any thing ?—She laughed.

Did she say any thing ?—She did not.

You say Mrs. Clarke produced the signature of his Royal Highness the Duke of York ; did you ever see any where else the signature of the Duke of York ?—No.

Was the signature at the bottom of a letter, or was it by itself ?—That which was shewn for the Duke's, was on a square piece of paper ; what it was I cannot say that was written.

Did you read any part of that writing ?—I did not.

Are you sure that the signature which you state to be the signature of the Duke of York, was not written by Mrs. Clarke ?—It was shewn to me for the Duke's ; I cannot say whether she wrote it or not.

What was the word, or words, which you believe to be the Duke's signature, which Mrs. Clarke imitated ?—She observed that the Duke signed his name three ways, Frederick, York, and Albany ; and which of the three I cannot positively say, it was one of those three I am certain.

You are not certain whether it was Frederick, whether it was York, or whether it was Albany ?—I cannot positively say, but it was one of them.

What branch of painting do you profess to teach ?—Flowers, landscape, figures, and fruit.

In your instructions to your pupils, do you ever teach them to draw letters in any particular way, with flourishes and flowers, or any thing of that kind ?—Yes, I do.

Should you know the writing if you were to see it, which resembled that which Mrs. Clarke wrote in imitation of the Duke of York's ?—No, I should not. The one that she copied from, the one that she shewed me, that she said was the Duke's, I should know if I was to see it.

Did Mrs. Clarke state that she could imitate the Duke of York's signature only, or his hand-writing in general ?—She only observed his signature.

From the attention to formation of letters in regard to your art, you probably can speak to what sort of hand it was that was shewn to you as the Duke of York's ; was it a small hand, or a large one ?—It was a small hand.

Was it a flourishing hand, or a plain one ?—A plain hand.

You mentioned, I think, that Mrs. Clarke told you she could imitate the Duke of York's hand-writing ?—She did,

and she shewed it to me on a square piece of paper.

The word was "imitate ?"—No, "forge."

Were you much in the confidence of Mrs. Clarke ?—No.

You were not at all in the confidence of Mrs. Clarke when she shewed you how she could forge the Duke's hand ?—No.

To whom did you first communicate this fact, of having heard Mrs. Clarke make use of these expressions ?—Lady Haggerstone.

At what time ?—She was taking a lesson.

How long ago ?—I look upon it to be about three weeks, or more ; I cannot say to the time positively, I look upon it to be three weeks, or rather better.

Had any body applied to you, to ask whether you could give this information, or did you, of your own accord, voluntarily mention it first to Lady Haggerstone ?—It was in the course of conversation ; she was observing one thing and the other, and she brought up the Duke's affair, the business concerning the Duke ; and I suppose Lady Haggerstone had mentioned it somewhere, and therefore I was called up to give evidence.

Is it the impression upon your mind, that Mrs. Clarke had great facility in imitating hand-writing ?—Yes, the Duke's hand, that that was shewn to me for the Duke's.

You have said, that in your presence, Mrs. Clarke, upon a piece of paper copied the signature, as you supposed, of the Duke of York, which was so exactly similar, that you could not tell the difference ; do you mean to say, you conceived Mrs. Clarke was equal to imitating hand writings with great ease ?—She copied that extremely well, as I thought ; I never saw her copy any other writing.

How long is it since you gave any lesson to Mrs. Clarke the last time ?—I cannot say, without referring to my book.

Did you and she part on good terms ?—She is in my debt.

Was there ever any quarrel or animosity between you upon any subject ?—None whatever.

Did you never question her about paying your debt ? Yes.

Had you ever any dispute upon that subject ?—None whatever.

Has she paid you all that is due to you ?—No,

Had you any conversation with Mrs. Clarke about a loan of money?—Yes.

State the substance of that conversation to the Committee.—She said the Duke wished a sum of money; she begged of me to inquire of Mr. Abraham Goldsmid, if he would; he said he was no money-lender.

Did you ever say that a person of the name of Jew King was to lend him money?—She requested of me to go to Jew King.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

Mr. JAMES BREWER was called in, and a letter being shewn to the witness, he was examined by the Committee, as follows :

Do you know that to be the hand-writing of Lieutenant-Colonel John Tucker?—It is.

You have seen him write?—Very frequently.

[A letter from Colonel Tucker to the Chairman of the Committee was read.]

(Public) “*Adjutant General’s Office.*”

“*Sir, Edinburgh, Feb. 12, 1809.*”

“Having perceived, with considerable regret, that the name of my lamented brother, who was lately lost in his Majesty’s sloop *Primrose*, has been brought forward by Mrs. Clarke, in her examination before the honourable House of Commons, I trust you will excuse my addressing you, with a view to remove any impression from the public, that either *he or myself* have obtained our promotion, at any time, through the means of *undue or improper influence*; for which purpose I hope I may be permitted to state *facts*, without incurring the imputation of presumption or vanity. My brother’s military career was commenced in 1790 in India, where he served during the campaign of Marquis Cornwallis in that country. He subsequently served in Egypt, as Major of Brigade to Lt. General Sir David Baird, through whose friendship and good opinion he obtained the *brevet rank* which he held in the service; that of *major* was conferred upon him in consequence of his situation as *Deputy Adjutant-general* to the forces employed under Sir David Baird, at the capture of the cape of Good Hope; and that of lieutenant-colonel was obtained for him by the same excellent officer, on their return from the Cape. He had obtained an *effective majority* a few weeks prior to his melancholy and

lamented fate, having served as *assistant adjutant-general* in Zealand, and as *deputy adjutant-general* to the army under Sir Arthur Wellesley in Portugal.

“Of his merits as an officer, many distinguished Members of the honourable House are able to speak; and, I doubt not, will do justice to his memory and character.

“With respect to my own promotion, I can solemnly declare, that I have obtained it in *regular regimental succession*, by purchase, with the exception of my *Ensigny and lieutenancy*, which were given to me, and the *brevet rank* of *Lieut. Colonel*, which I received in consequence of having been selected by Sir Samuel Auchmuty, to the bearer of his dispatches, announcing the reduction of Monte Video, in South America, by assault, on the 3d of February, 1807. I have had the honour of serving as a volunteer, on several expeditions, and I feel confident *that I have used every endeavour* to merit the favours which my gracious Sovereign has deigned to confer upon me.

“I feel it due to my deceased brother, and to myself, to make this communication to you, being solicitous that my brother *Officers* may not be induced to believe, from the declaration of Mrs. Clarke, that any *undue or improper influence* has in the least degree, tended to procure rank to either: and, as my feelings are naturally interested on this unpleasant subject, I earnestly request that you will have the goodness to cause this statement to be made *as public as possible*. Trusting to your liberality,

“I have the honour to be,

“*Sir,*

“Your most obedient and humble serv’t,

“JOHN G. P. TUCKER,
Lt. Colonel.

“*To the Honourable the Chairman of the Committee, &c. &c.*”

Mrs. MARY ANN CLARKE was called in; and was informed by the Chairman, that when any letters were put into her hand, to ascertain her own hand writing, she was not to read the contents of those letters.

This is my hand-writing. (No. 1.)
[Mrs. Clarke identified other letters, numbered to 41.]

Mrs. Clarke. No. 42 is a piece of the Duke of York’s letter which had come from Dover, with his seal upon it; it is directed “George Farquhar,” and has the

same sort of seal as the note that Capt. Sandon had here last night.

[The papers from No. 1 to 42 inclusive were read.]

Capt. HUXLEY SANDON was brought to the bar, and was examined, as follows :

State to the Committee from what motive you, when you were the first time examined about the business of Major Tonym, did not mention the note which you produced last night.—I really am extremely ashamed of myself that I did not ; and I hope the honourable House will pardon me.

What motive had you for not mentioning that note, when you were first examined at the bar ?—I really had no motive.

Were you aware that it was a material circumstance to the point on which you were examined ?—Certainly it was.

Were you not aware that you were bound to give such information as was within your knowledge respecting that fact ?—I did not understand that I was obliged to give it ; I thought, if the question was asked me, I was obliged to answer it.

State the reason why you did not mention it on your first examination.—I really do not know how to answer the question.

Why, when you were asked about this note, did you deny knowing what was become of it ?—At that period the note was mislaid.

Last night did you not know what was become of the note ?—Not till I went home ; it was mislaid.

[The witness was taken from the bar. [The witness was again brought to the bar.]

Chairman. Captain Huxley Sandon, I am instructed by the Committee to remind you of the heavy punishment which has been inflicted upon you for gross prevarication, under the infliction of which you are still labouring ; and to inform you, that if you persevere in the same system of gross prevarication, you have not yet experienced all the punishment which can be inflicted upon you by the justice of the House of Commons.

Capt. Huxley Sandon. Mr. Chairman, I really do not mean to prevaricate ; I am very sorry this honourable House has that idea ; I will speak every thing I know ; it is my wish, I assure you, not

to prevaricate ; I will tell every thing I can possibly know.

Do you recollect any conversation which you held with Colonel Hamilton somewhere in London, since your return to London, when you informed Colonel Hamilton that the note was destroyed, wherein you used this expression, “ they have forgot it,” or “ forgotten them ?”—Not upon my recollection, upon my honour ; I will certainly say every thing I know ; it is my wish and my inclination.

Do you recollect any conversation which you held with Colonel Hamilton somewhere in London, since your return to London, when you informed Colonel Hamilton that the note was destroyed, wherein you used this expression, “ they have forgot it,” or “ forgotten them ?”—No, I never made use of that expression.

Was it with a view to any emolument or advantage to be derived from the possession of that letter, that you concealed it ?—No, certainly not.

What was the motive which induced you to conceal that letter from the House, till, by the punishment of the House being inflicted upon you, you, by the fear of that punishment, were induced to produce it ?—I had no particular motive for keeping back that letter.

Do you then mean to state, that without any direct motive for so doing, you told a deliberate falsehood at the bar ?—I am sorry to say that I did.

Did you, or did you not, at the time of your examination here last night, think that that note was of importance ?—Certainly I did.

In what way did you think that note of importance ?—Because it was the note that I presented to Major Tonym, which convinced him that it was the interest I had with Mrs. Clarke that got him the Majority.

Did you know, of your own knowledge, the hand-writing of that note ?—I never saw the hand-writing, to my knowledge, before.

Did Major Tonym, seem to know the hand-writing, or did he make any observation upon the note, and what ?—I do not recollect that he did ; I shewed him the note, and at that period he said, then the matter might stand over for two or three Gazette days, or a Gazette day or two.

State why it was of importance to you to conceal that letter.—I had no particular reason why I concealed it.

Did Colonel Hamilton, when you

shewed him that note, tell you it was the hand-writing of his Royal Highness the Duke of York?—No, he did not.

What remark did Colonel Hamilton make upon that note, when you shewed it to him?—Previous to my shewing him the note, I told him that I understood it was his Royal Highness' hand-writing; he asked me what kind of hand it was, whether it was a neat little hand, and whether the large T's were made in a particular way, turning over; and when I shewed him the note, I asked him, do you think it is his Royal Highness' hand-writing?—He made no answer.

Did you apprehend any danger or inconvenience to yourself, from acknowledging that the note was in your possession?—No, I did not.

[The witness was taken from the bar. The witness was again brought to the bar.]

Have you any recollection how long it was before the appointment of Major Tonyn appeared in the Gazette, that you shewed the note you received from Mrs. Clarke to Maj. Tonyn?—I think it might be two or three Gazette days; eight or nine or ten days.

Look at that paper, (No. 42.)—I know this paper.

How came that paper into your possession?—It rolled up the note I had to shew Major Tonyn.

Was it in that state when you received it?—Exactly in that state.

Had it no other writing upon it?—No, nothing more; it rolled up the note I received from Mrs. Clarke to shew Maj. Tonyn.

Do you recollect why Mrs. Clarke gave you that bit of paper to roll up the note?—No, I cannot recollect why she did it; let me recollect; why, there was some reason why it was given; I cannot positively take upon me to say what the reason was, but there was some reason why the note was rolled up in that piece of paper; there was some reason, which I cannot now really recollect.

Try if you can recollect it.—I cannot recollect; but I am perfectly sure there was some reason why she gave me the note rolled up in that bit of paper; I think, if my memory will bring me through, it was when the Duke was reviewing somewhere upon the coast, and it was to prove to Major Tonyn, in some way or other, that that note was written by his Royal Highness.

Do you mean that the Duke was reviewing near the coast when you shewed

this paper to Major Tonyn?—He was on the coast, I understood at that period; she had received this letter, which she produced; I do not know whether she did not produce the letter, and read part of it to me, and then she tore off a piece, and rolled up the other, and said, this will convince him that this comes from his R. Highness, who is now upon the coast.

How could that letter, not having upon it the Duke's name, convince any body that another letter that appeared to be in the same hand-writing was the Duke's?—I really do not remember now, but that he was at Dover or in Kent, reviewing, at the period, I perfectly well recollect.

Do you not recollect that the Duke of York's name was upon the frank of the letter at the time it was produced to you?—I never saw it.

Was there any thing respecting the seal that was to be observed?—Not that I recollect.

Why should you give credit to that cover more than to the note?—It is so long since, that I cannot recollect why, but that there was some reason I am certain.

Recollect yourself how you came to go to Mrs. Clarke's on that day, whether by accident, intention, or solicitation?—I should think it was from solicitation.

In what room did you see Mrs. Clarke?—I really cannot say; I used to see her in every room; such as the drawing-room, and the dining-room, and her little dressing-room.

Will you recollect whether any person was present?—No, I do not recollect that circumstance.

On what business did you go there on that day?—I think it was from her solicitation, that I might go to Maj. Tonyn, to inform him that she had got this paper, or that I was to take the note and shew it to Major Tonyn, it came from his Royal Highness the Duke of York; but there are some letters which I gave up to this honourable House, that I think mention something about that very business.

Did you state to Mrs. Clarke, that Major Tonyn wanted his security back again, or his money?—That he wanted back his memorandum.

What contrivance was it between Mrs. Clarke and you to keep Major Tonyn from recovering that memorandum?—I know of no particular contrivance; she desired I would go to him, and speak about the Majority.

Then the Committee is to understand, that you went there and had a conversa-

tion with Mrs. Clarke, how to manage to keep Major Tonyn in temper until this Majority could be had, and that you found there a note, purporting to be a note from the Commander in Chief, ready written and sealed?—I do not exactly recollect that circumstance; I have related previous to it how I came acquainted with Major Tonyn; it was on the very demur, when he was tired of the business, and thought the influence I had could not get the matter done, and desired me to get back the security; the consequence was, I informed Mrs. Clarke of the subject.

And she had a note ready?—No, I beg your pardon, not that I recollect, then.

The note was not ready?—Not that I recollect.

Then if the note was not ready how came you to bring it away with you?—I do not recollect; she told me she had got a note, and shewed me this note, and desired me to take it to Major Tonyn; I of course took it, and told him that was the interest by which we would obtain the Majority; I did not know at that time that it was from the Commander in Chief; Mrs. Clarke gave me the note, and said that he had better wait two or three gazette days, and in all probability he would be gazetted.

Did you find the note there, and was it sealed or not?—When I first saw the note, it was not sealed; it was broken open, the seal was broken.

Was it re-sealed?—No, in my presence.

Did you deliver it sealed to Captain Tonyn?—No, I took it in my hand and shewed him the note.

Will you undertake to say that there never was a contrivance between yourself and Mrs. Clarke, on any occasion of this kind, to fabricate such a note?—Positively never.

You have stated that the Commander in Chief was reviewing on the coast when you received that note from Mrs. Clarke?—So I understood from Mrs. Clarke.

How long had his Royal Highness been absent from town at that time?—I really cannot say.

Had he been three days absent?—I really not know.

There are certain pencil marks and other marks of yours upon the papers which were laid upon the table last night; were those marks and dates the dates of the times that you received those papers?—If you will do me the honour of letting me see the papers, I will say for what

purpose I put them, to the best of my recollection.

[No. 9 was shewn to the witness.] On that you will find a pencil mark, "17th of August, 1804;" state what that pencil mark means?—This of course must be the date of it; here it is upon the post-mark.

Was the pencil the date when you received it?—No, it could not be, for here is "August the 17th."

What is the meaning of that pencil mark?—That must be from something of this sort, for here is 17th of August upon the post mark.

What is the meaning of this pencil mark?—I suppose it must be the date of the letter.

Is not that pencil mark your hand-writing?—I think it is, but the words "Mrs. Clarke" upon it, are not mine.

[No. 12 was shewn to the Witness.] You will observe there is a pencil date upon that letter of the 8th of June, 1804; what does that pencil date mean, was it the day you received the letter?—No, this must be wrong, because it is June 9th, and here is "June 8th," and June the 8th does not look like my hand-writing; the word "Majority" is mine.

Has that letter been out of your custody since the time you received it, till last night?—No, certainly not.

Then is it possible any other person than yourself could have put that date to it?—No, I should imagine not; but still it does not look like my hand-writing.

Do you recollect the purport of the note?—No, I entirely forget what it is.

[The note was read.]

Hearing the purport of this note, state how this note, which mentions "a stop to the business," could possibly encourage Major Tonyn in the idea of its going forward?—The note says, does it not, that it is to go on.

On the contrary, it says it stops, "shall remain as it is;" how can this note, which speaks of its remaining as it is, encourage this gentleman in the expectation of its going on?—It was then going on, and I should imagine it was meant that it should go on.

If you attend to the purport of the note, you will find that it says it shall stand still; what do you understand by the expression in that note, that it is to remain as it is?—I really do not understand it, I must confess.

[The witness was taken from the bar. [The Chairman was directed to report progress, and ask leave to sit again.]

Monday, February 20th, 1809.

THOMAS METCALF, M. D. was called in and examined by the Committee, as follows :

You are a physician ?—I am.

Are you Mrs. Clarke's medical attendant ?—I am.

Have you seen Mrs. Clarke in the course of the day ?—Yes.

Is her state of health, such as to prevent her attending to give evidence to-day ?—I think totally so.

Can you form any opinion when Mrs. Clarke's health will permit her to attend ?—I should think in the course of two days.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

[It was moved and seconded, that the evidence to hand-writing about to be produced, be not received ; which being put, passed in the negative, without a division.]

Mr. SAMUEL JOHNSON was called in, and examined by the Committee as follows :

What are you ?—Inspector of Franks at the General Post-Office.

How long have you been in that situation ?—I have been in the office about thirteen years or rather more ; in that situation about six years ; I think it was in 1802 I was appointed to the franks.

In that situation, is it your particular duty to look at hand-writing, and observe its different variation ?—It is our duty to perceive that no franks pass either from the House of Peers or the House of Commons, but franks by the Peers or the Members themselves.

In the course of that duty, it is necessary for you to be very particular in your examination of hand-writing ?—As much so as our time will permit.

[The two letters and the note being shewn to the witness.] You have seen these papers before, in the room of the House of Commons ?—I have.

The paper to which particularly I wish

to direct your attention is the small paper ; in your opinion, is that smaller paper the same hand writing as the larger papers ?—It resembles it so nearly, that I should think it was.

In point of fact have you occasionally, from inspection only, detected false or feigned signatures ?—Yes.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

Mr. ROBERT SEARLES was called in, and examined by the Committee, as follows :

What are you ?—A deputy inspector of franks.

How long have you been in that situation ?—About eighteen months.

[The two letters and the note were shewn to the witness.] You have seen these papers before ?—I have.

Look at them, and tell me whether you think they are all the same hand-writing ?—I think they are.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

Mr. THOMAS NESBITT was called in, and examined by the Committee, as follows :

What is your employment ?—I am in the service of the Bank.

In what department of the Bank are you ?—Principal of the Letter of Attorney Office.

In that office are you in the habit of examining hand-writings, that are suspected to be forgeries ?—Yes, constantly so.

How long have you been in that employment ?—Between thirty and forty years, in the daily habit.

Are you in the habit of examining writings that you so suspect, by comparing them with other writings, acknowledged to be the hand of the same party ?—Certainly.

In making such comparison, what is your usual habit of doing it ?—A signature to a letter of attorney for sale is left

at the Bank for me to examine, and if to any other letter of attorney the proprietor has put his name, or has accepted the stock, this letter of attorney in question would be examined by those signatures.

In so doing, you are in the habit of observing the turn of the different hands in writing the names, to see whether the party writing turned his hand the same way?—Certainly.

[The two letters and the note were shewn to the witness.] Have you seen these papers before?—I have.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

[The witness was again called in.]

State whether you think these several papers were all written by the same person, looking both at the directions and the inside of the letters?—I have looked very attentively, at the note particularly, and compared it with these two letters, and after a great deal of attention and care in looking at almost every letter in the note, I am of opinion that it was not written by the same hand.

On what circumstances in that note do you ground your opinion?—Because I perceive a neatness through almost every letter of the note, which is not, I think, to be found in the letters; and the whole of the writing in the note appears to me to be of a smaller character than the letters in general are; I think I perceive a stiffness in several of the letters in the note, which I do not perceive in the two letters dated Sandgate and Weymouth.

Have you any further observation to make?—I will just add, that in the two letters dated Sandgate and Weymouth, there appears to me to be a general freedom I do not perceive in the note.

You state that you perceive in the formation of the letters of the note a neatness of character which you do not perceive in the letters: do you not conceive that difference may arise from the difference of the pens and ink used in the writing?—That circumstance has not escaped my mind, but after looking at that also, I am still of opinion that it was not the same writing.

You stated, that you are principal inspector of the letter of attorney office; in examining letters of attorney in that office, is it not your principal business to look at the signature?—It is.

Is that your only business?—No, surely not; that is the principal business.

What other part of the hand-writing are you accustomed to examine, besides the signature?—It is necessary for me to read over the whole of the letter of attorney, to see that it is correct in all its parts, and when so done, to compare the signature with any former signature, and if it agrees, of course it is admitted; if it does not agree, we have other modes of proof, such as looking at other signatures, comparing the hand-writing of the witnesses, and still other proofs.

It is expected that the hand-writing in the body of the letter of attorney should be written by the person who signs his name at the bottom?—The letters of attorney are almost universally filled up by the clerks in the office over which I preside; the body of the letter of attorney is uniformly filled up by them.

Then is not the comparison of writings to which alone your attention is directed, altogether a comparison of signatures?—It is.

Have you, in looking over the note, observed that there are no dots to the i's in that note?—I have not.

Have you observed whether there are any dots to the i's in the two letters?—I think I have observed dots in some parts of the letters.

Look over the letters again, with a view to that circumstance. [The witness looked over the letters.] I do not observe several, but I do find, in the first letter I have looked into, one; that is the letter dated from Weymouth.

Have you observed but one i, in these two letters, with the dot over it?—I have not observed more.

Having adverted to that circumstance, do you remain of the same opinion with regard to the hand-writing?—I do not think that should change my opinion, because I think that the *ensemble* of the note appears to me altogether a different kind of hand.

You have stated to the Committee, that you looked over these letters and the note with great attention; how did it happen that so remarkable a circumstance as that escaped your attention?—I do not at all wonder that such a circumstance as that should escape my attention, it is the first time I have ever been called upon in this House, however, and surrounded as I was by gentlemen on every side at the time I was examining into the letters, as far as my time and attention would allow, I do not wonder that that circumstance escaped my attention.

How long a time were these letters under your inspection in the Committee-room above stairs?—I think about an hour; but in the course of that time, I had a great variety of letters to look over, of Mrs. Clarke's and other persons, which I was directed to look at, and which I did look at, and observed the characters with some attention. [The witness was directed to withdraw.]

[The witness was again called in.]

Do you remember an instance of a person endeavouring to forge or imitate the hand-writing of another who did not put dots to the i's, who in that forged or imitated paper was accustomed to put dots?—I do not exactly recollect any circumstance about dots of i's, but I have refused signatures, and perhaps daily do that, which turn out to be forgeries, though generally innocent ones, but not actually the signature of the parties that should be there.

Does the circumstance of there being no dots to the i's in the note before you, make any difference in your opinion?—It certainly was a circumstance that I did not advert to, and therefore, as far as that goes, I certainly think it is of weight, but not sufficient to alter my opinion.

In the course of examining the signature of powers of attorney, have you not observed that the signature of the same persons varies considerably in a short period of time?—I certainly have, and that may arise from a variety of circumstances, such as ill health; a signature made before or after dinner has frequently been very materially different, and indeed a variety of other circumstances would alter the signature materially.

Have you not admitted the validity of signatures of the same person, so varying as you have stated, in a greater degree than the variation between the writing in the note and the two letters?—I have no doubt but I have, but it will arise from this circumstance, probably, that where the signature of the constituent differs materially we have then the signature of two witnesses to look at, and if the signature of either of those witnesses should be well known to me to be in all probability a true signature, I mean a signature that passes before me very frequently, that would operate in my mind to admit the power of attorney, though there might be some considerable variation between the constituent's signature in the one instance and in the other.

Have you not admitted the validity of the hand-writing of those varying signatures, where the witnesses have been totally different persons, and totally unknown to you?—I think I have not, because that is my particular business to attend to, not to admit any thing that is not in itself exactly what it ought to be, without such proof before me as should enable me to admit it.

What proportion of the signatures of the witnesses to the powers of attorney, in the country, are you acquainted with?—I cannot say the proportion of hand-writings of witnesses that I am acquainted with, but certainly a great number, and you will allow that, when I tell you that every day I admit from forty to fifty, sixty and a hundred; hardly any day is less than forty, and very often a hundred. You must know that powers of attorney, executed by the same person in the country, are attested by very different witnesses?—Certainly.

Do you not depend upon the signature of the person who executes the power of attorney, much more than upon any name of any witness to the execution of that power of attorney?—I certainly do, that is the first object.

Do you not principally depend upon the signature of the person who executes the power of attorney, notwithstanding the variations in the hand-writing of that person?—I certainly do.

And you have admitted the validity of those signatures with greater variations than you find between the note and the two letters?—I certainly have, but collateral evidence has come in to satisfy me of the validity of the signatures.

Do you consider the note as having been written in imitation of the hand-writing of the letters?—That was my opinion at the time I was examining them.

Is it in the usual and common habit of yourself to be called upon for your opinion, and to give an opinion upon the similarity of hand-writing, where there are no signatures of names whatever?—It has very seldom happened of late years, formerly it was more frequent, because of late years I have understood that such kind of evidence has not been admitted in the Courts of law.

Having stated that you have been chiefly conversant with the examination of signatures, do you judge of them by comparison with other signatures of the same person, or a general comparison of

the hand-writing of the person supposed to sign?—I judge of them by a comparison with other signatures of the same person.

Have you ever seen papers in which the signature and the other writing in those papers, purported to be, and to your knowledge were written by the same person?—I have.

Have you in those cases observed that the signatures are in many cases different from the general writing?—I certainly have; and I must acknowledge that signatures in general are much easier to judge of than common lines of writing, because signatures have always appeared to me a set kind of hand, which a man takes up, and in general does not part with.

Previously to your examination of the two letters and the note, had it been intimated to you by any person, and by whom, that there was reason to doubt of the authenticity of the note?—I think I should answer to that, that I read the newspaper every evening, and therefore I have read all that concerns this business every evening as constantly as it passed.

Is the committee to understand that the first doubt you entertained was by what was suggested from reading the newspapers?—I certainly came with no prejudice in my mind, but I came determined to form my mind from what I should see in the note and in the letters.

Is the committee to understand, that the first doubt you entertained was by what was suggested from reading the newspapers?—I think I said that I came here with no prejudice, but to form my mind from what I should find in reading over the note and the letters.

Is the committee to understand, that the first doubt you entertained was by what was suggested from reading the newspapers?—I conceive that I might reason upon the subject, but certainly I came here with no prejudice whatever.

Is the committee to understand, that the first doubt you entertained was by what was suggested from reading the newspapers?—I certainly did reason upon the subject in my own mind, but I came here with no prejudice whatever.

Have you carefully examined both the letters, and do you find in any parts of either of those letters any difference in the hand-writing; are both these letters exactly in the same character and style of hand-writing?—I did not perceive any particular difference in the mode of

writing in those two letters, but that they were all written with the same kind of freedom except where the ink appeared to fail, and that will constantly, be the case under such a circumstance. [The witness was directed to withdraw.

[The witness was again called in.]

Is or is not the difference in the note and the letters greater than that which you have frequently observed between acknowledged pieces of hand-writing of the same person?—The difference between the note and the letter appears to me to arise, taking it altogether, from the neatness and the stiffness of writing, which I do not observe in the two letters; as to there being a greater difference between the note and the letters, and any two signatures which I have admitted, I really cannot tell how to answer that; the differences in signatures are so very frequent and so various, that I cannot well explain myself upon that subject.

From your habits of business at the Bank, have you more frequent opportunities of comparing the general hand-writing of parties, than persons engaged in any mercantile or other counting-house in the city of London?—I am persuaded not, and I have thought myself frequently incompetent to such kind of examinations, because my constant practice has been with respect to signatures only.

You have stated that you had been occupied one hour in examining all the papers, inclusive of Mrs. Clarke's letters, what time did you devote to the examination of the three letters now in question?—I think it is probable that I might have been from half an hour to three quarters on the one, and the rest of the time on the various letters of Mrs. Clarke, and so on.

Might not the short note and the two letters have been the hand-writing of the same person, supposing the short note written in the morning, and the two letters after dinner, or *vice versa*?—I think that might possibly have been the case, but then that written in the afternoon would have been much worse than that written in the morning.

If two powers of attorney had been presented to you for your examination, one in the hand of the letter which was acknowledged to be the hand-writing of the party who presented it, and the other in the hand writing of the short note, with your observation would you officially

have refused the acceptance of that latter power of attorney?—If there had been no other circumstances as collateral evidence in favour of it, I certainly should have demurred to the signature.

Have you not said, that writings differing as much as these, have ultimately turned out to be genuine?—If I have not, I am persuaded they have done so. [The witness was directed to withdraw.

Mr. THOMAS BATEMAN was called in, and examined by the Committee, as follows :

In what business are you?—In the service of the Bank of England.

In what department?—My employment is the examining powers of attorney in the first place, as to the accuracy of them and then examining their signature.

[*The two letters and the note were shewn to the Witness.*] Have you examined those two letters and that note, for the purpose of discovering whether they are written by the same person or not?—I have.

How long have you been employed in the department in which you now are?—Nearly twenty years.

You are still in that situation?—I am. You state, that you have examined these two letters and that note, for the purpose of discovering whether they are written by the same person?—I have.

Look at them now, and tell me whether they were in your judgment written by the same person?—I think there is a very correspondent similarity.

In your judgment, is the note written by the same person as these letters were written by?—I can only say that there is a very marked similarity.

Upon examining these letters and the note, have you any reason to think they were not written by the same person?—I have not any reason to think they were not; I have no reason at all upon that subject.

Upon examining those letters and the note, have you any reason to think they were not written by the same person?—After what I have said, I think I cannot answer that question but in the way I have answered it.

If two powers of attorney came before you, signed, one in the character of the note, and the other in the character of the letters, would you have passed them both as written by the same person?—I think I should.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

Mr. THOMAS BLISS was called in, and examined by the Committee, as follows :

What is your employment?—One of the Investigators of the Bank of England.

What is your business in that department?—To examine and inspect into forged notes.

How long have you been in that situation?—About fifteen years.

Is it your business to discover whether the signature to those notes are or are not genuine?—It is.

Do you examine any thing but the signatures to those notes?—The whole of the notes; every writing on the note; it leads to many other things, the paper, the writing, the engraving, and the whole of the notes.

Do you examine any writing upon the notes, except the signature?—Yes, very frequently.

What part of those bills which you examine is written except the signature?—The date and number.

Do you examine Bank Post Bills as well as Bank-notes?—No.

Then there is nothing of writing upon those bills you examine, but the dates, the numbers and the signatures?—Nothing else, except it might be writing by the public, at times, upon the notes.

[*The two letters and the note were shewn to the Witness.*] Have you examined the two letters and the note now put into your hand, for the purpose of discovering whether they are written by the same person or not?—I have.

According to the best judgment you can form, are they or are they not written by the same person?—I should suppose they were.

Have you any doubt upon that subject at all?—From letters that I saw afterwards I have some doubt; but if I had not seen any other letters, from the appearance of those I should have had no doubt.

What letters did you see afterwards?—I saw different letters on the table where I examined these, that I was desired to look at, from, I believe, No. 31 to 40 or 41.

Is the Committee to understand, that, from the observation you have made upon the letters and the note you have just seen, you have no doubt but they were written by the same person?—I did not say I had no doubt, I said I thought they were.

Have you or have you not any doubt upon that subject, alluding to the three

letters you have just seen ?—From the letters that I saw since, many of them seeming to differ, I have some doubt of it.

Have you or have you not any doubt upon that subject, alluding to the three letters you have just seen ?—From the examination of the three letters, which I looked at as carefully as possible, I thought they were all of one hand-writing.

Whose letters do you imagine those were that you saw besides ?—There were papers numbered as far as 40 upon the table ; I went in at a late hour ; only one being allowed to go in at a time, I looked only at ten, from 30 to 40 or 41 ; and I understood from those letters they were written by Mrs. Clarke.

Explain how the comparison of Mrs. Clarke's letters induced you to doubt about the similarity of the three others ?—After I had been desired to look at two letters, and the other, to compare the hand-writing, I was desired to look at the other letters, and compare them with the first two letters, also.

How did that comparison alter the opinion you had before formed ?—Because, though they were written by one person, yet they differed in the writing ; there were some very plain to read, and some more difficult to read ; some written rather larger, and some rather smaller.

I understand you to have stated, that the two letters and the note appeared to you at first to be of the same writing ?—I did say so.

Therefore, though these were written at different times, there appeared no great difference in the writing ?—There did not.

How was that opinion altered by finding that another person did at different times write different hands ?—From the difference of that hand-writing ; some of them I compared, in some measure bore a semblance to the first two letters ? if I had seen no others than the first two and the note produced to me, I should have been clearly of opinion, without any doubt, that they had been the same person's writing ; but I explain now, from the ultimate judgment of what I looked at, which impressed upon me this, that the letters that I saw, though they were one person's writing, the writing differed materially, some very small and some larger, and from the very free easy running hand, some seem so exactly alike,

and some different, that it would be doubtful to judge of that person's writing at all times, whether it was her writing or not.

Is it from those letters differing amongst themselves, or from some of them agreeing with the two letters now shewn to you, that your doubt arises ?—It is from some of those letters being differently written of themselves, and some of them having a small semblance of the other writing.

Did those letters most resemble the two letters or the note ?—One or two of the letters resembled the two letters and the note.

Is it from that resemblance that you doubt now that the two letters and the note were of the same hand-writing ?—The difference amongst themselves would be, the only reason that would create any doubt in my mind.

You have said, that some of those letters were in a large and some in a small hand, and yet you suppose them to be the writing of the same person ?—I understood that they were the writing, and thought that they were the writing of the same person.

Is not the note in a smaller hand than the letters ?—I think, as near as possible, the major part of it is the same size as the letters.

Did you perceive any similarity between the hand-writing of any of the letters last shewn to you from 30 to 40, and the note ?—There were one or two of the letters that I thought bore a semblance of of the two letters and the note.

Is that the circumstance which led you to doubt at last whether the two letters and the note were written by the same person ?—It certainly was.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

Brigadier General CLAVERING having sent a letter to the Chairman, requesting that he might be called to explain his evidence ; he was called in, and examined by the Committee, as follows :

What part of the evidence, which you gave on a former night, do you wish now to explain ?—There is a part of the evidence that I gave on a former night, that I wish to explain. But I request permission, before I explain it, to state why I requested to come forward this evening : It was intimated to me yesterday, by a friend of mine, and other members of the Committee, that an idea

had gone forth, that part of the evidence I gave on a former evening was not correct; I certainly started at the idea, having been thoroughly satisfied in my own mind that it was my intention to state every thing to the very best of my knowledge. Yesterday, however, I referred to the minutes, which before I had not seen, and it did certainly appear to me that the answers I had given to the questions, were not perfectly such as I would have given, had I clearly comprehended those questions; and however extraordinary this may appear to the Committee, I pledge my sacred honour and word the mistake was perfectly involuntary on my part, and it was my entire intention, as well as my wish, to give every information in my power, and I should feel myself particularly honoured and flattered by as many questions as the Committee shall think it proper to put to me upon this occasion. With the permission of the Committee, I will now refer to the questions put to me on the former occasion. In page 153, the question was—"Had you any communication whatever on the subject of army promotions with Mrs. Clarke?" My reply was, "I never proposed any conversation of that kind, nor do I recollect any ever having existed, except at the period I before alluded to, when she requested I would recommend to the consideration of the Duke of York Lieutenant Sumner of the 20th regiment." It is perfectly clear now to me, that by the addition of the word 'whatever' after 'communication,' an epistolary correspondence was intended, but I certainly understood it to be a personal communication or conversation, for, in the two preceding questions, the idea of conversation and conversation only had been included; and in the following question likewise it appears also evident to me, that that was the idea of the honourable member who proposed it, that he meant conversation, for the question is, "Had you any incidental conversation with Mrs. Clarke upon that subject?" and my reply was, "A period of so many years having elapsed since that time, it is impossible to speak positively and accurately to a question so close as that, but, to the best of my belief, I do not think I had." The next question, and the reply which I wish to advert to, is this:—"Do you, of your own knowledge, know that Mrs. Clarke used her influence in favour of any per-

son whatever in the army with the Commander in Chief?" My reply was, "I do not." I certainly did misunderstand that question altogether, and that I did misunderstand it, I have the most positive proof for stating to the Committee: one of the first conversations I had, after withdrawing from this bar, was with a noble relative of mine, a peer of the upper house, in which I stated (and he has authorized me to say, if it is necessary, he will confirm the same) that my surprise was, that a question had been put to me which I conceived concerned others, and that my regret was, that the question had not been put which did immediately concern myself, for if it had, I should have given that reply which in my own mind, conveyed a thorough conviction that Mrs. Clarke never possessed that influence over the mind of his Royal Highness which it is supposed that she possessed. I have nothing further to add upon that immediate head.

[The five letters delivered in by Mrs. Clarke on the 13th instant, were shown to Gen. Clavering.]
General Clavering. They are my hand-writing.

On the former examination, you were asked whether you had ever known of any person who had asked Mrs. Clarke to use her influence with the Commander in Chief; to which you answered positively, that you had not. When you were asked whether you knew of any transaction of that nature, you say you understood that any transaction in which you might have been engaged was excluded in the intention of the person asking that question?—I certainly did, both to that question and to the following one, for I conceived that my answer to the third question from the bottom, was an answer which applied equally to the two last.

Did you or did you not ever, in writing or otherwise, ask Mrs. Clarke to use her influence in your behalf with the Commander in Chief?—I did.

Had it any effect?—I believe not.

Did you obtain what you asked for?—I made two applications; I did not obtain the first, and I believe that what was granted me in the second, was not through her influence.

Was it granted to you?—Will you permit me to answer that question not immediately directly; it was granted, but it must equally have been granted, and

it could not have been denied me, if such application has not been made.

Why then did you apply through Mrs. Clarke?—Were I permitted to state the circumstances, I believe it would be better understood than by any other answer. In the year 1803, I was placed upon the staff as an inspecting field officer, as colonel. In the year 1804, the government thought proper to raise all the officers of the rank of colonel to that of brigadier-general: I received a notification from the war-office, that I was appointed a brigadier-general, and about a fortnight afterwards I received a second notification to say, that my appointment was not to be that of brigadier-general but brigadier-colonel. The circumstance appeared to me so extraordinary, that I wrote upon that occasion to Mrs. Clarke, to know if she could discover why the alteration was made from brigadier-general to brigadier-colonel; she replied to me, that upon inquiry it was found to be a mistake, and that all the brigadier-generals who had been previously appointed and afterwards removed, were to be restored to their first appointments of brigadier-generals; and the reason was evident, it was supposed that the militia and the volunteers might possibly be assembled to act together; by the militia act, no colonel in the army can command a colonel of militia, consequently, our appointment to the situation of brigadier-colonels would not have had the effect it was intended to have had; therefore, we were again appointed to our original situation, that of brigadier-generals.

How came you to apply for an interpretation of any mistake, or any extraordinary circumstance, to Mrs. Clarke, and not to the office of the Commander in Chief?—Because, according to the custom of all offices, the persons holding the ostensible situations could not have given me the information that I desired, or rather, they would have been reprehensible if they had given it me, for in all probability, though they might have been acquainted with the reasons, they would not have been justified in declaring them.

What secret source of information, which it would have been reprehensible for the ostensible officers in the office of the Commander in Chief to have given, did you suppose Mrs. Clarke to have?—I certainly did suppose that Mrs. Clarke was informed of what was passing in the

war-office; I mean generally in the office of the Commander in Chief, and therefore I had reason to suppose that she would give me every information that was in her power.

What was the reason?—Because on any former occasion, as far as I can at present recollect, she had been always extremely communicative.

From whom did you know or suppose that she had derived that communication which she was so communicative of to you?—Certainly from his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

How do you reconcile the answer you have last given to the answer you before gave; you supposed Mrs. Clarke to have no influence with the Commander in Chief?—The reply that I before gave, went to Mrs. Clarke's influence over his Royal Highness in the distribution of military promotion.

Of the two applications which you state yourself to have made through Mrs. Clarke, which was the one that was successful; whether by her influence or otherwise?—If I recollect rightly, I had before the honour of stating, that the rank of brigadier-general was restored to me, which I could not have been denied; it was granted to all the colonels of the regular service of the year 1802, in which brevet I was, with others both above and below me, and consequently it could not have been denied we without a marked stigma.

Which of the two applications, which you have stated yourself to have made through Mrs. Clarke, was successful, the first or the second, whether through her means or any other?—I certainly have to apologize to the committee, if I have not made myself understood.

What were the two things which you applied for?—The first circumstance upon which I wrote to her was, or rather a letter was written, which I was accessory to, it is immaterial whether I wrote it or not, was relative to the raising a regiment. I was given to understand that she had very great influence in military promotions, and I conceived, therefore, it would be a fair speculation to try whether that influence did exist or not; a letter was accordingly written to her, stating, that in case she obtained me permission to raise a regiment, she should receive 1000*l*. She wrote me, in reply, that his Royal Highness would not hear of it, or scouted the idea, or words to that effect; and consequently from that answer, it was my

decided opinion that she did not possess an influence over his Royal Highness in the distribution of military promotion.

Did you in point of fact obtain leave to raise that regiment?—I did not.

Did you make a second application, and what was that application for? The other application, if it may be so termed, was not for any promotion, but to know the reason why, after having been appointed a brigadier-general, I was reduced to the situation of a brigadier-colonel.

Have you ever made any other application to Mrs. Clarke for information, for promotion, for exchange, or for any other thing?—I cannot bring to my recollection that I ever have made any other application to her upon any one of those subjects mentioned, but if any of the Hon. Gentlemen here can give me the smallest clue to guide my recollection, I shall be extremely happy to give every information in my power.

Being convinced in the first instance by the Duke of York's having, as Mrs. Clarke informed you, scouted the idea of your being permitted to raise a regiment, for which you had made an offer of 1000*l.* and having from thence inferred that she had no influence; how came you to make any second application to her?—If I am correct, I before stated that I was satisfied from his Royal Highness' answer to her, if such was his answer, that she did not possess any influence over him in the point of military promotion; that his Royal Highness might have permitted her to talk upon military subjects, but that as to military promotions she had no influence.

Do you know that at the time you made application through Mrs. Clarke for leave to raise a regiment, any officer received that permission which was refused to you?—If my memory serves me right, there were three or four young regiments raised at that time in Ireland, but not in this country.

Were they raised upon the same terms with regard to the payment of money, as the tender made by you for raising your men?—They were not; my proposal was, as far as I can recollect, for I had forgotten that till I saw it in the evidence, my proposal was to raise them from the militia; the regiments in Ireland were raised with a bounty.

From whom did you receive the information first, that Mrs. Clarke had influence with the Commander in Chief relative to military promotions, which induced you to have the first letter writ-

ten, or to connive at the writing of the first letter to Mrs. Clarke, in order to obtain that influence in your favour?—My information upon that head was merely report, but the letter alluded to was suggested to me.

Had you ever any other than a written communication with Mrs. Clarke upon the subject of your own promotion?—To the best of my opinion, I had not; the reason why I think so is, that at that time I was stationed at a distance from London.

Is the committee to understand you to have said, that if you had applied to the war-office for information, after its having been notified that you were a brigadier-general, and your being put back to the rank which you call brigadier-colonel, you would not have obtained that information?—I do not think that I should, nor should I have made the application; conceiving that such application would have been improper.

Why then do you suppose you could obtain information respecting military arrangements from Mrs. Clarke, which you could not obtain from the war-office?—Because I see a considerable degree of distinction between making application for information to a lady of the description that she then was, and making it to those official persons, who would not have been justified in giving me the information I desired.

What reason had you for thinking that Mrs. Clarke had information of what was passing at the war office; which information, would have been refused to military officers regularly applying?—Because I was of opinion that by her influence over the Commander in Chief, which she described herself to me to possess, she could obtain any information of that description.

How is the Committee to reconcile that declaration with that which you have made, that you did not then believe her to have any influence over the Commander in Chief?—If I am correct I before said, that the influence she possessed over his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief did not go to the distribution of military promotions.

Did it then go to the obtaining information of regulations in the war-office, which regulations were withheld from public notice?—As she always gave me to understand she could procure almost any promotion whatever, I conceived that the only way to obtain that which I wished for was by application to her.

Did you, in point of fact, obtain the information you sought for through her means ?—I did not ; the information that I received was, as far as I can recollect, that there had been a mistake in removing us from the situation of brigadier-generals to brigadier colonels, and that that mistake was shortly to be rectified.

Was that or not the information you did wish to obtain ?—It was not the information that I wished to obtain, if I am perfectly correct, because I do not think she stated the reason why we were removed from the situation of brigadier-generals to brigadier colonels. I hope the honourable Committee will excuse any mistake I may make in this, for there has a period of several years elapsed since this correspondence, and I may fall into an error : it is my endeavor to give every information in my power.

Look at the letter in the clerk's hand, and read it. [*A letter dated the 11th of November, 1804, was shown to General Clavering.*] You there express your thanks to Mrs. Clarke for her attempts to serve you, though unsuccessful.—I am of opinion that must have alluded to her not being able to obtain me permission to raise a regiment.

You speak further on the coming to town ; when you and Mrs. Clarke met, did any conversation arise as to military promotions, or military matters ?—It is above five years since I wrote this letter, and I am sure it is impossible for any person whatever to recollect any conversation of so trivial a nature after so long a period.

You have positively stated in your former examination, that you never had any conversation ; you have referred the explanation which you wished to give to the Committee to-night, to the difference between communication and conversation, and that it was conversation you understood the question to refer to ; do you now adhere to the answer of the former night, that you never had any conversation with Mrs. Clarke on the subject of military promotions, or military matters ?—I do not recollect having had any conversation with her upon the subject ; it is possible that something tending to it in the course of conversation might have been alluded to, but at this distance of time I cannot charge my memory with it.

Having stated, that in the original ap-

plication to Mrs. Clarke you proffered her the sum of 1000*l.* to obtain that which you wished at the time ; did you ever, on any other occasion, make her an offer of money, or any valuable consideration of any kind, for the purpose of obtaining her supposed influence with the Commander in Chief ?—I am positive I never did.

Did you ever, without making any previous offer, make her any pecuniary recompence, or give her any valuable consideration for any service she might have done you, or endeavoured to do you, with the Commander in Chief ?—I never gave her any thing in my life, unless it might be accidentally ; being in the room when the milliner brought her a shawl, I told the milliner she might call upon me for the payment of it.

I understood you to say, that you consider Mrs. Clarke to have very little, if any influence with the Commander in Chief, on military promotions ?—Yes.

Do you found your opinion on the refusal to allow you to raise a regiment, or have you any other reason for that opinion ?—I ground my opinion upon my own case, and also conversation with various military officers upon the subject ; for though various reports have gone forth to the prejudice of his Royal Highness, upon that subject, I never heard of any one case that could be brought home, nor do I believe there is any such case.

Did you ever apply to Mrs. Clarke, by letter or otherwise, to get you put upon the staff ?—I was placed upon the staff upon the 24th of September, 1803, as the Gazette of that date will show ; and his Royal Highness' first acquaintance with Mrs. Clarke did not commence till four months afterwards, in the month of January 1804.

Did you not write a letter to the Attorney General, desiring that you might be examined at the bar of this Committee upon this subject ?—I did, and I should be extremely happy to state the reason why I wrote that letter.

Acknowledging as you have done, that you have written letters to Mrs. Clarke upon the subject of military promotions, and also have had conversations with her upon that subject, state with what view you wrote that letter to the Attorney General ?—About a day or two after this inquiry commenced, I perceived in the public papers that my name had been

introduced, and, apprehensive that his Royal Highness might suppose that I had been engaged in any improper military transactions, I went down to the Horse-Guards, to explain the transaction to Lieutenant Colonel Gordon; Colonel Gordon did not see me, but referred me to Mr. Lowten. I called upon Mr. Lowten, and he put various questions to me; and after my replying to those questions, he told me it would be necessary for me to go down to the House to be examined. I replied to him, that was what I should wish particularly to avoid; but that if he stated absolutely it was necessary, I would certainly attend, but that it was the farthest from my wish. When I did come down here, it was deemed right I should write a letter to the Attorney General, and accordingly such letter was written, and I stated in it, that I appeared here by Mr. Lowten's desire. After reading that letter to Mr. Lowten and two other gentlemen who were present, it was observed by one of them, that Mr. Lowten's name should not appear, in consequence of his being agent for his Royal Highness, consequently Mr. Lowten's name was expunged; and therefore it appeared I was a voluntary witness upon this occasion, whereas I was not so, but came forward at Mr. Lowten's desire.

Why, after the evidence you have given here before the Committee, did you write to the Attorney General, with a view of shewing you knew nothing at all about these transactions?—The honourable member who puts that question is under a mistake; I never wrote such a letter.

With what view did you write the letter to the Attorney General; and why, after having written that letter to the Attorney General, offering to do away the evidence of Mrs. Clarke, do you come to give the evidence which you have given at the bar of this Committee?—I am very sorry to say I do not comprehend the question.

With what view did you write that letter to the Attorney General?—Mr. Lowten stated to me, that he conceived my evidence would be of considerable consequence in this House; and therefore, as it was absolutely necessary that I should be introduced to this House, a letter was written to the Attorney General, as the best mode of bringing me forward.

Did you inform Mr. Lowten of all your transactions with Mrs. Clarke at the

time Mr. Lowten gave you that advice?—I did not, of all of them.

It stands upon the Minutes of the Evidence, that "Brigadier General Clavering" having stated to a member of the House that he was desirous of being examined, Brigadier General Clavering was called in, and examined by the Committee as follows: Have you sent a letter to me (namely, the Attorney General) this evening? I did so. Desiring that you might be examined? I did so." I understand that you presented yourself as a voluntary witness; you state now, that you were unwilling to be examined, but were desired by Mr. Lowten to be examined; do you mean to state that you were a voluntary or an involuntary witness at this bar?—I have no objection to state, that it is the last wish of my heart to be examined at this bar. Mr. Lowten stated, it was extremely desirable that I should be examined, and therefore I acceded; and I apprehended the distinction between a voluntary and an involuntary witness to consist in this, that I was not summoned to attend at the bar.

Did Mr. Lowten represent to you what his reason was for wishing you to put yourself forward, instead of a summons being issued to you in the usual way?—He did not state any thing upon that subject.

For what purpose did you go down to the Horse Guards, and afterwards go to Mr. Lowten?—I was anxious to remove from the mind of Lieutenant Colonel Gordon any idea that I had been concerned in any traffic in commissions, as appeared in the newspapers. Colonel Gordon refused to see me, and referred me to Mr. Lowten.

Were you desirous to do away that impression from the mind of Col. Gordon at the time you recollected that you had offered that 1000*l.* for a commission?—I was desirous of removing from his mind any unfavourable impression that might have occurred from reading the reports of what had passed in this Committee.

Were you desirous of doing so by stating the true state of the facts to Colonel Gordon, or concealing it?—It was my intention to have stated the fact, which was alluded to in the preceding evening, in which my name was brought forward, and that was relating to Lieutenant Sumner.

Was it for the purpose of contradicting

that fact, that you went to Colonel Gordon?—It was for the purpose of explaining the mode in which my name came to be introduced by Mrs. Clarke, in the transaction in which Lieutenant Sumner's name was brought forward.

Did you mention to Mr. Lowten this transaction, of the offer of the 1000l. to Mrs. Clarke?—I believe I did not; but I should have had no scruple in doing it, for I had mentioned to a thousand persons before.

Are you sure you did not mention it to Mr. Lowen?—I think I did not.

Were you appointed a brigadier-general in a District, after having been Inspecting Field Officer of a District?—I was continued in the District to which I was originally appointed.

Had you the rank of brigadier-general, after having been colonel or lieutenant colonel inspecting field officer?—I was promoted in common with all the officers of the same rank with myself at the same time.

Did you apply to Mrs. Clarke upon the subject of that promotion, directly or indirectly, by letter or in conversation?—I am quite certain that I did not apply to her upon it; and I am the more certain, because I recollect that the first information I received of any of the brigadier generals being to be appointed, was about a month before it became public, and that was from her.

Was that information communicated to you privately as a secret?—It was communicated by letter, but no secrecy enjoined to the best of my opinion.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

CHARLES GREENWOOD, Esquire,
was called in.

Examined by the Committee.

Is there any part of your evidence, respecting the appointment of Mr. Elderton which you now wish to correct?—Yes.

State what that part of your evidence is.—I there mentioned some unfavourable reports which I had heard of him, as having heard of them before the appointment took place; it now appears, upon referring to the transactions of that period, that those reports were not received till after the appointment had taken place.

Is there any other part of your evidence on that subject which you wish to correct?—No.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

Colonel GORDON was called in.

Examined by the Committee.

Do you recollect the date of Colonel Clinton's leaving the office of Public Secretary to his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, and of your succeeding to him?—It was on the 26th of July 1804.

On the 26th of July, had the name of Captain Tonym been sent to his Majesty for a promotion to a Majority?—No, it had not.

Then, if any person could state at that time that Captain Tonym would appear in the Gazette of the following Saturday, that person must have been either entirely ignorant of the course of office, or must have intended to deceive the person to whom such information was given?—I should suppose so.

In point of fact, would it have been possible in the course of office, between the Thursday and the Saturday, to have received his Majesty's pleasure respecting that promotion?—It would certainly have been possible to have received his Majesty's pleasure on the Thursday or the Friday, supposing the thing to have been so settled.

In the usual course of office could that have taken place?—Supposing the thing to have been settled, it might certainly have been so.

On what day was Captain Tonym's name sent in to the King for promotion?—I have not got the documents with me, but I think upon recollection, it was the 9th of August.

Then he did not appear in the Gazette either on Saturday the 28th, or of the Saturday following?—No, I think not, but I have not got the documents at hand.

[The following entry was read from the Gazette of the 18th August, 1804, page 999:]

“31st Regiment of Foot, Captain Alexander Leith, to be Major.—Captain George Augustus Tonym, from the 48th Foot, to be Major.”]

You will observe that Major Leith's commission is dated the 1st of August, and Captain Tonym's the 2d; can you state the reason of Major Leith's being dated the day preceding?—They were both promoted at the same time, and Major Leith had been the eldest Captain.

You have stated, that the King's approbation to Major Tonym's promotion

was obtained on the 9th of August, he appears in the Gazette of the 18th; in case the Commander in Chief had thought it right on the 16th of August to stop the publication of Major Tonyn's promotion in the Gazette of Saturday the 18th, he could have done it?—Yes, he might.

Is there any instance in point of fact, of the Commander in Chief directing the publication of promotions in the Gazette to be stopped, after they have received the approbation of his Majesty?—Yes, very frequently casualties happen between the periods of gazetted, and the periods of submitting them to the King; consequently such appointments are not gazetted.

Then if the Commander in Chief had sent an order on the 16th to you, or to the proper department, to stop the publication of Major Tonyn's promotion, it would not have appeared in the Gazette of the 18th?—If the Commander in Chief had sent such an order, it probably would have been suspended.

In point of fact, do you know whether any such order was sent?—I think it was impossible, I should have had some recollection of it, and I cannot find any trace of such a thing.

And it was not suspended?—It was not it was gazetted among other promotions.

Do you know where the Commander in Chief was on Thursday the 16th of August 1804?—I cannot take upon myself to say positively where he was; but the 16th of August is his birth-day, and he commonly passes it at Oatlands.

Do you know whether he was at the Horse-Guards on the following day, the 17th of August?—I cannot take upon myself to say, but it is a point very easily ascertained by reference to the dates; I have not the papers at hand to answer so precisely as that.

Do you recollect the Commander in Chief applying to you, either verbally or in writing, between the 16th and the 18th of August to ask you whether he was in time to stop the publication of Major Tonyn's promotion?—No; I have no such recollection.

Can you inform the Committee, whether any officer of the name of Aslett is to be found in the Army List for that time?—I have caused reference to be made to the Army List, and no such person's name could be found in the list of the army.

Was there any Major of the name of Bligh promoted about that time?—I have caused a similar reference to be made to the Army List and I can find no such person.

Do you know whether an officer of the name of Bligh was removed about that time from the half-pay of the 54th foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel of the 14th?—On inquiry, the only officer of the name of Bligh who was removed about that time, was the Honourable Colonel Bligh, who was removed from the half-pay to a regiment of foot.

What was his standing as Lieutenant Colonel in the army?—I really do not know, but a reference to the Army List will point it out at once.

Then, in point of fact, there was no Major of the name of Aslett, and no Major of the name of Bligh, promoted or removed about that period?—None that I know of.

Do you know of any officer of the name of Bacon, in the army?—There is a Captain Bacon in the army, but I have no knowledge of him whatever.

Did he apply for promotion about the period of July, August, or September, 1804?—Not that I know of.

Do you know any thing of an officer of the name of Spedding?—I find upon inquiry there was a Captain Spedding in the 48th regiment at that period.

Are there any documents in your office, respecting this officer's applications for promotion?—I think I have the documents here. It appears he applied for promotion, and was refused; and he then applied to go upon the half-pay, which was granted, and he is now, I think, upon half-pay.

[Col Gordon delivered in the papers.]

"In August 1804, Captain Spedding, of the 48th Reg. applied for promotion (No. 1.) and as he was known to Sir Alured Clarke, an application was made to the latter for the character of Capt. S. by whose answer (No. 2) it appears that Sir A.C. does not recollect such an officer.

"In Nov. 1804, Capt. Spedding applied to be placed upon half-pay (No. 4) on account of a large family, and an intricacy which had recently occurred in his private affairs."*

* Capt. Spedding was accordingly placed on half-pay, 23d Nov. 1804.

No. 1.

34

The Memorial of Capt. John Spedding,
48th Reg.

28th August, 1804.

Not to be noted until a fair report shall
be received from the Regt.

"To his Royal Highness Field-Marshal,
the Duke of York, Commander in
Chief.

"The Memorial of John Spedding, Cap-
tain in the 48th Regiment of Foot,

"Humbly sheweth,

"That your Memorialist is a Captain
of 1798—has served the greatest part of
his military life in the West-Indies, and
was never absent during the whole pe-
riod from duty.

"Your Memorialist most humbly prays
that your Royal Highness may be graci-
ously pleased to grant him promotion.

"And your Royal Highness' Memo-
rialist, as in duty bound, will ever
pray."

"August 28th, 1804."

"Enquire of Sir Alured Clarke, of the
character of this officer, to whom
it is understood he is known."

No. 2.

62

General Sir A. Clarke.

7th. Nov. 1808.

(Put by.)

"Rhual, near Chester,
Nov. 7. 1804."

"Sir,

"Your letter of the 29th ultimo di-
rected to my house in town was forward-
ed to this place; but having been absent
for a few days, I did not receive it till
yesterday, which will, I hope, sufficiently
account for my not returning an earlier
reply to his Royal Highness' commands.
—I cannot at present call to my recollec-
tion having had any personal acquaint-
ance with Captain John Spedding of the
48th regiment, and consequently cannot
give the Commander in Chief the infor-
mation he requires, or offer any opinion
as to that officer's merit. I have been
so many years employed abroad on the
public service, and in such various parts
of the world, that it is not impossible
but Captain Spedding may have served
under my orders; and I should be ex-
tremely sorry if my immediate want of
recollection of it should operate to his
disadvantage; if, therefore, he should
be able to refresh my memory respecting
him, by any communication he may
think fit to make, I shall have great

pleasure in doing him justice, and obey-
ing his Royal Highness' commands.

"I am, Sir,

"With great respect, and regard,

"Your most obedient

"Humble servant,

"Alured Clarke."

"Lieut. Col. J. W. Gordon,
Secretary to H. R. H. the Commander
in Chief, &c. &c. &c."

No. 3.

48 Foot.

Mem^d 23 Nov^r 1804.

Agreed to.

Return this to J. M.

"Sir,

Strand, 14 Nov. 1804.

"I am directed by General Tonyn
to transmit you the enclosed Memorial,
which the General begs leave to recom-
mend to the notice of his Royal High-
ness the Commander in Chief.

"I have the honour to be,

"Sir,

"Your most obedient

"Humble servant,

"Wm. Gilpin."

"Lieut. Col. Gordon,
&c. &c. &c."

"Acq^t Mr. Gilpin, for General Tonyn's
information, that H. R. H. approves
of Captain Spedding returning to
half pay, and will recommend an
Officer from that Est. to succeed
him.

"To Field-Marshal his Royal Highness
the Duke of York, and Albany, Com-
mander in Chief of his Majesty's
Forces, &c. &c."

"The Memorial of Captain John Sped-
ding of the 48th Regiment of Foot;

"Humbly Sheweth,

"That your Royal Highness' Memo-
rialist, on account of a large family, and
an intricacy which has recently occur-
red in his private affairs, is desirous of
retiring from the service upon half-pay.

"That he has been ten years in the
army, three of which he has been in the
West Indies.

"That in the year 1799 he obtained
leave of absence from the 11th West
India regiment, wherein he then served
as Captain, and afterwards on the 17th
of October 1799 exchanged to half pay
with an officer of the 2d regiment of
Irish Brigade, and did not upon that ex-
change receive any difference.

"That he was removed from the half-pay in July 1803, not at his own request.

"Your Memorialist therefore humbly hopes that your Royal Highness will be pleased to permit him to retire upon half-pay; and your Memorialist as in duty bound, will ever pray.

"10th November 1804."

48 Foot.

Capt. Hon. Geo. Blaquiere.

Mem. 23d Nov. 1804.

"C. L."

"Capt. Blaquiere from half-pay of Hompesch Dragoons to be placed on full-pay in any regiment of Infantry."

"The Commander in Chief has approved of Captain Spedding of the 48th regiment being placed on half-pay.

"Captain Blaquiere may be appd. to the Co."

Do you know what steps were taken when captain Spedding applied for promotion?—A reference was made to Sir Alured Clarke, and it appeared that Sir Alured Clarke had very little or no knowledge of him. Sir Alured Clarke's letter is here.

Was there any expectation or encouragement held out to captain Spedding, that he would receive promotion in answer to his application?—No, I think not. I find by a memorandum made upon the letter, that he was not to be noted until a favourable report should be received; in short, no notice was taken of his application; his Memorial is dated the 28th of August, 1804.

Is the committee to understand, that no notice was taken of his application, and no encouragement given to him between that application and the time he went upon half-pay, so far as the documents inform you?—None that I know of.

Do you know whether the Commander in Chief stopped all promotion in the 48th regiment?—I have no recollection of it.

Does it appear by any document in the office, that any reason was assigned to captain Spedding of that nature, as the reason for not giving him his promotion?—I think not, I cannot find any such reason.

If promotion had been stopped in the 48th regiment, is it not likely you must have recollected it?—Yes, I think so;

some letter would have been written upon the subject, some correspondence must have passed.

Then you do not believe that there was any order given to stop promotion in the 48th regiment?—I have already said I have no recollection of any such transaction.

Have you any documents in your possession that will shew in what manner Major Taylor obtained his promotion to a lieutenant-colonelcy?—Yes, I have

Did he obtain it by purchase?—No, he ought not to have obtained it by purchase; he was recommended by the colonel of a new levy, Lord Matthew.

What was lord Matthew's levy, an Irish levy?—Lord Matthew raised the 99th regiment, and by his letter of service was to recommend the officers; his letter of service I have now in my hand, and major Taylor is at the head of it.

Then the Commander in Chief could not do otherwise, under the conditions of that levy, than accept the recommendation of major Taylor to be a lieutenant-colonel, if he had served the time prescribed by the regulations of the army, to be qualified to hold that rank?—I cannot say that the Commander in Chief could not do otherwise, but it was a transaction perfectly regular, and in the due course of business.

In point of fact, was lord Matthew, as the officer who had undertaken to raise the new levy, to recommend a lieutenant-colonel?—Certainly.

Then is the committee to understand that major Taylor obtained his promotion in consequence of this levy?—Certainly, I know of no other cause whatever.

[Colonel Gordon delivered in the papers.]

Major Taylor, 25th Foot.

1st October 1804.

"To Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of York, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

"The Memorial of Major John Taylor of his Majesty's 25th Regiment of Foot;

"Sheweth,

"That your Memorialist served during the rebellion of 1798 in Ireland, as Brigade-Major and Aid-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Trench, in which situation he re

mained until the month of August 1799; when Maj. Gen. Hutchinson, having been appointed to the Staff of the army about to embark for Holland, was pleased to nominate Memorialist as his Aid-de-Camp, in which station he served the campaign of that year. That Memorialist in 1800 accompanied the expedition under Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Abercrombie to the Mediterranean, and landed with the army in Egypt; Memorialist served the former part of that campaign as Aid-de-Camp to Lord Hutchinson, who was pleased to nominate him the situation of Deputy Adjutant-General, upon Col. Abercrombie's succeeding B. Gen. Hope as Adjutant-General, the latter having been appointed to the command of a Brigade; that in 1801 your Royal Highness was graciously pleased to obtain from his Majesty the rank of Major, for Memorialist, and lately to appoint him to a Majority in the 25th Reg. of Foot.

"Memorialist therefore relying on your Royal Highness' goodness presumes to hope that your Royal Highness will not deem it improper, under circumstances which he has had the honour to submit, to express an humble hope, that, should an opportunity occur of promoting him to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in one of the new battalions, your Royal Highness will be graciously pleased to include him in the list of promotions.

"J. Taylor,

"Major 25th Foot."

"Gordon's Hotel, Albermarle-street,
1st Oct. 1804."

"Major of 1801, and just promoted to the Majority of the Reg.

"Considered with others having equal pretensions, but no favourable opportunity at present.

99th Foot.

| Mem. 28th Feb. 1805.

"C. L."

"Compare this List with that already in your possession."

"Col. Gordon,
If you wish to shew this to H. R. H. to-day.

"Sir,

"By direction of Lord Matthew, we have the honour to request your Royal Highness will be pleased to recommend to his Majesty, the officers whose names are contained in the in-

closed list, for promotion, and appointment in his Lordship's regiment.

"We have the honour to be,

"With great deference and respect,

"Sir,

"Your Royal Highness'

"Your faithful and

"devoted servants,

"Craig's Court, "Greenwood & Cox."
23d Feb. 1805."

"Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of York, &c. &c.

[Here follows a List of the Officers' names.]

Does it appear that he applied for leave to purchase a Lieut. Colonelcy?—I do not find any such application.

Have you any documents respecting the promotion of Capt. Ximines to a Majority in August 1804?—Yes, I have.

Where was Captain Ximines when he was promoted?—With his regiment in Canada.

Was he an old captain in the army?—Yes, he was a captain of 1794, of ten years standing.

Was he of that class of captains from his standing who was entitled, according to the view you take of the pretensions of officers of that rank and time, to a Majority?—Yes, he was.

[Col. Gordon delivered in the papers.]

"Ximines was a Capt. of Nov. 1794, and promoted to a Majority in the 62d Regt. on the 26th Aug. 1804, in consequence of the accompanying applications from his brother."

1

Capt. Ximines, Wargrave Rangers.
29th April, 1804.

"No. 40, Weymouth-Street,

"Sir, Portland-Place, 29 April, 1804.

"My brother, Capt. David Ximines, of the 29th Regt. (now at Halifax,) being a Capt. since 1794, induces me, in his absence, to have the honour of requesting you'll be pleased to interest yourself with his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, for the purpose of obtaining him permission to enter on an arrangement (by me) for raising men under the late regulation, for a Majority for him. I was very successful in raising a large proportion of the late Windsor Foresters Fen. Cav. in which I served from its commencement to the general reduction of Fen. Cav. in 1800. I will use every exertion till his return, which I humbly hope,

in consideration of his being a captain of near ten years standing, and having purchased every step, his Royal Highness will graciously permit; and I beg leave further to state, that when he was on the recruiting service he was very successful.

"I am, Sir, with the utmost respect,

"Your most obt. hble. serv't,

"Col. Clinton, "Moris Ximenes,
&c. &c. &c." "Capt. Com. Wargrave
"Rangers.

To be noted.

1

Maidenhead, 22d Aug. 1804.
The Memorial of Capt. M. Ximenes, of the Wargrave Rangers, in behalf of his brother, Capt. D. Ximenes, of the 29th Regt.

His brother's claims will be considered.

"To Field-Marshal his Royal Highness, the Duke of York, Commander in Chief, &c. &c."

"The Memorial of captain Moris Ximenes, commandant of the Wargrave Rangers, on behalf of his brother, captain David Ximenes, of the 29th Regiment of Foot, now on duty with his Regiment;

"Most humbly sheweth,

"That your Memorialist having seen in the Gazette several captains promoted to majorities, junior to the abovesaid captain David Ximenes of the 29th foot, most humbly prays that your Royal Highness will be pleased to take his said brother's length of service (being nearly ten years a captain) into consideration, and recommend him to his Majesty for promotion.

"And your Memorialist will ever pray.

"M. XIMENES.

"Bear Place, Maidenhead, Berks,

"22d August, 1804."

"He is a Capt.

of 1794, and a

young man—

"Approved

C.L."

"Capt. D. does your R.H. Ximenes approve of his "I have posted 29 Regt. being noted for Capt. X. to the promotion—he 62d. is abroad with J. W. G." his corps."

1

London, 23d Dec. 1804.

Major Ximenes, 62d Regt.

"New Hummums,

Dec. 23, 1804.

"Sir,

"I'll thank you to have the goodness to inform his Royal Highness the

Commander in Chief, of my arrival here, and of my readiness to join the regiment, to which his condescending kindness has promoted me; for which promotion I should be happy to return thanks personally to his Royal Highness.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your most obt. serv't,

"D. XIMENES.

Major 62d Regt."

"Lt. Col. Gordon, &c. &c.

Horse-guards."

Major Ximenes 62d Regt.	For your R. Highness' perusal.	He must join his Regt.
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Was the levy of this regiment of lord Matthew's completed?—It is actually now a regiment of the line, and serving, I think in the Bahamas; it is the 99th regiment.

Was it completed in the year 1804?—It was so far completed as to entitle him to recommend his officers; it was completed according to his letter of service, at least I believe so; it was regularly inspected by the commander of the forces in Ireland, and I know nothing to the contrary.

You observe in the statement of colonel Brooke's services he is appointed to the 56th regiment on the 5th of January 1805?—I see it is so.

Having stated in your former evidence that it was necessary to make inquiries into the services of lieutenant colonel Brooke, on the first of July, when the exchange was proposed; were not inquiries made previous to the 5th of January, when he was appointed as effective to the 56th regiment of foot from half-pay?—I take it for granted that due inquiries were made; but I think I have stated in my evidence that particular inquiries were necessary on his exchange to the cavalry.

You mean that inquiries respecting colonel Brooke were made with respect to his fitness as a field officer of cavalry?—I mean exactly that.

You will observe, that the only services of colonel Brooke as a cavalry officer, are for three months as a cornet in 1793; state what the result of your inquiries into the services of Colonel Brooke as a cavalry officer were, in addition to those stated as a cornet for three months in 1793.—That very circumstance made the inquiries still more necessary, and the result of them was satisfactory, as I have before stated;

and that they were satisfactory, the services of colonel Brooke have since very fully proved.

State what other services colonel Brooke was engaged in which could give him a knowledge of cavalry, in addition to the three months during which he was cornet in 1793.—I have already stated to the committee, and it is in evidence before them, that I kept no memorandum in writing of such inquiries, but that the result of such inquiries was satisfactory; the conduct of colonel Brooke, in the command of his regiment, has proved that they were eminently satisfactory.

[The following entry was read from the London Gazette of the 18th August 1804.

“ 14th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Colonel Hon. Wm. Bligh from the half-pay of the 54th Foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel.”

WILLIAM ADAM, Esq. a Member of the House, attending in his place, was examined, as follows :

You stated in your first examination, that you considered Mrs. Clarke had prejudiced his Royal Highness' interest and his name with regard to money, and that an investigation took place; in consequence of that investigation, did any proofs appear of his Royal Highness' name having ever been used by her to procure money?—It is impossible for me to state the particular facts that appeared; but I remember perfectly well, it was certainly established that there had been transactions, with regard to goods, and likewise with regard to bills, which satisfied me that that representation was correct; I made no memorandum at the time.

Then you cannot state any particular transactions, or any particular sum, for which the name of the Duke of York was made use of to raise money for Mrs. Clarke?—Certainly not.

Can you state the sources from whence you derived the information of its being so raised?—I believe I have already stated in that part of my evidence, that, in order to obtain the information that was necessary to enable his Royal Highness to judge what course he should take with respect to Mrs. Clarke, I communicated with Mr.

Lowten, and he employed Mr. Wilkinson; Mr. Wilkinson made an investigation, and reported the circumstances to me.

It appears in your evidence, that the facts of the raising of money, or the prejudicing the interests of the Duke of York, by making use of his name, were communicated, after the investigation, to his Royal Highness; were they communicated to his Royal Highness by yourself, or by Mr. Lowten, or by Mr. Wilkinson?—The result of the investigation was drawn up by Mr. Wilkinson or Mr. Lowten, I do not know which, and that was conveyed to his Royal Highness, not by my hand, but transmitted to his Royal Highness when he was at Oatlands, I believe, upon the 7th or 9th of May 1806.

I understood by your evidence, that his Royal Highness the Duke of York was very unwilling to believe the facts that were charged against Mrs. Clarke; is the committee to understand, that after the investigation was made, and the facts were communicated to his Royal Highness, he was then satisfied that she had made use of his name, and prejudiced his interest by so doing?—I can only answer that by stating what his Royal Highness' conduct was: his Royal Highness, in consequence of being possessed of the information which I have stated to have been conveyed to him, immediately, or very soon after, came to a resolution to take the step of separating from Mrs. Clarke.

Then I understand you to say, that the consequence of laying these facts before his Royal Highness the Duke of York, was his separation from Mrs. Clarke?—I can draw no other conclusion than that; for, as I have already stated in my evidence, before that time there was no reason to suppose that his Royal Highness intended to separate from Mrs. Clarke, and after that time he did take that determination.

Did you read, at any time, the statement that was drawn up by Mr. Lowten or Mr. Wilkinson, and submitted to his Royal Highness the Duke of York?—I certainly did.

Does your recollection furnish you with any specific sum that was raised by Mrs. Clarke in the Duke of York's name, without his authority?—No, it does not.

Probably you know whether the paper which was delivered to his Royal Highness the Duke of York is in the possession of his Royal Highness at present ?—I never have seen that paper since.

When did you first hear of the note in the possession of captain Sandon ?—On Saturday morning, the 4th of this month, between ten and eleven o'clock.

From whom did you hear of it ?—I heard of it from colonel Hamilton ; colonel Hamilton came to my house on Saturday morning, between ten and eleven o'clock, before I was out of my bed.

State to the committee what passed upon that occasion.—Colonel Hamilton came to my house between ten and eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, and was shewn up to me. He immediately mentioned to me, that he had seen captain Sandon at Portsmouth ; that captain Sandon had communicated with him upon the subject of this inquiry ; he said, that captain Sandon had asked him how he should conduct himself ; that he had told captain Sandon that there could be no rule for his conduct but one, which was, to adhere strictly to truth, to tell every thing he knew, that it would not at all avail him to do otherwise, even if he should have an inclination, because he would be examined (I think he said) by the united ability of the country. He then told me, that captain Sandon told him that he had some letters upon the subject of his transactions with Mrs. Clarke, and that he had a note, which is the note in question, which he believed to be in the Duke of York's hand-writing ; that that note he had shewn to captain Tonyn before he was made major Tonyn, in order to induce him either to keep the deposit which he had made, or to replace the deposit which he had made, I cannot exactly recollect which ; that deposit he had threatened to withdraw in consequence of the delay between the first interview be (captain Sandon) had with captain Tonyn, on the subject of his promotion, which he represented, I think, as being nearly two months ; that there was likewise another note, which note had been delivered, as he stated, to major Tonyn, which was a note saying he was to be gazetted to-night, or in words to that effect. Colonel Hamilton told me, he had given strict injunctions to captain

Sandon to preserve the note which he represented as in the Duke of York's hand-writing, and which I understand now to be the note about which there has been so much inquiry here, the original of which has been produced, and every paper. I said to colonel Hamilton, that nothing could be more correct than his instruction ; that it still remained to be seen what the terms of the note were, and to be judged of whether it was the Duke of York's hand-writing ; I desired colonel Hamilton therefore to go to captain Sandon, and to desire to look at the note, and to take a copy of it, and to repeat his injunctions in the strongest manner, to preserve all the papers, and among the rest the note. Colonel Hamilton returned to my house, I think it must have been considerably before one o'clock ; it was after twelve, or about twelve : he told me that he had repeated those instructions ; that he had taken a copy of the note, which he brought to me, which I perused, and found to be in the very terms of the note which has been since produced ; and he added, that according to his opinion and belief, it was the Duke of York's hand-writing. I then told him, that such circumstances must be immediately communicated ; and I wished him therefore to go to Mr. Perceval, with a note which I wrote, and that I would follow as soon as I could. Colonel Hamilton went to Mr. Perceval, which I know, because I found him there, and had told Mr. Perceval the story before I arrived. Mr. Perceval and myself deliberated upon the course to be taken ; and having understood from colonel Hamilton's representations (for I believe neither of us ever saw captain Sandon till he came to the bar of this House) that captain Sandon had been applied to by Mrs. Clarke, and I think he said Mr. Wardle, but I will not be sure, and Mr. Lowten, to go to them, it was Mr. Perceval's suggestions and my own, (I believe mutually almost) that the most advisable course for us to direct colonel Hamilton to take, was to instruct captain Sandon to hold no further communication with any person whatever till he appeared at the bar of this House, and likewise to instruct him to preserve the note and all the papers he had spoken of. Colonel Hamilton received those instructions

at Mr. Perceval's house, and went, as I presumed to make the communication immediately to Capt. Sandon, which was to be done before two o'clock, because Sandon had promised, as we understood from colonel Hamilton, to give his answers, to the persons who had desired to see him, at that hour. After having given these directions to colonel Hamilton, it was agreed by Mr. Perceval and myself, that this matter ought to be communicated to the Duke of York, and it was further agreed by us, that the matter should be brought before the House of Commons by us, in case it did not make its appearance in the evidence of captain Sandon. I went in search of his Royal highness the Duke of York, but it was the evening before I saw him; I communicated the matter to him, he expressed his surprise and astonishment, and declared the impossibility of his ever having made any such communication, and wished immediately to go to Mr. Perceval; we went to Mr. Perceval's together, where he made a similar asseveration, and again at colonel Gordon's. I did not see his Royal Highness again till between three and four o'clock on Sunday the 5th, and I did not see colonel Hamilton until Sunday at one o'clock, when I saw him for the purpose of learning whether he had executed the delivering the instructions to captain Sandon in the manner that Mr. Perceval and myself had required; colonel Hamilton told me that he had delivered them in the very terms; that captain Sandon had said, that he, colonel Hamilton, might depend upon his, captain Sandon's, obeying his instructions; but that he would be extremely angry with him, or extremely enraged with him, I am not sure which was the expression, for he had already disobeyed one of his instructions, he had destroyed the note; upon which, according to colonel Hamilton's representation, he said, Good God, have you destroyed the note? Of course I expressed myself to a similar effect to colonel Hamilton when he made the communication to me respecting the destruction of the note. I went to Mr. Perceval, according to appointment made the day before, and communicated to him this fact, as stated by colonel Hamilton; this became again the subject of our deliberations, and we again determined that it was our duty, as members of Parliament, to bring the matter forward, leaving it to ourselves

to judge in some measure, with regard to the time of bringing it forward; and in order that there might be a possibility of supposing that we brought it forward or kept it back, according to circumstances, it was determined to make the communication to certain Members of this House. Accordingly the facts, as I have now stated them, were communicated to lord Castlereagh, to Mr. Canning, to the Attorney and Solicitor General, to lord Henry Petty, to Mr. Whitbread and to general Fitzpatrick. This brings the fact down to the transaction in this House.

Mr. Lowten is employed as an agent of the Duke of York?—He is.

Has Mr. Lowten been in the practice of examining the witnesses that were produced in support of the charges against the Duke of York?—I really do not know whether he has or not.

When you stated the circumstance of this note to the Duke of York did the Duke of York state that he could state that he never had written such a note with a view of influencing Capt. Tonnyn, as it has been represented by Capt. Sandon, or that he had never written such a note at all to Mrs. Clarke?—The Duke of York stated, that he was perfectly sure that he had never written such a note; that he had not a recollection of it at all.

Did he state to you, that he had never written to Mrs. Clarke upon the subject of military affairs?—He always stated to me, that, to the best of his recollection, he had never written to Mrs. Clarke on the subject of military affairs, and that, if he had done it, it must have been very rarely.

Have you any objection to state what were the grounds of your withholding this communication from the House till the period it was brought forward?—The ground that influenced my mind was, that I thought if the communication had been brought forward at an earlier period, it might have embarrassed the course of proceeding in the inquiry, at the instance of the gentleman who had set it on foot, and that in considering the whole circumstances of the case, justice would be better obtained, whatever the effect of that note might be, by keeping it back till the period when it was allowed to transpire. I can only say now what were my motives and reasons for that conduct; that was what influenced me in the opinion I gave in consultation with Mr. Perceval upon

that subject. I mentioned that I did not see the Duke of York again till three or four o'clock on Sunday; at one o'clock on Sunday I was informed by colonel Hamilton, of Sandon's having declared the note to be destroyed. Between three and four o'clock on Sunday I informed the Duke of York of that fact. I think it right to state that as a material fact in the case.

You have stated, that one motive which you had for keeping back the mention of this note to so late a period, was, lest you should embarrass the gentleman who brought forward this inquiry, by the premature disclosure of the note; explain to the committee how that disclosure would have embarrassed him more than the cross-examinations which took place, when the witness appeared at the bar?—I considered this note, and the transaction respecting it, the disclosure respecting its destruction, to form one of the most extraordinary features that I had ever known of in any case. If I had been in the course of examining the witnesses much in this proceeding, I should have avoided cross-examining to that fact, thinking the mode that was adopted a more satisfactory means of bringing it forward; and I believe it will be found, that there was no cross-examination of Sandon to that fact, nor any thing that could lead to it; and therefore, answering to the motive, and not to the fact, I can only say it does not strike me that this stands upon the same footing as the ordinary cross-examination of witnesses, according to my conception.

Why should its being an extraordinary feature, prevent its being presented at an early period: is it usual for extraordinary features to be kept back in evidence in courts of justice, when they relate to the evidence that witnesses examined in chief, are given to the Court?—I conceive, that being possessed of a fact of this sort, which I found in my bounden duty, in conjunction with Mr. Perceval, to bring before the public, whatever its consequences might be, and which the Royal Duke, I believe, had expressed a desire to Mr. Perceval, should be brought before the public, that I had a right to exercise my discretion, in conjunction with Mr. Perceval, to bring it before the public at the time that, according to that discretion, we should think the best, meaning honest-

ly and distinctly at all times to bring it before the House.

You have stated, that you thought that the purposes of justice would be best answered by not bringing this fact before the House sooner than it was brought; will you explain how the purposes of justice were likely to be best answered by the delay in bringing forward the circumstances respecting the note?—I can only state how I think the purposes of justice would be best answered; I cannot be so presumptuous as to say that the purposes of justice were best answered, but in my opinion they were, because it brought this particular feature of the case distinctly, clearly, and unembarrassed, before the House; that if it had been mixed up in cross-examination, or brought forward in that shape, it neither would have appeared so distinct, nor have appeared so clearly the determination of the persons bringing it forward.

The Right Honourable SPENCER PERCEVAL, attending in his place, was examined by the Committee, as follows:

Have you heard the statement of the honourable gentleman lately under examination, and do you wish to add any thing to that statement?—I am not quite certain that I heard the whole. If it is wished that I should state the motives that influenced my mind, not in keeping this back, but in not bringing it forward before, I conceived the case that was to be made against the Royal Duke was closed. When the communication was made to me, I thought at the first it was a very extraordinary circumstance; and when I found that the note was, as the witness represented it, destroyed, coupled with the direct assertion of the Royal Duke that this note was a forgery, I thought it to be a forgery, and I determined to act upon the supposition of its being such, and upon that impression, and with a view the better to detect it, if it were so, I thought it better that all the witnesses that could in any degree have been concerned in that transaction, should have told their own tale to the committee, before they were in any degree informed, by me at least, or by the course that we took, of our being in possession of any fact, or inclined to make use of the information we had of any fact; it might break in

upon their own plan of narrating it to the committee; if it had been a single case, instead of a variety of cases, that were brought before the committee, I apprehend that there could be no question; that on the part of the defence to that charge, those who interested themselves in the defence could not be called upon to produce any part of the evidence which they thought material, till they had the whole of the case that was to be brought against them laid before the court; and considering how the whole of these cases are, by means of the same witnesses, more or less, being brought forward upon them all; considering from that circumstance how they were all connected, I conceived it would be better that this information should not be given till it was closed.

Was the introduction of this evidence settled, upon the supposition that the note was actually destroyed?—Certainly my impression was, that the note was actually destroyed, and it was after that impression was conveyed to me, that the note was actually destroyed, that I concurred with my honourable and learned friend in thinking that it was equally necessary that fact should be brought before the committee; and perhaps I might be permitted to add, that, feeling there was a considerable degree of awkwardness in the appearance of being backward to bring forward at the earliest period a fact so important as this fact was, we did think that our own honour would hardly be safe, unless we made a communication not only of the fact, but of our determination to produce it in the manner in which we did.

WILLIAM ADAM, Esq. in his place, made a statement, as follows:

It becomes unnecessary for me to state any thing in confirmation of what has been stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but I think it right to state to the committee, that the whole course of our conduct rested on a thorough conviction that the note was destroyed.

Mr. BENJAMIN TOWN was called in, and examined by the Committee, as follows:

State to the committee your name.—**Benjamin Town.**

I presume, then, you are of the Jewish persuasion?—I am.

You have stated on a former occasion, that in your transactions with Mrs.

Clarke, she told you she could forge the Duke of York's name; are you aware that that word is applicable only to fraudulent transactions?—That I cannot say.

Did you use it in that sense?—No, I did not.

Did you then, when you mentioned the word forge, only mean the word imitate?—Those were her words, that she could forge the Duke's name, and she has done it, and she showed it me immediately on a piece of paper.

Did you understand that word forge to mean imitate?—Those were the words that she expressed.

Had you, before you gave your evidence here on a former occasion, read in the newspaper that part of Mrs. Clarke's evidence, wherein she spoke of you as a Jew, and said, perhaps you might have stolen a letter or two from her?—I never saw the paper, nor never heard of it.

Did you say that Mrs. Clarke had forged the Duke's hand-writing?—She said she could, and she has done it; that she has forged the Duke's name, and she showed it me on a piece of paper.

What is your name?—**Benjamin Town.**

How long have you had that name?—My father's name is Town.

Does your father go by the name of Town?—Yes.

How long has he gone by the name of Town?—That I do not know.

Have you ever known him by any other?—No.

Recollect yourself. No, I have not.

What is your father?—He is a Jew.

What is his trade?—He is an artist, he teaches velvet-painting.

How long has he taught velvet-painting?—Many years.

Do you remember your father carrying on any other trade but that of velvet-painting?—That I do not know, he might, Ladies have now and then, I suppose, asked him to recommend some jewellery to them, and I think he has sent different Jewelleries to the ladies.

Did you ever know him go by the name of Lyons?—No, never.

I understand you to say, that Mrs. Clarke told you she could forge the Duke of York's hand, and that she actually forged his hand in your presence?—She said that she could, and she has done it, and she showed to me on a piece of paper, and I could not tell the difference between the two.

How could you tell it was the Duke

of York's hand-writing ?—I did not know, only as she told me.

What do you mean by forging ?—I do not know ? those were her words ; I only tell you what she told me.

Did you appear as witness at the session at Clerkenwell ?—Yes, I did ; it is a considerable time back.

Do you know Mr. Alley, a Barrister, and recollect any such Barrister at those sessions ?—Yes, he was, I believe, Mr. Smith's counsel.

State whether any thing particular happened at that sessions with regard to your evidence ?—I do not recollect.

Endeavour to recollect whether Mr. Alley, in that court, used any strong expressions to you ?—I do not recollect any ; he said that I was a Jew, and that all the Jews ought to be punished, or something of that kind ; he made use of some language which I cannot recollect.

Is any indictment now hanging over your head for perjury ?

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

[The witness was again called in, and the question was proposed.]

No.

Do you know of any proceedings ?—I know there is a proceeding, but I do not know upon what grounds ; it is not against me ; it is not belonging to me.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

[The witness was again called in.]

Are you sure that you are in no way connected with that proceeding ?—I do not know whether it is my sister or brother ; I cannot tell which.

Are you sure you are in no way implicated in or connected with that proceeding ?—No, I am not.

What is the proceeding, and against whom ?—It is so long since, I cannot tell ; there have been so many, and Mr. Smith has lost them all, that I cannot recollect what he is doing, or what he intends doing.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

WILLIAM ADAM, Esquire, made the following statement in his place.

In my examination this evening, I have been asked whether his Royal Highness stated to me, that he had not corresponded with Mrs. Clarke upon military matters ; in answer to which, I said, that his Royal Highness did not recollect ever having corresponded with her upon military matters ; or if he had, very rarely. The latter part of that an-

swer is erroneous, and without that addition, "very rarely," the answer is correct.

Did the Duke of York state to you, that he did not recollect ever having written to Mrs. Clarke, about any military business whatever ?—The Duke of York certainly stated to me, that he did not recollect to have written to Mrs. Clarke upon any military matters whatever. He afterwards said, that if he had ever written to Mrs. Clarke upon any military matters whatever, it must have been merely in answer to some question put in some letter of hers ; and his Royal Highness said expressly, that when she once stated something to him early in their acquaintance, respecting a promotion in the army, he said, that was business that he could not listen to, and he never heard any thing more of it afterwards.

JOHN MESSENGER was called in, and examined by the Committee, as follows :

What is your situation in life ?—I live with Mr. Parker.

What is he ?—A Goldsmith.

Does he receive goods in pledge ?—He does.

He is a pawnbroker ?—He is.

Did Mrs. Clarke ever pledge any goods with Mr. Parker ?—Yes, she did.

Did Mrs. Clarke ever apply to Mr. Parker to discount any bills ?—Yes, she did.

Among the bills so discounted, were there any drawn by Mr. Dowler upon Mrs. Farquhar ?—Yes, there was one.

State the date of that bill, and the amount.—The bill was dated on the 11th of June, 1805, at two months after date.

What did the bill purport to be.—For 363l. drawn by Dowler and accepted by Farquhar.

What is the christian name of Dowler ?—I do not know.

What is the christian name of Farquhar ?—I do not know ; Mrs. Clarke has credit by bill of Dowler on Farquhar.

Did Mr. Parker discount that bill ?—He did.

Was it paid when it became due ?—No, it was not.

Did Mr. Dowler draw any other bills ?—No, I believe not, not to my knowledge ; I do not perceive any other bill drawn by Dowler.

Is there no other bill drawn in the name of Farquhar ?—None drawn by

Farquhar; there are others drawn by Mrs. Clarke, and accepted by Mrs. Farquhar.

Were those bills paid?—No, not the day they were due; there was one for 100l. which we discounted for her on the 13th of July, 1805.

That was not paid when due?—No; another on the 19th of September, drawn by Clarke on Farquhar at two months.

Was that paid when due?—No; on the 27th of September we discounted another drawn by Clarke on Farquhar the 27th of September, at two months, for 100l.

Was that paid when due?—No, I believe it was not; that is the whole that we discounted.

How were those bills taken up?—We received on the 19th September, a draft of the Duke of York's, dated on the 18th of January, 1806, for 400l. dated forwards three months; it was due on the 18th February.

How were the others taken up?—On the 4th December, we have credited her with a bill of Bell on Pritchard, for 100l.; another drawn by Bell on Millard, for 100l.

Were any others taken up by any draft or check of the Duke of York's?—We received on the 10th of February 1806, a promissory note, drawn by the Duke of York, payable to Parker, dated on the 8th of February, at four months, for 230l.

Had Mr. Parker jewels or other property of Mrs. Clarke's, in his possession, as a security for those advances?—Yes.

Were there any bills in 1805?—The one for 400l. was taken in 1805.

Does your book state what pledge was redeemed by that bill in September 1805?—It was discounted; no pledge was redeemed in September.

Did Mrs. Clarke deposit any goods in pledge, in the year 1805?—That I do not recollect.

Does not your book state that?—No.
[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

[The following entry was read from the Gazette of September 4th, 1804.

“48th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant William Fry French to be Captain, without purchase, vice Colquhoun, promoted in the 14th Battalion of Reserve.”

[The following entry was read from the Gazette of the 6th of October, 1804.

“25th Regiment of Foot, Ensign Henry Crotty, from the 48th Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase.”

[The Chairman was directed to report progress, and ask leave to sit again.]

22d of February, 1809.

Colonel DIGBY HAMILTON, was called in and examined by the committee as follows :

When did you first know captain Sandon was in possession of that note, which is now in the possession of the House ? —He informed me so at Portsmouth, the day that he arrived.

Was that before or after the commencement of the inquiry in this House ? —It was after the inquiry commenced.

When did you first communicate this intelligence, and to whom did you communicate it ? —The communication was made to me on Wednesday, and on Saturday following I communicated it to Mr. Adam.

Did captain Sandon tell you, that he considered this note of great importance to the present inquiry ? —I do not recollect that he did.

Did captain Sandon tell you, that he believed this note was forged ? —Certainly not ; no conversation of the sort took place between captain Sandon and myself.

When you first saw the note, did you believe that it was forged or genuine ? —In my opinion, I thought it to be the hand-writing of the Duke of York, and therefore I did not conceive it to be forged.

Are you acquainted with the hand-writing of the Duke of York ? —I have never seen his Royal Highness write ; I have had occasion to see letters, which I was led to believe were his Royal Highness' writing ; and I have also seen his signature to public documents

Did you desire captain Sandon not to destroy this note ? —Repeatedly, and laid the strongest injunctions upon him to that effect.

When you communicated this intelligence to Mr. Adam, you believed that the note was in existence ? —Judging from what captain Sandon had promised me, when I saw him at Portsmouth, I took for granted that he had not de-

stroyed the note ; I had no communication with him after I saw him on the business till I met him on the morning of my seeing Mr. Adam, which was subsequent to my mentioning the occurrence to Mr. Adam.

Did captain Sandon tell you, that he thought it would be best to destroy the note ? —No.

Did captain Sandon communicate to you any thing of his motives for wishing to destroy the note ? —I had no intimation whatever from captain Sandon of such an intention. I only knew, or believed, the note to be destroyed, upon his informing me that he had done so.

Was the occasion of captain Sandon's stating to you that he had destroyed the note, on your returning from Mr. Adam and myself (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) with a direction to him not to destroy it ? —It perhaps would be more satisfactory to the House, if I were to state the reasons which led to captain Sandon's making that declaration to me : After I had seen Mr. Adam, I made an appointment with captain Sandon to meet me at the British Coffee House at two o'clock on the same day ; previous to going to the British Coffee-house, I had the honour of an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer : I was desired to repeat what I had previously stated to captain Sandon, the necessity of his preserving all the papers, and that he should confine himself strictly to the truth in his examination before this honourable House. When I went to the British Coffee House, there were several persons in the room, and I did not conceive that a proper place to talk upon such a subject ; I begged him to accompany me, as I was going towards the city ; in going towards Temple-bar, he said, colonel, I am sorry that I have have not complied with the whole of of your injunctions, for I have destroyed the note. I told him that he had done extremely wrong ; that it would be of

serious consequence, and that it must be his own affair. I had no intercourse whatever with captain Sandon from that period till the day of his commitment by this honourable House; he came to call upon me on the morning of that day; I met him after I left my lodging in Oxford-street; he mentioned that he came to explain to me that he had not destroyed the note, but that he did not mean to produce it. I told him he would do extremely wrong, and that I could only repeat the injunctions I had formerly given him, and that I did not mean to discuss the subject further. After some conversation as to regimental business, we parted. Captain Sandon stated, that the papers were his own, and that he thought he had a right to do whatever he thought proper with them.

Did captain Sandon tell you why he did not mean to produce the papers?—No, he did not assign any reason whatever.

In the first conversation you had with captain Sandon, or at a future conversation when he produced the note, did he say they had forgotten this?—It is impossible for me to recollect at what period he mentioned to me that he did not confine his observations to the note; but he said, he believed the party who brought forward the inquiry, were not aware that such papers were in his possession.

In your first conversation with captain Sandon upon this subject, did captain Sandon promise that he would preserve the note; upon the second interview, did he not tell you that he had destroyed the note; and upon a subsequent interview, did he not tell you that it was not destroyed?—No, that is not the order of things. Captain Sandon promised me that he would follow the whole of my injunctions; I did not lay any particular stress upon that note, or any note, but told him to preserve all the papers, to speak the truth, and not to prevaricate; it was a general injunction, but nothing specific. With respect to the note, that was the first conversation; the second conversation was of the same tendency; it was at the third interview, after we left the British Coffee House, he informed me that he had destroyed the note.

And upon the fourth, he informed you it was still in his possession?—More than a week, probably a fortnight, had elapsed before he told me the note was

in his possession, because it was on the Saturday after the interview with Mr. Adam, that I learned he had destroyed the note, and I expressed surprise that he had done so. I did not see captain Sandon, except getting out of a gentleman's carriage, the day of his examination, when I had not further conversation than my expressing, that I hoped he had not had any intercourse either with Mr. Lowten or the other party; but nothing passed further on the subject of the papers till the morning of the day that he was committed.

A fortnight after captain Sandon had said that he had destroyed the note, he informed you that he had not destroyed the note, which was on the day of his examination here?—Exactly so.

When you copied the note, was the note in an envelope; was there any cover upon the note, and if so, did you observe the hand-writing of the direction upon that cover?—If my recollection is correct, I believe that it was not inclosed in a cover; the direction was something Farquhar, Esq. I believe George Farquhar, Esq. and the hand-writing appeared to me not to be the same with the contents of the note; it was not written with that freedom and ease which the contents of the note were.

What induced you to copy that note particularly?—I was desired by Mr. Adam to do so.

You have mentioned the very proper advice which you gave captain Sandon, to preserve carefully every paper, and not to prevaricate before this House, but to speak nothing but the truth; were you induced to give that advice simply by a consideration of its general propriety, or in consequence of any thing that had passed with captain Sandon, which made you think that advice particularly necessary?—I should state to the House, that I did not consider the advice that I gave to Capt. Sandon, merely as the advice from one individual to another; I considered that captain Sandon came to consult me as his colonel, officially, on the line of conduct he should pursue; I was not influenced by any other considerations but those of duty, but I gave him that advice which I thought every man of honour, and every officer ought to follow.

Then the committee is to understand, that nothing had been said by captain Sandon which raised in your mind a doubt whether captain Sandon might not prevaricate and keep back certain

papers ?—No, not even an insinuation on his part.

Upon what day was it that captain Sandon informed you that he had not destroyed the paper, but had kept it back from this House ?—The day of his commitment.

What steps did you take in consequence of that communication ?—I thought it my duty to inform Mr. Adam and Mr. Lowten of the circumstance, and Mr. Harrison.

Did you inform those gentlemen of the circumstance ?—I did.

At what time on that day did you inform those gentlemen of it, and in what manner ?—It was probably about five o'clock, it was when Mr. Adam came to the House ; I met Mr. Harrison coming to the House, and I went up stairs to Mr. Lowten ; the communication was made in the course of half an hour to those gentlemen, and probably about five o'clock.

Are you quite certain that I (Mr. Adam) was present at the time you made that communication ?—To the other two gentlemen ?—No, I spoke to the three gentlemen separately.

Are you quite certain you made that communication to me (Mr. Adam) ?—Upon my honour I cannot speak decidedly ; I either did, or thought I did, or desired Mr. Harrison to mention it to Mr. Adam ; I did not attach any importance to the circumstance at the moment, and it has not attached itself so to my mind as to state it precisely, but if not, I certainly desired Mr. Harrison to mention it to you.

From the time that I (Mr. Adam) conversed with you at the Horse Guards on Monday the 5th of February, have I not avoided all intercourse or communication with you upon the subject of the proceedings on this inquiry ?—So much so, that Mr. Adam has avoided speaking to me upon matters that did not relate to it.

Did you desire Mr. Harrison to communicate this intelligence to any person ? I have already stated that I desired him to mention it to Mr. Adam.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

[The witness was again called in.]

You did not communicate what you knew concerning this note to Mr. Wardle ?—I have not had any intercourse, nor have I any knowledge whatever of Mr. Wardle.

Why should you communicate it to one side and not to the other ?—I have had the honour of knowing Mr. Adam some years, and I conceived I could not go to a more honourable man, nor to a man on whose judgment I had a greater reliance than on Mr. Adam's.

You have stated, that you were induced to take a copy of the note in question by the advice which had been given to you by Mr. Adam ; what induced you to make an application to Mr. Adam upon that subject ?—I do not recollect making any particular application as to the note ; I stated the affair generally to Mr. Adam, without dwelling more upon the note than any other part of the transaction.

Why was there floating in your mind any idea of the necessity of copying this note ?—It is not a very easy matter at an interval of three weeks to state the ideas that might have occurred to my mind at that moment ; perhaps I attached more importance to that paper, because it was the only paper that was said to be the hand-writing of the Duke of York.

You must have had some reasons for consulting with Mr. Adam respecting this paper ; state what they were.—I can offer no particular reasons : I can assign no other reasons than those I have had the honour already to offer to the house : my opinion of his honour, integrity, and public character were such, that I thought I could not do a more proper act than to lay the matter before him.

You have stated, that previous to going to the British coffee-house, you had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at what period was that ?—After I returned to Mr. Adam, and communicated to him that I had seen the note, he said that the most advisable measure was, for Mr. Perceval to be informed of the whole circumstance ; that he would give me a letter, and desired that I would immediately go to Downing-street, and communicate the whole to Mr. Perceval ; which I did immediately, the Saturday morning, the first morning I was in town.

This was previous to your going the first time to the British coffee-house ?—Previous.

Did you at any time tell Mr. Adam, or the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the note was destroyed ; and if so, when ?—I never had the honour of having any communication, either person-

ally or in writing, with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, after the morning alluded to. With respect to Mr. Adam, I really cannot bring the thing home to my recollection; whether I spoke to him personally upon the subject, but I certainly took measures that he might be informed of it, by acquainting Mr. Lowten or Mr. Harrison: it is impossible for me to say precisely how I made the communication; it might have been personally.

Then you never saw the Chancellor of the Exchequer, except prior to your going the first time to the British coffee-house?—I have seen him accidentally, but had no kind of communication with him whatever; I have not had any sort or kind of communication with the Chancellor of the Exchequer since the Saturday morning alluded to.

What induced you to seek a communication with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on that occasion?—I conveyed Mr. Adam's letter to him, as I have previously stated: I was desired by Mr. Adam to communicate to the Chancellor of the Exchequer all that I knew.

Do you recollect having come from Croydon to the Horse-Guards on Sunday noon, the 5th of February?—I remained in town on the Saturday, and therefore I did not come from Croydon on the Sunday, but I was at the Horse-Guards on Sunday, the 5th of February, at one o'clock.

Do you recollect having a very short conversation with me (Mr. Adam) at the Horse-Guards?—I do remember a few words passed only.

Do you remember on that occasion, stating to me (Mr. Adam) that captain Sandon had informed you, the day before, that he had destroyed the note?—I do.

When did you first hear of the note in question?—The note was stated to me by captain Sandon to be in his possession, together with other papers, in our first conversation at Portsmouth.

State the whole of what passed between captain Sandon and you upon that occasion?—I will not undertake to state accurately or verbatim what passed; I will give the purport of the conversation to the House, to the best of my recollection. Captain Sandon, after reporting his arrival from Plymouth, where he had landed with his troop, said, undoubtedly I had read the newspapers, and had seen his name mentioned as having

had something to do with these transactions; that he wished to consult me as his colonel, what was the line of conduct he should pursue, and that to enable me to judge of the matter, he would give me all the information he possessed; and that when he came to town he would allow me to look at all the papers that were in his custody. He began by stating, that he met with a gentleman (he did not name him, nor had I any curiosity to know who he might be) who talked to him on military matters, and who asked him whether he knew officers who might have money, but were without interest to get promotion; he said undoubtedly there might be such persons in the army, but at that moment he could not give any names, but that he would make inquiry; that he afterwards met with a Mr. Donovan, who had served in general Tarleton's Legion in the American war, and had been wounded there. Mr. Donovan had been Surgeon to the supplementary militia, of which regiment he had been lieutenant-colonel; that he understood Mr. Donovan was endeavouring to negotiate the sale of commissions, and was, in short, what is called an army broker, and that he considered him a very likely person to be able to point out the description of persons I have before stated. That subsequently to that he met with colonel French at the house of a major Pool, who is since dead, and who lived in Sloane-street; that upon asking colonel French his motives for coming to town, having come from the country, he said, that he had come up to endeavour to do himself service in the way of recruiting the army. Captain Sandon then related to him what I have previously stated, that a gentleman had promised him very powerful support, and that they had concerted the measure of raising a levy; that he saw a gentleman, and the terms were agreed upon. I do not recollect the specific sums, but I think 500l. was to be paid upon the measure being acceded to on the part of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief; that this matter went on for some time, and that he had not the remotest idea through what channel the acquiescence to the request had been granted; that the application had been regular and official, and the answers were official. Some time after this he had an application made to him respecting the promotion of captain Tonyn. Captain Tonyn was

to lodge, I believe 500 guineas on being appointed to a majority. Captain Tonyn had been kept in suspense some time, and was desirous to withdraw his security. I should have previously stated, that he had lodged a security for the payment of that sum; that upon his having made this overture to withdraw this security, captain Sandon received a note, which is the note in question, to say, that the promotion should not go on. That some time after, upon Capt. Tonyn finding he was not likely to gain the majority, he requested that the thing might go on, and that he would consent to the security remaining where it was; that he then received a second note, to say that the promotion would go on, and mentioning the day it would be gazetted, and then he stated to me that both notes were in his possession; but it is necessary I should add, that captain Sandon fully explained to me at the moment, that the whole party had been deceived; that they had been led to believe that there was a certain influence by which those objects were to be accomplished, which, ultimately, they found did not exist, and that it was not until considerable sums of money had been paid by him through the medium of another person, that he understood that influence was to be procured through the medium of Mrs. Clarke.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

Mrs. MARY ANN CLARKE was called in, and examined by the Committee, as follows:

Have you brought with you the two last notes you received from his Royal Highness?—What were mentioned in the summons did not purport to be the last notes. His Royal Highness did not cease corresponding with me, after we parted.

The notes, supposed to be the last, were that which first notified to you his Royal Highness' intention of separating from you, and the note he wrote immediately afterwards?—Does his Royal Highness state those to be the last notes that he sent to me?

I never heard of any others. I have had many, more than fifty from him since that.

Look at that paper, and state whether you recollect receiving a note to that effect from his Royal Highness—(The copy of a note being shewn Mrs. Clarke.) May I read this?

Certainly. (Mrs. Clarke read the note.) I do not recollect any thing about it; it is very possible I might have received such a letter, and very possibly not. I have been looking over all those letters I have for those he sent me on that day, and cannot find them. I know he wrote one himself, and the other Mr. Greenwood wrote on that day, but which the Duke copied out, and sent to me.

Was the letter you did receive in Mr. Greenwood's hand-writing in the same hand-writing as that?—It is so long ago I cannot recollect, but it was the longest letter that Mr. Greenwood wrote; it was a short note I had in the morning, and the longest I received in the evening; it was written by Greenwood; his Royal Highness copied it, and sent it instead of coming to dinner. The letter I received was not in Mr. Greenwood's hand-writing, but I was told Mr. Greenwood wrote it, and his Royal Highness copied it and sent it to me; they were dining together.

You were told Mr. Greenwood wrote it?—Yes.

By whom were you told?—His Royal Highness' servant told it to my servants. I waited dinner for his Royal Highness after I had seen Mr. Adam till ten o'clock, and sent down several times to Portman-square to know whether he dined with me or not; they said they fancied he dined with me, as he had ordered no dinner. Between eight and nine o'clock, Mr. Greenwood made his appearance in Portman-square, and they sat down to dinner, and after dinner Mr. Greenwood wrote that letter, and his Royal Highness copied it, as I understood. I have mentioned it in several of my letters since to his Royal Highness. I burnt the letter. I saw his Royal Highness afterwards in his own house that same night, but he ran away from me, after Mr. Greenwood had left him.

How long have you recollected that you burnt that letter?—Not till just now. I have burnt many of his Royal Highness' letters, and lost many of his love-letters; those are the only letters that remain.

How long do you recollect that you have burnt that letter?—I cannot tell how long. I have recollected it; I have many of his love-letters by me; and when colonel M'Mahon mentions that I had many letters in my possession that

would make much mischief between his Royal Highness the Duke of York and the Prince of Wales. I have none, nor never mentioned that to him.

How long have you recollected that you burned that letter ?—I cannot tell ; I was not certain that I had burnt it till I looked over my papers. I never kept any thing that was unpleasant.

Did you ever know Mrs. Favery by any other name but that of Favery ?—I have learned a great deal since last night.

Were you ever acquainted with her when she went under any other name than that of Favery ?—No ; but I have heard that she has made use of my name, and more especially since last night, which has made me very unhappy indeed, and I am afraid Mrs. Favery will be found to have told a great many stories. I did not know that Mr. Ellis was a person that she lived with till she told me after she got home, and I told her yesterday, it would be better to go to Mr. Ellis and tell him what she had done ; and then come forward to the House, asking his leave, and undeceive them as to what she had said. A day or two after she had been examined at the House, she told me he was not a carpenter, but that he was a clergyman, and that she was afraid of bringing forward his name.

It was not the same day ?—No, I had no opportunity of speaking to her the same day.

How many days after having heard that she had made this misrepresentation of Mr. Ellis, did you desire her to go and inform Mr. Ellis ?—She did not tell me what he was till yesterday morning ; I then told her to get a hackney-coach and go down and ask the gentleman leave to speak the truth, and when she came back last night, she told me she had been married, which I do not believe ; I had heard of it before, but did not then believe it, and I parted with her in consequence at Gloucester-place, after telling his Royal Highness of it.

It was not till yesterday she told you that she had misrepresented Mr. Ellis' situation in life ?—No, it was not.

What did she tell you, at first, with respect to her evidence ?—I do not recollect that she told me any thing about it ; I spoke to her some time afterwards, and asked her how she could tell stories about my having no company, for I was

in the habit of having very large parties every day the Duke dined out ; and about having three cooks ; I never had three cooks, as I stated before, I only had a cook and his attendant.

When did Mrs. Favery first live with you ?—Soon after I was married, but she has been in twenty places since.

Did you give Mrs. Favery a character to Mr. Ellis ?—Either me or my sister did ; or some one in the house, I do not recollect which ; we came to town for the purpose, some one did.

Were you in the habit of any intimacy with Mrs. Favery at the time she lived with Mr. Ellis ?—No.

Did you ever call upon her at Mr. Ellis' ?—I do not recollect that I ever did ; I called to fetch her away once when I wanted her, I believe a hackney-coachman fetched her and a young lady.

Did you turn her away in Gloucester-place on account of her having been married ?—Yes, I did.

How came you to turn her away in consequence of having heard that she had been married ?—Because I heard the man was a thief, and I had lost some soup plates, and they thought that he had stolen them ; he was a man of very bad character, and I heard there were a great many stories ; and the Duke said it was better that she should go, and proper.

How long was it after you turned her away that you took her into your service again ?—A year and a half full, I did not take her again till I wanted her very much.

Has she only lived with you once since ?—No, only once since that time.

How long has she lived with you now ?—Yes, I believe that Mrs. Nichols and she had a fight at Hampstead, and I parted with her then, I did not recollect that ; and I found Mrs. Nicholls was just as bad as Mrs. Favery, and I took her afterwards ; I found that there was no difference between the two, and Mrs. Favery is necessary to me ; she knows all my affairs, and I believe she keeps my secrets ; I have believed so till now, but now I am afraid not.

How often, in the whole, has Mrs. Favery been in your service ?—Indeed I cannot tell, a great many times backwards and forwards, because I had given her several characters ; I never found her dishonest, and I have always given her a character to that effect ; she lived eight or nine months in a family where

she cooked for sixteen or seventeen, and they gave her a very good character back into another family.

Did Mrs. Favery tell you the name of her husband?—O yes, I have heard of the man a hundred times; and have seen his wife; he is a married man. I saw his wife once when his Royal Highness was there; a very vulgar woman came one day when I was at dinner, and said that I encouraged my maid servant in seducing a married man, and that she was his real wife; I told her the woman was not in the house, that she had been discharged, which was the truth; and his Royal Highness ordered the servants to take her to some prison, which they did, and she was there two or three days for her bad behaviour.

You are sure you only went to Mrs. Favery once when she lived with Mr. Ellis?—Yes.

And that was in a hackney-coach you are sure?—Yes, I am.

[The following Question and Answer being read to the witness.]

“Q. Did you ever receive a list of names for promotion from any other person than captain Huxley Sandon and Mr. Donovan?—

A. I never received such a long list from any one, nor such a list; I never received more than two or three names; this I had for two or three days; it was pinned up at the head of my bed, and his Royal Highness took it down.”

Do you abide by that account?—Yes, I do; I never attended to any other; I do not know what others may have been given me.

How long was that list so pinned up?—The second morning his Royal Highness took it down, drew up the curtain and read it; and afterwards I saw it when he was pulling out his pocket-book some time afterwards, when one or two promotions had taken place, with his pen scratched through those names when he took out his pocket book to look at some other papers. I only make this remark, as I have heard a gentleman on my right hand say that I had picked his pocket.

Did this list remain up one whole day, or was it taken down the next morning?—No, it remained there I believe.

Was this list seen by any other person beside yourself and his Royal Highness? I suppose the maids that made the bed; but perhaps they could not read, or did not understand it; I do not know.

You are quite sure his Royal Highness read it?—I am quite sure, he read it in my presence, drew up the curtain, and afterwards came to me and made the remark, that he would do every one by degrees, or make them, or to that effect.

Do you know that Mrs. Favery ever saw this paper?—I am sure I do not know; if she did, she knew nothing about it.

Did you ever live with Mr. Ogilvy?—No; I never lived with any man but the Duke of York.

Did Mr. Ogilvy ever live with you?—No, never; Gen. Clavering called on Mr. William Ogilvy a few days ago, and asked him whether he would come down here and speak against my character; that he was instigated to ask him by Mr. Lowten.

Are you acquainted with Mr. Ogilvy?—Very well, both of them.

How long ago have you been acquainted with Mr. Ogilvy?—I cannot recollect.

About how many years?—I cannot recollect at all.

Two years?—Yes, certainly two years.

Four years?—I do not know; yes, four years.

Six years?—No.

Have you not known Mr. Ogilvy six years?—No.

You did not know him six years ago?—I do not think I did.

How long did you know Mr. Ogilvy before you lived with the Duke of York?—Only a few months.

Did you know Mr. Ogilvy before he was embarrassed in his circumstances?—No, I did not.

Before he failed?—He was just failing, and his books were made up, as I knew him.

Was any thing owing from Mr. Ogilvy to you at the time of this failure?—No, nothing at all.

Were you examined as a witness in Mr. Ogilvy's bankruptcy?—Yes, I was but I was living with the Duke of York at the time, though unknown to the world: there is a pamphlet going about now, but it is not true.

Since the date of your separation from

the Duke of York, have you frequently had letters from his Royal Highness ?—Yes, I have.

Can you by any one letter, substantiate that fact ?—Yes, I can, but they are not civil ones since I left him.

Produce some one letter to substantiate that fact ?—I believe that I may have a little note or so, for they always consisted of short notes, in answer to some request of mine in some letter. I have brought down envelopes, to shew that the note I have seen here is in the same sort of character as the notes, I have ; here are eight or ten in my hand. I have many notes I could shew since his Royal Highness and I have parted.

Subsequent to the date of the separation ?—Yes.

Are they dated ?—I believe some of them are, and perhaps there is one or two among these.

Are either of those notes signed ?—His Royal Highness never signs any thing unless it is necessary ; here is his name to one of the notes ; it was merely for his box at the play ; they are all his writing ; I have taken the insides out.

Is that which is signed, subsequent to the separation ?—No.

Put in some one or more notes, as you shall think fit to select from those you have, for the purpose of substantiating that fact ?—Here [*three letters*] are something I have picked out which I thought to be like the hand I saw here the other night ; I should wish to deliver them in, because I know they are exactly like what I have seen here.

Are those you have here subsequent to your separation from the Duke of York ?—No, they are not ; unless one of them is.

Put in some one or more notes subsequent to the date of the separation ?—A gentleman asked me for a seal or two when I was here the other night ; I should wish to put them in, because the story of a forgery going about is extremely unpleasant.

Are those papers in the hand of the Clerk, the only ones you wish to put in ?—It is not the only one I wish to put in ; I have many at home, but the inside of that is what his Royal Highness has written to me since.

Look at the outside and inside, for the purpose of saying whether it is his Royal Highness' hand-writing.—They

both are ; I have dates to some at home.

Do you wish to put in any more papers ?—Yes, I wish to put in all these I have here. Here is another since his Royal Highness parted from me.

Do you mean to assert, that that first note you have sent to the table, was written to you after your separation ?—Yes ; I do not say for the outside, because they are confused ; but certainly the inside was, as the language will shew.

Put in such papers as you have now with you, which you are desirous of putting in ?—I wish to put in all these. [*delivering in several letters.*]

Have you sufficiently examined all the papers you have put in, to be able to state that they are all the Duke of York's hand-writing ?—Yes, I have.

Can you discriminate such as were written before, and such as were written after your separation from the Duke of York ?—Yes, they are only mere envelopes to shew the hand-writing as nearly as I could guess, what I saw here the other day ; and this is since the separation.

Will you look at that, and say whether it was written before or after the separation ?—This was written by the Duke of York some time after, when he sent me the 200l. to go out of town after the separation.

Is the note which you have just now put in, and which you have just seen dated ?—No, it is not.

Will you produce some of those notes with dates, which you say you have in your possession, which were written subsequent ?—I will do so.

[Two notes, directed, "George Farquhar, Esq." were read ; one beginning, "I do not know what you mean," &c. Another, beginning "Inclosed, I send you the money," &c.]

(No. 1.)

"I do not know what you mean ; I have never authorized any body to plague or disturb you, and therefore you may be perfectly at your ease on my account."

(No. 2.)

"Inclosed I send you the money which you wished to have for your journey."

"Inclosed, my Darling receives the note, as well as the money, which she should have had some days ago."

"My Darling shall have the ticket for the box the moment I go home. God bless you."

Was it customary with the Duke of York to mix, in what you call love letters, any thing relative to military or ecclesiastical promotions?—I hardly know how to answer that question.

Have you not stated that you had several letters, which you call love letters, from the Duke of York, in your possession at present?—Yes, I have, and some of my friends have.

Is there any thing in any of those letters relative to military or ecclesiastical promotions?—No.

Has any person been present when you looked over your papers relative to the subject of this inquiry?—No, not over his letters.

Has any person assisted you in looking over any other papers relative to this inquiry?—I have never let any one look over any papers.

Did you, when you lived in Gloucester-place, always pay your bills yourself, or did you sometimes pay them through the medium of your house-keeper?—Sometimes myself, sometimes my house-keeper; but the common tradesmen, such as butchers and bakers, I never paid myself.

Who was that house-keeper?—Mrs. Favery.

Did Mrs. Favery ever represent to you that the creditors were so clamorous, that she (Mrs. Favery) was accused of having most likely secreted the money, by not paying it?—Yes; but then I never minded what she said.

Did Mrs. Favery represent the absolute necessity of the Duke of York's supplying you with money to pacify the creditors?—Yes, of course; if she was teased by people, she teased me.

Did this often happen?—She is the best judge.

Were not the creditors often paid in consequence?—Yes, if they were very clamorous.

Were not those sums to a very considerable amount?—I do not know what is called considerable.

Were they to the amount of 1000l?—She would speak of different tradesmen teasing for their bills, I do not know to what amount.

Do you not know that bills were often paid, and to a large amount, in consequence of your applications to the Duke of York, upon the representations of

Mrs. Favery?—No, he never paid a bill for me on its being so represented, and I never had credit with any of his people, nor never got money on his account. [Several letters were returned to Mrs.

Clarke, their insertion in the minutes not being considered material.]

Do you recollect that, in the presence of Taylor, the Duke of York and yourself ever talked of military promotions?—I am sure I cannot say; his Royal Highness did not mind what he said before Miss Taylor; he was very fond of her.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

Col. DIGBY HAMILTON was again called in, and examined by the committee, as follows:

Did captain Sandon state to you, that he had ever received any sum of money from major Tonyn? No.

Did he state to you from whom he received the note?—To the best of my recollection, he stated that he had received the note from Mrs. Clarke, or that it had been conveyed to him from Mrs. Clarke.

When did you see that note?—On the Saturday after I had my first communication with Mr. Adam.

Was that note wrapped up in a piece of paper, or accompanied with a piece of paper with another similar direction upon it?—I do not recollect whether it was wrapped up in a piece of paper, but captain Sandon shewed me part of the cover of a letter which had the Dover post-mark upon it, and requested I would look at the similarity of the address of that letter with the note in question.

When you were informed that this note was not destroyed, are you now certain whether you informed Mr. Adam or not?—I can only repeat the reply I made to that question before: my mind was impressed with the idea that I had informed Mr. Adam, or taken effectual measures that he should be informed of the circumstance.

Are you certain that you informed Mr. Harrison?—Yes.

Why did you inform Mr. Harrison?—Knowing that Mr. Harrison was employed on the part of his Royal Highness.

How did you know that Mr. Harrison was so employed?—From my having been frequently in the room when Mr. Harrison came into it, where Mr. Low-

ten does his business, in consequence of my being ordered to be in attendance upon the house.

From whom did you learn that Mr. Harrison was employed as the agent of the Duke of York?—From no particular person; but it was impossible to be in that room, and not to observe that Mr. Harrison was so employed.

Did you understand that Mr. Lowten was the agent of the Duke of York?—Clearly.

How did you learn that?—From observing what passed in the room where Mr. Lowten sat.

Were you referred by any one to Mr. Lowten?—I received a note from lieutenant-colonel Gordon, desiring my attendance upon this House, and that I was to call upon Mr. Lowten, whom I should find upon making inquiry here. I received a note at Croydon barracks, which induced my attendance.

When captain Sandon shewed you the piece of paper with the Dover post-mark upon it, did he state to you how that piece of paper came into his possession?—I do not recollect that he did; it was merely to impress my mind that the letter and the note were directed in the same hand-writing; I do not recollect any other conversation having passed.

How long have you been acquainted with captain Sandon?—I have known captain Sandon since the year 1794, but captain Sandon has never been my acquaintance; I have known him in my military situation only; he served on the continent at the same period I did, but without having any intercourse, merely knowing him as captain Sandon; we did not serve in the same corps.

Had you much intercourse with him in the years 1804 and 1805?—None whatever but what was strictly official.

Did captain Sandon manifest any reluctance in allowing you to take a copy of the note?—None whatever; it was done with his perfect concurrence.

After he had stated to you that he had destroyed the note, did he say any thing to you respecting the copy you had taken?—He never alluded to it.

Did captain Sandon shew you the other note to which you have referred?

—Upon producing the note in question, I brought to his recollection that he said there were two notes in the conversation which took place at Portsmouth; upon

which he replied, that he must either have been mistaken, or if there had been a second note, he must have given it to major Tonyn, to convince him that the promotion was to go on.

Did captain Sandon explain to you what the contents of that note were, and by whom it appeared to be written?—It will appear in the former part of my testimony, that I stated to the House, that the second note was to convince major Tonyn that the promotion would take place, but he never stated to me that either of the notes were written by the Duke of York, or by whom they were written.

Why, then, did captain Sandon compare the first note with the envelope of the letter?—I have already stated, that he produced the envelope of the letter to convince me that the hand-writing of the note and the letter were by the same person; he assigned no other reason for producing the part of the envelope; it was not entire; there might be half of it.

For what purpose did you understand he wished to prove the two papers were of the same hand-writing, unless he pointed out some person whose hand-writing he pretended it to be?—I must state most unequivocally, that captain Sandon did not point out the hand-writing to be the hand-writing of any particular person; all that he wished to convince me was, that the two papers had been written by the same person, without any comment or observation beyond what I have stated to the House.

Were no comments made upon the post-mark from Dover?—He merely stated, you will see that has the Dover post-mark upon it.

At what period of your conversation with captain Sandon was it that you observed to him, if you did, that you thought the note appeared to be written by the Commander in Chief?—I have never stated that I had made such a declaration to captain Sandon, because no such observation was ever made to me by captain Sandon.

Did captain Sandon state from whom it was that he received the second note?—I have already stated, to the best of my recollection, that he did not state precisely how they came into his possession, but I understood he received them from Mrs. Clarke personally, or through some other means from her; I

did not enter into those particulars with him.

Both notes ?—Both notes.

Have not you already stated that captain Sandon appeared to think the note, of which you took a copy, was a note of some importance ?—It is impossible I could have stated any thing of the kind, because I have never stated captain Sandon's opinions upon the subject at all.

When you communicated to Mr. Adam what you knew concerning this note, did you do it with an intention or expectation of its being made known to this House ?—I stated the circumstances as I have related them to the House, to Mr. Adam, with a view of having his opinion, and that his judgment should be exercised upon the subject rather than my own ; I had not come to any precise decision in my own mind how I was to act, and therefore I thought I could not conduct myself with greater propriety than to consult Mr. Adam, what line of conduct I should pursue.

Am I right in my apprehension, that you have stated that you considered this note of importance to the inquiry that was going on ?—I have already stated to the House, that when I saw the note, I believed it to be, according to the best of my judgment, the hand-writing of the Duke of York, and therefore it was impossible that I should not attach very great importance to the note.

After your communication with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, did you know that it was the Chancellor of the Exchequer's intention not to produce this note to the House for some days ?—I had no knowledge, whatever of the intentions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer upon the business.

I think you have stated that captain Sandon said that the usual channel of promotion had failed ; or that he and others had been deceived, with regard to the influence which he expected, to be exerted, but that another channel of promotion was opened, but at a considerable expense ; do you know any thing of the new channel of promotion to which captain Sandon alluded ?—I believe that if a reference is made to my statement, nothing of the sort will appear ; I believe I have stated to this honourable House, that captain Sandon informed me, that after considerable sums of money advanced by him for objects of promotion, they ultimately found the influ-

ence supposed to exist on the part of Mrs. Clarke, did not exist ; and that it failed on the proof of trial ; and that he never alluded to any new source or channel of promotion whatever.

What other person was alluded to, in your opinion, when captain Sandon mentioned that ?—Captain Sandon alluded to the original person, but I have already stated to the House, that my curiosity was not excited to know who that person was, and he never informed me who was the intermediate person who received the money, and transacted the business.

Did captain Sandon mention to you his intention of destroying the note ?—On the contrary, captain Sandon promised me that he would preserve all the papers, and that he would follow the whole of the injunctions I had laid upon him.

Did he ever mention to you he had destroyed it ?—I have already stated to the House, that in a conversation that took place between captain Sandon and myself upon our leaving the British coffee-house, he did state that he had destroyed the note, and that I exclaimed, Good God ! you have done extremely wrong.

Did he mention to you what motive he had for destroying it ?—Captain Sandon has never mentioned to me any motive which can have actuated any part of his conduct.

Did he ever mention that the concealment of the note would be a benefit to any person ?—Never.

Did he ever mention that the production of it would be a prejudice to any person ?—Certainly not.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq. was called in, and examined by the committee, as follows :

Are you agent, or counsel, to the Duke of York in this business ?—Certainly not agent, nor can I call myself counsel.

Are you employed by the Duke of York in any way ?—I was desired, in a very early stage of this business, to assist in any way in which I could assist, in advice or otherwise, but I did not understand that any counsel could appear for the Duke of York, or that I was employed in that capacity. I am consulted by three of the military offices,

the office of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, the war office, and the barrack office, upon military subject, in which it is necessary to consult a professional gentleman, and was, I believe, called upon to assist in consequence of the knowledge that it was supposed I possessed of military subjects, as connected with legal consideration.

Was it in consequence of so being called upon that you have attended constantly the proceedings of this House upon this business?—Certainly.

When did colonel Hamilton inform you that the note, purporting to be written by the Duke of York, and supposed to be destroyed, was not destroyed?—It was between four and five, I believe towards five o'clock on the evening of the day on which captain Sandon was called in and committed. I met colonel Hamilton in Parliament-street, I believe I was walking at that time with the Solicitor General; he took me aside, and told me that he had just heard, or heard that morning, I do not recollect which he said, that the note was not destroyed, but was still in existence.

Did you take any steps in consequence of that information?—I very shortly afterwards, almost immediately (I cannot recollect whether I went a little further on) came back to the House. The committee, I believe, was sitting when I came in, and I informed, I believe Mr. Huskisson, but I am not quite certain whether it was Mr. Huskisson or another gentleman who was just coming into the House, that I had just received this information.

Were you present in the House, after giving that information, at the proceeding on that night?—I was.

Was this information given before the statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer?—Certainly.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

WILLIAM HUSKISSON, Esq. attending in his place, was examined by the committee, as follows:

Did you receive the information with respect to the note from Mr. Harrison?—I did.

What did you do in consequence?—I received that information, I believe, a very short time before my right honourable friend rose in his place to make a statement to this committee of what he had heard from colonel Hamilton on the

subject of this note: I stated to him, I am told by Mr. Harrison, that he has heard from colonel Hamilton, that the note is not destroyed; and I believe I added, I think it can make no difference whether it is, or is not, in the statement you have to make; and in the examination of captain Sandon, I certainly stated to my right honourable friend, that I had received this information from Mr. Harrison, who told me he had received it from colonel Hamilton.

Had you heard of this note before that?—I had been informed by my right honourable friend, in confidence, of the account colonel Hamilton had given of this transaction, and of his intentions, as I believe other members were informed, to make the statement to the House.

The Right Honourable **SPENCER PERCEVAL**, attending in his place, was examined by the Committee, as follows:

Would you wish to correct or alter any part of the evidence you gave on Monday, relative to this transaction?—I do not recollect any part of the evidence I gave on Monday that I would wish to correct or alter; if the noble lord, in consequence of the information he has now collected, would wish to ask any other question, I will give an answer.

When you made the statement to this committee, of the destruction of this note, had you heard that the note was not destroyed?—When I made the statement to the committee, I had received such a communication as my honourable friend has just mentioned, and I did in the statement that I made to the committee, if my recollection does not extremely fail me, state that I did by no means know whether the note was destroyed or not, and that statement I certainly did make in consequence of the information I had but recently received; for, except from that recent information, I had strongly impressed upon my mind that the note was destroyed.

State who the persons were to whom you had given information respecting this note?—I can state several; but I cannot undertake to be certain that I can state them all: I communicated it to the Solicitor General, to the Attorney General, to my lord Castlereagh, to Mr. Canning, and I think I mentioned it to Mr. Yorke, and I am pretty confident that I mentioned it to others; I mentioned it likewise to the Lord Chancellor.

lor, I mentioned it to my lord Liverpool, and I mentioned it to Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Long, and they concurred in the opinion that Mr. Adam should communicate it to some friends of his on the other side of the House; and I believe that to every one of the gentlemen whose names I have mentioned, I did state at the same time my opinion, that from the first moment that I had heard of the existence of this note, I felt it to be my clear duty not to be the depository of such a secret; that I formed that opinion upon the first day, that it was communicated to me, before I understood it to be destroyed, and that as soon as I did know that it was destroyed, which was the next day, I then communicated it to the different persons that I have mentioned, but I believe that no person did know of the existence of the note till I heard it was destroyed, except I believe the Lord Chancellor, when I had reason to believe it was in existence. Before I heard that it had been destroyed, I determined to communicate the fact, so that the note if it was not destroyed, should be extracted by the evidence at the bar; and when I heard that it was destroyed, I still continued to act upon that determination, and made that determination known. In the examination that I made of the witness (Sandon) at the bar, I had in my mind, the whole time of that examination, the various points of fact which the witness had communicated to colonel Hamilton, and if the witness had not at last confessed that the note was not destroyed, I should unquestionably have asked him, whether he had not communicated to colonel Hamilton, that very morning, that it was not destroyed.

WILLIAM ADAM, Esq. attending in his place, was examined by the committee, as follows:

Did you receive from colonel Hamilton, or Mr. Harrison, any information that this note was not destroyed?—I certainly received no information from colonel Hamilton that this note was not destroyed; I cannot take upon myself to recollect, whether I received the information that it was not destroyed from Mr. Harrison or Mr. Huskisson; but much about the same time that Mr. Huskisson has stated himself to have received that information, I became possessed of that fact. I wish to state,

that the circumstances which have been stated by Mr. Perceval respecting the determination to communicate, from the first moment of our intercourse upon that subject, was my determination as well as his. I wish further to state, that as soon after the note was reported to me to have been destroyed as I could possibly make the communication, I made the communication to the gentlemen whom I mentioned before, lord Henry Petty, general Fitzpatrick, and Mr. Whitbread: I wish to add, that I mentioned it to those gentlemen, as Mr. Whitbread stated, on the Monday preceding captain Sandon's first examination, and that on the day preceding his second examination, I mentioned it to my learned friend sir Arthur Pigott, and to my learned friend Mr. Leach.

Rev. JOHN JOSEPH ELLIS, was called in, and examined by the Committee, as follows:

You are a clergyman?—I am.

In what situation of life are you?—One of the masters of Merchant Taylors school.

Do you know a person of the name of Favery: Mrs. Favery?—Not by that name.

By what name do you know a person, who has presented herself at this bar as Mrs. Favery?—Elizabeth Farquhar.

Did she live in your service?—Yes.

To whom did you apply for the character of Mrs. Farquhar, before she came into your service?—To Mrs. Clarke.

Mrs. Clarke, who has been examined here this evening?—Yes.

Where did Mrs. Clarke live at the time you applied for Mrs. Farquhar's character?—In Golden-lane.

Do you recollect the year in which Mrs. Farquhar came into your service?—It was in the beginning of July in the year 1800, and, with the exception of three months, she lived in my family two years.

You were not, at that time, a carpenter?—By no means, I was not.

Did you apply to Mrs. Clarke for the character of this servant?—I did.

Can you recollect what name you represented to Mrs. Clarke the servant stated to belong to her?—Elizabeth Farquhar.

Are you certain that you asked Mrs. Clarke for the character of a servant

who called herself Elizabeth Farquhar ?
—Certainly.

Did you ever know of Mrs. Clarke calling upon Mrs. Farquhar, while she continued in your service ?—Yes, repeatedly.

Did Mrs. Clarke come in a carriage or on foot to see Mrs. Farquhar ?—I rather think on foot, I never observed a carriage.

Did she stay any time with her, when she came there ?—Sometimes half an hour, sometimes an hour.

You say frequently ; can you say whether it was eight or ten times in the period of her living with you ?—I should think full that.

Did she come to visit Mrs. Farquhar as an acquaintance, or for what purpose did she come ?—Her visits appeared to me to be very familiar, principally in the morning.

Did you understand whether there was any relationship between Mrs. Clarke and Mrs. Farquhar ?—From the familiarity that subsisted between them I surmised as much.

Did you live in the same place during the time Mrs. Farquhar lived with you, or did you change your residence ?—I have lived in my present residence fourteen years.

Then, during the whole time Mrs. Farquhar was living with you, your town residence was constantly where it is now ?—Where it is now.

Had you occasion, while she lived with you, to take your family to the sea-side for their health ?—Only once while she lived with me.

Did you go, with your family upon that occasion ?—I did.

Did you leave your family there, or come back with them ?—I went with them ; and returned with them.

You stopped with them the whole time ?—Yes, and returned with them.

Was Mrs. Farquhar with you during the whole time ?—She was with me during the whole time.

Had you any reason to know from Mrs. Farquhar whether she was a married or a single woman, at the time she lived with you ?—I considered her a single woman, and had no reason to suppose the contrary.

Had you any reason to know from her whether she had a mother living at the time ?—I know she had a mother living, because she left my service after she

had been in my family a twelve-month, for the space of three months, to nurse her mother, who was reported to be very ill.

Had you any means of knowing where her mother lived at the time Mrs. Farquhar was in your family ?—I know it was somewhere about Tavistock-place ; but where I did not ascertain.

From whom did you learn that ?—From Elizabeth Farquhar herself.

That she lived near Tavistock-place ?—Somewhere in that neighborhood.

Have you seen Mrs. Farquhar lately ?—I saw her last night.

What occasion had you for seeing her last night ?—She called upon me, and requested particularly to see me ; and the motive of her visit was, that she felt herself extremely ashamed, and much hurt, that she had mentioned my name in the manner that she had done ; and further to say, that she did not know how to appear before this honourable House this evening, because you would not give her any credit for what she might state hereafter. I would further add, that she observed it was from motives of delicacy she withheld my name and my place of residence, and being taken by surprise.

Delicacy to whom ?—Delicacy to my family.

Did she say it was out of delicacy to your family she mentioned you to be a carpenter ?—She stated, that she felt particularly ashamed that she had stated what she had relative to my profession.

Did you learn from her that she knew you had been summoned to be a witness at this House ?—She knew it from reading the paper yesterday.

Did she inform you that she knew it ?—Yes, she did.

What did your family consist of at the time you went to the sea-side ?—At that time my family consisted of three children.

Was your wife alive ?—Yes.

She went with you ?—Yes, she went with me.

Were you ever present at any of the visits you described to have happened between Mrs. Clarke and Mrs. Farquhar ?—Never.

How then does it happen that you know that great familiarity passed between them ?—Though I have not been present in the room with them, I have

seen them meet together at my door, and they have addressed each other with great familiarity.

Have you seen that Mrs. Clarke lately?—This evening in the lobby, but not to speak to her.

That is the same Mrs. Clarke who used to visit this Mrs. Farquhar?—The very same.

Has Mrs. Farquhar been in your family at any period since that time?—Not since she left my service in the month of May 1802.

In what situation in your family did Mrs. Farquhar live?—As nursery-maid.

Have you seen Mrs. Farquhar here?—I saw her pass through the lobby this evening; but not to speak to her.

[Mrs. Favery was called in.

Mr. Ellis.—This is Mrs. Farquhar.

Mrs. FAVERY was examined by the Committee, as follows :

Is that the Mr. Ellis whom you represented as a carpenter the other night?—Yes, it is; I had no other motive in disguising Mr. Ellis than my respect for the family, to bring a gentleman from the pulpit to the bar.

What is your name?—My name is Favery.

How long have you been called by the name of Favery?—Always.

Have you not been called by any other name?—I took her name by Mrs. Clarke's permission; I asked her if I might, and she said yes, I might take that name if I pleased, that I might get more respect shewn me.

When was that?—Some years ago.

How long ago?—Ten years ago; it is between six and seven years ago since I lived with Mr Ellis.

How long have you been acquainted with Mrs. Clarke?—Ever since she was married.

How long is that?—It is twelve or thirteen years ago; I cannot exactly say.

Were you in Mrs. Clarke's service when you desired you might take her name?—Yes, I was.

And that you might gain more respect, she told you to take her family-name when you were living in her service?—Yes.

Had you ever taken that name before?—No.

What name did you go by before?—Always my own name.

What was that name?—Favery.

How long is it that you have dropped the name of Farquhar, and taken to the more ordinary name of Favery?—I am not obliged to answer those questions; I did not come here on that account.

[The chairman directed the witness to answer the question.

How long is it that you have dropped the name of Farquhar, and taken to the more ordinary name of Favery?—I might take it if I pleased; I was not forced to take Mrs. Clarke's name; she told me I might if I pleased, and I did it.

When did you drop the name of Farquhar, and take again the name of Favery?—When I went back to Gloucester-place.

Was that that you might have more respect from the name of Favery, or out of delicacy to Mrs. Clarke's family?—More to Mrs. Clarke's family than to myself.

I think you just told me, that in Mrs. Clarke's family it was, that for the sake of having more respect you dropped the name of Favery, and took the name of Farquhar?—That was to go to Mr. Ellis; it was when I went there; and when I went back to Mrs. Clarke, I told you my name was Favery.

Was it not to disguise from the family of Mrs. Clarke that your name was Farquhar, that you took the name of Favery?—No, I had no cause to disguise myself in any point whatever; I have never done any thing that I was ashamed or afraid of; I had no cause to disguise myself in any point whatever.

Where does your father live?—In his grave.

Where did he live?—In Scotland.

What name did he go by?—Favery.

Has your mother married since your father died?—My mother is dead.

How long is it since she is dead?—Some years ago.

How many years ago?—I cannot recollect such questions as that put to me.

Did your mother die before your father?—No, my father died first, and my mother afterwards.

Were you come to England, before your mother died?—Yes.

Were you in Mr. Ellis' service before she died?—No.

Did you ever go to see your mother when you were in Mr. Ellis' service?—No, I did not.

Did you continue in Mr. Ellis' ser-

vice from the first time you went into it till the last time you quitted it, without interruption?—I went away from Mr. Ellis'; Mrs. Clarke came for me in a coach, with her sister, and desired me to come to her child, which was ill, Miss Mary Ann; I went up to Hampstead to her; I said to Mr. Ellis that I wished to go away. He said, for what reason?—I said my mother was ill, and I wished to leave; that was not so; but I did not wish to offend Mr. Ellis; and I went to Mrs. Clarke again, and staid with her some time, and then went back to Mr. Ellis'.

And you told Mr. Ellis when you went back, you had been nursing your sick mother?—Yes.

Who was it you used to visit near Tavistock-place, when you were with Mr. Ellis?—I never visited any body there while I was with Mr. Ellis; I did not know Tavistock-place at the time.

Who was it you used to represent to Mr. Ellis as your mother, that you wanted to go and see when you wanted to go out?—Mrs. Clarke and her children, and no one else; and if she was here, she would represent the same.

You represented that as a visit to your mother?—Yes, because I did not wish to tell him I was going there.

You told him your mother's name was Mrs. Farquhar?—I did not tell him, because he never asked me.

Where did Mrs. Clarke live at that time?—At Hampstead.

Not in Tavistock-place?—No, she did not; and I did not know Tavistock-place at that time.

Did you use to tell Mr. Ellis you were going to Hampstead?—Only once, and he gave me leave to go.

Where did you use to tell him you were going to?—I never told him any where; he never put those questions to me; it was not above once a month, or once in six weeks that I did go out.

Did you ever live with Mrs. Clarke in Tavistock-place?—I lived with her mother, and she lived there too some time after that.

Are you any relation of Mrs. Clarke's?—That is not a question to put to me upon the business.

[The chairman directed the witness to attend to the questions, and to answer them in a manner becoming the dignity of the Committee.

Are you any relation of Mrs. Clarke's?—No, I am not a relation to her.

What objection had you to answer that question?—Because I think there is no reason to put me such questions as that, that are not upon the business I was brought here upon.

Did you never tell any body that you were a relation of Mrs. Clarke's?—No, I do not think that I ever did.

Can you have any doubt of that?—Yes, I can.

How came you to doubt about it?—I lived with Mrs. Clarke, to be sure; I know what you want to bring forward, and I will bring it forward myself; I suppose about my being married to Mr. Walmesley.

If you have any thing to bring forward about Mr. Walmesley, I shall be very glad to hear it.—I was married to this man, and I married in the name of Farquhar; he was a married man, and I would not live with him; he had a wife before me, and I never cohabited with him when I knew of it.

How came you to marry him in the name of Farquhar?—I spoke to Mrs. Clarke upon it, and said, I am going to be married; she said, to whom?—I said, to a coal-merchant; which I thought he was at the time, but I was deceived; she said, I would not have him; I said, I will, and I was married to him. I married in the name of Farquhar.

How came you to marry in the name of Farquhar?—Because I had left Mrs. Clarke; she had not any money to give me, and she said if I could get any thing upon credit, I might take it in her mother's name, and so I did; and I took bills in the name of Mrs. Farquhar, and Mrs. Farquhar paid them.

When was this?—Three years ago; I left Mrs. Clarke at the time.

It was upon that occasion Mrs. Clarke permitted you to take the name of Farquhar?—No, before that she permitted me, I assure you.

Then you went by the name of Farquhar before you married?—Yes, I did.

How long did you live with your husband?—Four months; no longer.

Did you never represent to your husband that you were related to Mrs. Clarke?—No, I never did.

That you are positive of?—Yes, I never did, indeed, do that, because he asked me several times, and I told him,

no, though I went by that name I was not related to Mrs. Clarke.

How came the real Mrs. Farquhar to pay so many bills for you which you drew in her name ?---Because I lived with her daughter, and she gave me no money ; I never had above 10*l*. of her in my life ; I had only 10*l*. of her all the time she lived with his Royal Highness in that house.

Did Mrs. Clarke never pay you more than 10*l*. for all your services ?---No ; once, she gave me 5*l*. but never more than 15*l*. altogether during the time she lived with his Royal Highness.

But before the time she lived with his Royal Highness ?---Yes, then I have been paid very well, but I did not live always with Mrs. Clarke.

You are not Mrs. Farquhar's daughter ?---No, I positively am not Mrs. Farquhar's daughter.

Are you not Mrs. Farquhar's husband's daughter by a former wife ?---I cannot answer you that question, but I am not the present Mrs. Farquhar's daughter, I can assure you.

Cannot you answer that question ?---No, I cannot, indeed.

Why cannot you answer it ?---Supposing I did not know my mother nor my father ; I cannot answer to that ; I cannot tell what they did with me when I was young ; I cannot answer such a question as that, it is impossible.

How old were you when your father died ?---I am sure I cannot tell you ; I do not know my own age now.

Were you an infant when your father died ?---I believe I was ; I did not know my own father.

Nor your mother ?---I do not know that I knew my mother.

Which died first ?---I believe my father, died first, as far as I have heard ; I cannot say to it.

Did you know your mother ?---I did not know my mother.

Did your father marry again ?---I cannot answer to that question ; I do not know.

Do you mean to say you do not know whether your father married again ?---No, I cannot answer that question.

Did you ever hear Mrs. Farquhar say that you were the daughter of her husband by a former wife ?---No, I never did.

But you will not state that you were not the daughter of Mrs. Farquhar's husband by a former wife ?---I cannot say

any thing about it, but I can say I am not this Mrs. Farquhar's daughter ; that I can answer to.

Did you know that Mr. Walmesley was summoned to be a witness at this bar to-night ?---No, I did not know it.

You had not heard so ?---No, I have not been told so.

Have you not seen it in the paper ?---Indeed I have not seen the paper to-day, nor yesterday neither.

Did you happen to know that Mr. Ellis was summoned as a witness ?---Yes.

How did you know that ?---I went to beg his pardon ; I did not wish to bring him into it all, because I thought it was quite unnecessary to bring him in.

Did you know that Mr. Ellis was summoned to be a witness at this bar ?---Yes, I knew that he was summoned to be here.

Do you mean that you did know, or that you did not know ?---I did know, because I went to Mr. Ellis last night.

Did you know before you went to him last night ?---I was told that he was in the paper, and I said I was very sorry that he should be put into the paper on my account.

Who told you so ?---My mistress.

Mrs. Clarke told you so ?---Yes, I had no motive whatever for disguising Mr. Ellis, but only his family.

Had you told Mrs. Clarke you had represented Mr. Ellis to be a carpenter ?---I told her last night.

Not till last night ?---Yes.

Are you quite sure you did not tell Mrs. Clarke before last night ?---I told her I had so represented Mr. Ellis ; she said, why did you do it ? I said I did not wish to bring him forward in the House.

If you had represented him to be a clergyman, and represented your story truly, how would that have brought him forward ?---I had no motive whatever for it, but to screen Mr. Ellis.

Do you mean to say, that the wish to screen any person is a sufficient reason with you for representing the fact different than the truth ?---That was my motive, and no other, to keep Mr. Ellis out of the paper.

Do you mean to say, that the wish to screen any person is a sufficient reason with you for representing the fact different than the truth ?---Yes, that was it ; I wished to screen Mr. Ellis in every point.

Do you recollect how often Mrs.

Clarke called upon you while you were living with Mr. Ellis?—I believe once, and her sister Miss Isabel Farquhar.

Only once?—No.

Are you sure of that?—Once Miss Taylor called upon me, and Mr. John Clarke's wife; I never had any body but twice there.

Never any body called upon you but these four persons?—No, I do not recollect any body else calling upon me.

Did Miss Taylor call upon you alone?—No, there was Mr. John Clarke's wife with her.

Was that the Miss Taylor who has been here?—Yes.

Did she come upon a visit to you?—No, she only called to see me, and to tell me Mrs. Clarke wanted to see me as soon as possible; I told her I could not come out.

Did you know Miss Taylor before she called upon you?—O, yes.

How long have you known her?—Nine or ten years; she lived at Bayswater, and they had a house in Ormond-street.

Do you recollect Mrs. Clarke's ever living with a person by the name of Ogilvy?—Not to my knowledge, she never did.

Did you know such a person?—I have seen him; a lusty gentleman; I have seen him in Tavistock-place, two or three times.

Had you any character given you when you went to live with Mr. Ellis?—Yes, I had.

By whom was the character given?—Mrs. Clarke or her sister; I do not know which gave it.

Under what name was that character given?—In the name of Farquhar.

Was the person whom you represented as Mr. Ellis, that you lived with as a carpenter, the person whom you also represented as keeping a linen-draper's shop at the other end of the town?—I never represented such a thing.

Did you represent that Mr. Ellis to keep a shop?—Yes.

Then is that statement that you made wholly untrue, and a fabrication of your own?—It is quite untrue that he was a carpenter, he was a gentleman; but I did not wish, as I have before said, to bring him forward; it was a fabrication of my own doing, on purpose that I would not bring him forward.

Was it a fabrication as to the statement that he kept a shop?—He never

kept a shop, to my knowledge; he is a gentleman, as I have told you before.

Do you now recollect in what street he lived?—I did not know last night when I went there; I was two or three hours finding the place out; though I had a coach to Cheapside, I could not find it out when the coach put me down; I never was at Mr. Ellis' since I left him till now.

How long in truth did you live with Mrs. Ellis?—I believe, as near as I can say, two years; I lived with him twice.

During the time you lived with Mr. Ellis, did he change his residence?—No, never.

You are quite sure of that?—Yes, I am quite sure of that, because I found him where I left him.

Were you sent with the children to Brighton, or to the sea-side, by yourself?—No, I went with Mr. and Mrs. Ellis there: I went to Hampstead by myself with the children, when they had the measles, by Mr. and Mrs. Ellis' orders; but I did not mention that before; I never thought of it.

You have said, that your father lived in Scotland; in what part of Scotland?—I do not know in what part he lived.

You have stated, that you did not wish Mr. Ellis to know where you were going when you went to Mrs. Clarke's; what was your reason for wishing that?—I had no motive, only people do not like to have their children taken about; not that I suppose Mr. Ellis had any reason to suppose I should do any thing with his children, or any thing that would hurt them.

Can you recollect where you were married?—Yes.

Where?—At Woolwich church.

By the name of Farquhar?—Yes, it is three years ago.

Have you any relations in town?—I do not know that I have any relations, or any acquaintance; hardly two; I keep no company, I hardly see any one.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

CHARLES GREENWOOD, Esq. was called in, and a copy of letter being shewn to him, he was examined as follows.

Is that in your hand-writing?—Yes, it is.

Do you know what that paper is?—Yes, I do.

State to the committee what it is?—It is a copy of a letter written to Mrs

Clarke, after the Duke had separated from her.

Written by whom ?—By the Duke of York.

Did you take this copy from the original letter so sent ?—I did.

You perfectly recollect that this is a correct copy of the contents of the letter so sent ?—I conclude it was, I believe it is a correct copy ; I do not recollect comparing it with the original afterwards.

You copied this, in your own hand-writing, from the Duke's letter ?—Yes, I did.

[The letter was read]

“ You must recollect the occasion “ which obliged me, above seven months “ ago to employ my Solicitor in a suit “ with which I was then threatened on “ your account ; the result of those inquiries first gave me reason to form an “ unfavourable opinion of your conduct ; “ you cannot therefore accuse me of “ rashly or hastily deciding against you : “ but after the proofs which have at last “ been brought forward to me, and “ which it is impossible for you to controvert, I owe it to my own character “ and situation to abide by the resolution which I have taken, and from “ which it is impossible for me to recede. An interview between us must “ be a painful task to both, and can be “ of no possible advantage to you ;—I “ therefore must decline it.
“ May, 1806.”

“ Copy of a note supposed to have been “ written by the D——”

Do you recollect the date of that letter ?—Indeed I do not.

You have stated that it was after the separation, how long afterwards ?—Immediately.

Is that docket at the back of it, your hand-writing ?—No, it is not.

Was this letter written at the period of the separation, to announce the separation, or subsequent ?—It was upon the separation, immediately after ; I believe his Royal Highness never saw her afterwards.

Had he been in the habit of seeing her up to the time when this letter was written ?—I really do not know that, I rather think that within three or four days he had seen her.

At whose desire was the copy of that

letter taken ?—At his Royal Highness' desire.

Has it been in your possession ever since ?—I have never seen it till to-night, I believe, from the time I took the copy.

Do you know in whose possession it has been ?—I really do not.

To whom did you give it after having taken a copy of it ?—I left it with the Duke of York.

[A letter sent by Mrs Clarke since she left the House, being shewn to the witness] Do you believe that to be the Duke of York's hand-writing ?—I believe it is.

Will you look at the address of that, do you know that hand-writing ?—No, I do not at all.

[The witness looked at another letter] Whose hand writing is that ?—I think this is the same hand-writing as the last.

[Another letter being shewn to the witness] Do you believe that to be the Duke of York's hand-writing ?—I believe it is.

[Another letter being shewn to the witness] Do you believe that to be the Duke of York's hand-writing ?—I think that is the same hand-writing.

Do you know general Clavering's hand-writing ?—No, I do not.

[The following letters were read :]

“ Without being informed to what “ amount you may wish for assistance, “ it is impossible for me to say how far “ it is in my power to be of use to you.
“ Friday morning.”

Addressed :

“ Mrs. Clarke,
“ No. 9, Old Burlington-street.”

“ If it could be of the least advantage “ to either of us, I should not hesitate “ in complying with your wish to see “ me ; but as a meeting must, I should “ think, be painful to both of us, under “ the present circumstances, I must decline it.

Addressed :

“ Mrs. Clarke,
“ No. 18, Gloucester-place,
“ Portman-square.”

October 21, 1806.

“ It is totally out of my power to be “ able to give you the assistance which “ you seem to expect.

“ Oct. 21, 1806.

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Addressed :

" Mrs. Clarke, Southampton.

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" I enter fully into your sentiments concerning your children, but cannot undertake what I am not sure of performing.

" With regard to Weybridge, I think that you had better remove your furniture, and then *direct the person who was employed to take the House, to give it up again.*

Addressed :

" Mrs. Clarke,

" No. 18, Gloucester-place,
" Portman-square."

(*To Mr. Greenwood*) Were you in the frequent habit of copying his Royal Highness' letters?—No.

Did his Royal Highness give you any particular reason for wishing you to copy this letter?—I think I was with the Duke of York at the time he wrote that letter, and as he generally copies letters that he does write himself, that I undertook to copy it, to save him the trouble.

[The witness withdrew.

CHARLES TAYLOR, Esq. a member of the House, attending in his place, was examined by the committee, as follows :

Do you believe that to be Gen. Clavering's hand-writing?—Yes, I do.

Are you acquainted with his hand-writing?—Yes, I am.

Did you ever see general Clavering write?—How could I possibly assert I knew his hand-writing, if I had not.

[The letter was read, dated the 8th of February, 1808.

" Linmer's Hotel, Conduit-street,
" 8th Feb. 6 P. M.

" My dear Mrs. C—,

" I have just heard that you had it in contemplation to subpoena me before the House of Commons; the report, I hope, is unfounded; at all events, *I am particularly to beg, that you will take every care that my name even be in no shape whatever, or on any account, brought before the House of Commons, as being a family man, the world would be inclined to attribute motives to our acquaintance, which, though not existing, all the*

" arguments in the universe would not persuade them to the contrary.

" With great regard,

" Truly your's,

" H. M. CLAVERING."

" In haste, 6 P. M.,

" Mrs. Clarke,

" Westbourn-place, Sloane-street."

Mr. THOMAS LOWTEN was called in.

Examined by the Committee.

You are a Solicitor?—I am an Attorney at Law and Solicitor.

Do you remember being employed by Mr. Adam in the year 1805 to make any inquiries relating to Mrs. Clarke?—I do. The first application to me upon that subject was from his Royal Highness the Duke of York in the month of October, 1805, in consequence of a letter which had been written to him. I had the honour to see his Royal Highness, and he communicated to me the business in which he wished me to be employed, and I acted professionally and confidentially for him upon that occasion.

In the course of such inquiries did you receive, any, and what proofs that Mrs. Clarke had made use of his Royal Highness the Duke of York's name to raise money?—I cannot say that I did, in any inquiries that I made, discover that she had made use of the Duke of York's name to raise money. It appeared to me, that, in consequence of the protection she had from the Duke of York, and the way she lived, many persons were induced to trust her further than I think they would have done, if it had not been for that protection.

In the course of that inquiry did any pecuniary transaction turn out, in which Mrs. Clarke was concerned, that in your opinion injured in any degree the character of his Royal Highness the Duke of York?—My inquiries upon that occasion were not directed to the purpose of knowing what transactions she had with respect to money concerns; they were of a nature which regarded Mrs. Clarke's husband and her family rather than the mode in which she acquired money.

Do I understand you to say, you were not directed by Mr. Adam to investigate the circumstance of any pecuniary transaction in which the use of the Duke of York's name had been made?—I do not particularly recollect that Mr. Adam ever

directed me to inquire particularly as to any transaction in which the Duke of York's name was made use of with respect to money; he had communication upon that subject with a gentleman who was more at liberty to go about than I was, which was Mr. Wilkinson.

Do you not recollect Mr. Adam stating to you, that he considered the conduct of Mrs. Clarke had been very incorrect in pecuniary transactions, in the use of the Duke of York's name?—I do not recollect it.

Do you recollect stating upon paper the result of your investigation of the inquiries to his Royal Highness the Duke of York?—In the beginning of the month of May, 1806, having acquired as much evidence as appeared to me to be necessary for the purpose of satisfying the Duke of York on the subjects on which I was employed, those several matters which did so come to my knowledge were reduced to writing, and I do not know whether through Mr. Adam or some other person were communicated to his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

When you had finished the examination, did you communicate the result of it with the proofs to his Royal Highness the Duke of York?—I put them into a train, and they went to his Royal Highness. I did not deliver them myself; I knew from his Royal Highness that he had them.

To whom did you deliver them to be conveyed to his Royal Highness?—As to the hand, whether I delivered them myself, or any clerk, or any servant, I cannot tell.

Were they conveyed by yourself or any other confidential person?—I really do not recollect.

Are you sure that the result, and the documents upon which the result was founded, were communicated to his Royal Highness?—I have got in my pocket the thing that I communicated to his Royal Highness; I communicated all such things as appeared to me to be necessary and proper.

Are you sure that the result, and the documents upon which that result was founded, were communicated to his Royal Highness?—I believe they were.

Do you recollect, that with those papers there were any documents to prove, that any money was raised in the Duke of York's name, by Mrs. Clarke?—I

think there were not, but the paper will speak for itself.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

[The witness was again called in.]

Do you know the Reverend William Williams?—I know very little of him; I remember him some years ago being about the Court of King's Bench, and very troublesome to Mr. William Jones, the marshal.

Have you seen nothing of him lately?—I never saw him till that night he was before this House, for seven or eight years.

You did not see the Reverend William Williams lately, before he was examined at this House?—I saw him about seven o'clock that evening.

Was that previous to his examination before the committee?—It was.

Was no application made to you by Mr. Williams, or by you to Mr. Williams, before that?—I had no application from Mr. Williams, nor did I make any to Mr. Williams, nor did I see Mr. Williams, except about three minutes in the lobby about seven o'clock, before he was examined.

Had you any reason for thinking Mr. Williams insane?—I was induced to think very indifferently of him, as to his character and sanity, seven or eight years ago, on his calling upon me; I wrote to my friend Mr. Jones, the marshal, and in answer I received a letter from him saying, Have nothing to do with Mr. Williams, for he is mad.

Do you recollect sending any person to Mr. Nicholl's at Hampstead, some days ago?—I do.

Who was that person?—It was Mr. Thomas Wright, who lives upon Havestock Hill, near Hampstead.

What was the object of sending Mr. Wright to Mr. Nicholls upon that occasion?—I sent Mr. Wright to find out where Mr. Nicholls lived, as I was told he was removed from Hampstead to a farm; and Mr. Wright being a resident at Hampstead, I thought him most likely to find out where it was he lived.

Why did you wish to find out where he lived?—I had received intimation by a letter, that Mr. Nicholls could give material evidence as to the matter of inquiry before this honourable House.

What description of evidence?—It was respecting Mrs. Clarke and Mr. Dowler living at his house in the years 1807 and 1808.

Did you wish to inquire after any letters that were supposed to be in the possession of Mr. Nicholls?—I did not wish to inquire, for I knew nothing of any letters that were in his possession till he came to be examined before this honorable House.

In the representation you made, of the result of the inquiries into the conduct of Mrs. Clarke, was any part of it that she had raised money under the real or fictitious patronage of military promotion?—It did not occur to me in my inquiry, that any such transaction had taken place; it was not part of my inquiry; I never believed one word upon that subject.

Have you had an interview with general Clavering during the course of this inquiry?—On the day that general Clavering was first examined he called upon me in the Temple.

Did he call upon you previous to his examination?—He did.

What passed in that conversation?—I will state as nearly as I can: general Clavering when he came to me said, that he had seen the statement made by Mrs. Clarke, in which his name had been mentioned; that he could contradict that statement very materially; he gave me his account of the contradiction, of which I made a memorandum in writing; after that, to my surprise, when I came down here, general Clavering came to where I was at Alice's coffee-house with a letter ready written, addressed to his Majesty's Attorney General, in which he made use of my name I thought improperly; and I desired that my name might not be introduced; but that if he had any thing to communicate to the Attorney General, he would write it in his own name.

Did you advise general Clavering to write a letter to the Attorney General, or any other member of this House?—I did not advise him in any other way than I have just now stated.

What advice did you give to general Clavering?—Not to make use of my name in any letter he might write to the Attorney General.

That is negative advice; what positive advice did you give him?—I did not give him any advice to offer himself to be examined; but that, if he could give any contradiction to Mrs. Clarke's evidence, I thought it would be material he should be examined.

Did you advise him to offer himself to

be examined, if his evidence could materially contradict Mrs. Clarke's?—I did not advise him to offer himself voluntarily to be examined.

Did you give him any advice, as the result of your conversation with him?—I really thought general Clavering competent to advise himself upon the subject; I did not give him any advice further than common conversation, to say if you will be examined send in your letter; I was not consulted by him by way of advice.

What was the occasion of his coming to communicate with you?—I really do not know: he said, when he came in, that he had a statement to make that would contradict Mrs. Clarke's statement; and I think he said, that he had seen colonel Gordon, and that he had desired him to call upon me.

Did you understand that he came to you, in consequence of the desire of colonel Gordon?—I believe partly from the desire of colonel Gordon, and partly from a wish of his own, to contradict the statement made by Mrs. Clarke; so I understood it.

Did he ask you what would be the best course for him to pursue, after his conversation with you?—He did not.

Did he say that he would write any letter to the Attorney General, or any other member of Parliament?—He did not.

At the time he left you, did you suppose he was about to offer himself as a voluntary witness before this committee?—When he left me in the Temple I did not suppose or expect any such a thing; when he quitted me at Alice's coffee-house I did expect it.

Did you put any questions to him to know what any evidence he could communicate to this committee might be? I did; I asked general Clavering several questions as to his knowledge of Mrs. Clarke; how long he had known her, where he had seen her last, and other questions, which occurred to me as proper for the investigation of the business in which I was engaged.

Did you ask him any question, whether he had offered Mrs. Clarke any money for promotion, or for raising a regiment, to be procured through her influence with the Duke of York?—I did not; I should have thought it most impertinent, as I could not conceive a general officer could be guilty of any such conduct.

Did he communicate any such information to you?—Certainly not.

Did you question him generally with regard to his communication and intercourse and acquaintance with Mrs. Clarke?—I did; and it appeared to me, from the paper which he produced, that Mrs. Clarke was making use of him for the purpose of getting some person promoted from one regiment to another; and it appeared that a letter dated in the Temple, and apparently signed by a Mr. Sumner, contained a recommendation of that person so wished to be promoted, and who he stated to me, Mrs. Clarke had represented as a relation of an honourable member of this House, and which letter he was to transmit to the Duke of York, in order to obtain that promotion.

Did you ask him, whether he had maintained any correspondence with Mrs. Clarke upon the subjects of military promotion, or matters connected therewith?—I did not; and I knew of no other instance than the one I have just mentioned.

Did he give you to understand, that he had communicated to you fully all that passed between him and Mrs. Clarke upon the subject of military promotion, or matters connected therewith?—He did not say any thing to me upon that question, further than I have stated to the committee.

Did he inform you that he had shewn a letter, addressed to the Attorney General, to any other person before he shewed it to you?—I do not recollect that he did; there were two other persons present when he shewed it to me.

Are you sure that you advised him to omit your name out of that letter?—I am.

Are you sure that he omitted it in consequence of your representation to him?—He destroyed the first letter, and he wrote another, and read it to me, without my name being inserted in it.

Did you make any observation upon the second letter?—I cannot say that I did; I do not recollect that I did.

In the conversation that you have stated to have passed between general Clavering and you, did the words, "If you will be examined, you had better send a letter," pass at Alice's coffee-house, or in the previous interview with general Clavering?—I said, if you will be examined, you had better send a letter; that was at Alice's coffee-house.

Did you advise general Clavering to call upon Mr. Ogilvie, or any other persons, touching the inquiry respecting Mrs. Clarke?—General Clavering mentioned the name of Mr. Ogilvie to me, as being the person who first introduced him to Mrs. Clarke, and said he could get this information from Mr. Ogilvie; and it is possible I might say, then you had better see Mr. Ogilvie.

Did general Clavering give you any account afterwards of having seen Mr. Ogilvie?—I think he did, but I will not be positive; I do not recollect any thing that he said.

You have mentioned, that before Mr. Nicholls came to the House of Commons to be examined, you were not aware that he was in possession of any letters; did you see those letters before Mr. Nicholls came to the bar of the House with them?—I did see four bundles of letters in the possession of Mr. Nicholls.

Did you examine those bundles?—I believe I turned over many of the letters, but I did not read any one of them.

Were they examined in the presence of Mr. Nicholls or any other person?—The examination that I had was in the presence of Mr. Nicholls, and did not last five minutes; other persons were present; Mr. Nicholls' wife was present; I returned all the letters as I received them from him.

Did you know of any sums of money paid by his Royal Highness to Mrs. Clarke during her residence in Gloucester-place?—I did not.

Have you with you the paper on which you wrote the result of your conversation with general Clavering?—I have not.

Have you in your recollection the contents of that paper, so as to enable you to state it to the House?—I believe that paper, which was the rough copy of a paper which I wrote in the Temple, was sent into the House with his letter.

Did you recommend general Clavering to send in that examination; was it inclosed in the letter, or how was it sent?—It was given, I believe, to general Clavering open, without being inclosed in any letter.

Was it in your hand-writing, or general Clavering's?—In mine.

Was it inclosed in the same cover as general Clavering's letter?—Certainly not.

What do you mean by saying that it was sent in with the letter?—I believe I gave it to general Clavering in the coffee-house.

Who were present when you turned over those letters of Mr. Nicholls?—Mr. Nicholls, Mrs. Nicholls, and Mr. Wright.

Nobody else?—Nobody else.
[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

[The witness was again called in.]

Have you any, and what reason to believe that Mrs. Clarke ever raised any money on the credit of his Royal Highness the Duke of York?—I do not know that Mrs. Clarke ever raised any money on the credit of the Duke of York; that she might get a great deal of credit with tradesmen for goods supplied to her in consequence of living in the way in which she did.

In consequence of the inquiries which you made, did you find that Mrs. Clarke had ever raised any money upon the credit of the Duke of York?—I cannot say expressly that ever I did find it in any other way than I have before stated, that she got into debt to various tradesmen to a considerable amount, who were induced to trust her in consequence of her connexion with the Duke of York.

Look at the subpoena inclosed in the letter which you have; what is the name of the cause in which that subpoena was?—Turner against Mary Ann Clarke.

Do you know from your situation as clerk of Nisi Prius in Middlesex, whether that cause was entered for trial in Middlesex?—I recollect perfectly that it was entered for trial, and it stood for trial, I believe, upon the 12th of May, 1806, just before the cause was to be tried, it was withdrawn.

State how you received that letter with the subpoena inclosed. I cannot positively recollect; I rather believe Mr. Adam communicated it to me; or what other gentleman who had communication with the Duke of York did so, I really do not know.

Look at the signature of that letter, and merely read the name at the bottom of it.—The name appearing at the bottom of this letter is Henry Turner.

Are you acquainted with him?—Just as I am acquainted with many other persons in town; I do not know that ever I spoke to him in my life.

Do you know what he is?—I believe

a pawnbroker, in Princes'-street, Leicester-fields.

Do you know the hand-writing?—I do not.

How do you know that it is his hand-writing?—I believe it to be the hand-writing of Henry Turner, who I know was living in John-street, Golden-square.

Do you know that Mr. Henry Turner, who lives near Golden-square, is the Mr. Henry Turner who signed that letter?—I do not.

During the connexion between the Duke of York and Mrs. Clarke, did you ever know that Mrs. Clarke raised money upon the credit of the Duke of York's name?—I do not.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

JOHN WILKINSON, Esq. was called in.

Examined by the Committee.

In what capacity do you live with Mr. Lowten?—I do not live with Mr. Lowten.

In what capacity are you ever employed by Mr. Lowten?—I am very frequently employed by Mr. Lowten in the transaction of various businesses that arise in his office.

Do you recollect being employed by Mr. Lowten in the year 1805, to make any inquiries relating to Mrs. Clarke?—I was.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

[The witness was again called in.]

In the course of such inquiries, have you any proof that you can give to this House, of any money transactions in which Mrs. Clarke made use of the Duke of York's name?—I really do not know what this House would consider as proof; it came to my knowledge in the month of May, that the Duke of York had received notice that he was to be subpoena'd in an action brought against Mrs. Clarke for money due to a man of the name of Turner; Mr. Turner's attorney, Mr. Bachelor, called upon me, and informed me he was going to serve the Duke of York with a subpoena, and read me a letter, which he said he had advised his client to send with the subpoena; but I had no proof that the money was due from Mrs. Clarke.

Do you know of any instance in which Mrs. Clarke made use of the Duke of York's name to raise money?—I do not, of my own knowledge.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

Miss MARY ANN TAYLOR was called in.

Examined by the Committee.

In your former examination have you not said, that you were very intimate with Mrs. Clarke, and frequently visited at Gloucester-place?—Yes.

When the Duke of York was present at those visits, was there any body in company besides, at any time, that you can recollect?—None, except the servants, ever.

Upon those occasions, did the conversation in your presence appear free and unrestrained?—Yes, quite so.

Do you recollect, at any time when you were present, any conversation taking place between Mrs. Clarke and his Royal Highness the Duke of York, relative to military promotions?—Nothing, except that time about colonel French.

Recollect, whether at that conversation relative to colonel French, you were perfectly sure there was nobody present but Mrs. Clarke, yourself, and his Royal Highness the Duke of York.—Yes, I am very certain of it.

Are you sure that the words that were used by Mrs. Clarke, on the occasion of the Duke of York's referring to her upon the conduct of colonel French towards her, were, that his behaviour was middling, but not very well?—Yes.

You are sure those were the words?—Those were the words.

Did you at any time afterwards have any conversation with Mrs. Clarke relative to the observation of the Duke of York upon colonel French's business?—Not till within these three weeks or a month.

What was the conversation you had at that time?—She asked me, if I recollected the Duke of York mentioning colonel French's name in my presence.

Did any thing else pass upon that occasion?—I immediately recollected the circumstance, and told her.

Did Mrs. Clarke make any reply to that observation, and what?—I do not recollect what she said.

Do you at all recollect any further conversation that passed at the time, when the Duke of York made that observation relative to colonel French's levy, besides what you have already given in evidence?—No, nothing at all upon that subject.

Do you recollect, at any time, Mrs. Clarke's stating in your presence to the

Duke of York, any wish in favour of any application for military promotion?—Never.

Do you recollect, at any time, Mrs. Clarke applying to the Duke of York in your presence for money?—No.

Did any conversation at any time take place in your hearing between his Royal Highness the Duke of York and Mrs. Clarke, with respect to the pecuniary difficulties under which she laboured?—No, never.

Do you recollect that Mrs. Clarke ever stated to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, that colonel French had broken any pecuniary promise he had made her?—No, I do not recollect it.

Do you now know Mrs. Hovenden?—What is meant by now?

How long is it since you have ceased being acquainted with Mrs. Hovenden?—More than two years.

Can you assign any reason for not being acquainted with Mrs. Hovenden at present?—I did not return the last visit she made me, I suppose that is the reason.

Can you inform the committee where Mrs. Hovenden lived at that time?—In South Molton-street, I think, Oxford-street.

Do you recollect at what number?—No, I cannot recollect the number.

Do you recollect how long she lived in South Molton-Street?—I never knew.

How long had you known her before she lived in South Molton-street?—She was there when first I saw her.

How long was your acquaintance with her?—Not above seven or eight months.

Is Mrs. Hovenden a widow or a married woman?—She was a married woman, she is now a widow.

Do you know where she lives now?—No, not at all.

I think you said that till three weeks ago, you had not mentioned the expression respecting colonel French since it passed; do you mean to state that?—No, I do not think I ever did mention it.

Then it was to Mrs. Clarke?—Yes, it was.

How long ago is it since you heard the expression respecting colonel French?—I do not say it was during Mrs. Clarke's residence in Gloucester-place.

About how long?—I cannot say.

Was it a year, or two years ago?—More than two years ago.

Was it four years ago?—No, I do not

think that it was quite so much, though I cannot say.

Was it the winter or the summer?—That I cannot recollect.

Cannot you recollect at all what part of the year it was in?—No.

Nor what year it was in?—No.

You have totally forgotten how long ago it was, or what part of the year it was in?—Yes, I have quite forgotten it.

Was there any circumstance at the time passing which induced you to take particular notice, or to bear in your recollection the expression?—The chief circumstance was, that I never saw colonel French, though I had heard his name, which made me curious when I heard his name, respecting him.

No other circumstance but the one you have mentioned?—No other.

After an interval of four years, you recollect a particular expression, without any intervening circumstance ever having happened to call it to your remembrance?—O, yes, I have thought of it since, though I have not mentioned it.

You had never mentioned it to any body before you mentioned it to Mrs. Clarke, three weeks ago?—I believe not.

What brought it into your thoughts so now and then?—The curiosity that I mentioned before, respecting a man that I was not allowed to see.

Can you recollect what passed with Mrs. Clarke three weeks ago, upon the occasion of this conversation respecting colonel French?—No, nothing.

Not one expression or circumstance that passed three weeks ago with Mrs. Clarke?—No, I do not recollect any.

Is your memory so defective as to have forgotten all that passed in the conversation three weeks ago with Mrs. Clarke?—That is very possible, for it did not interest me at all.

Where was it that Mrs. Clarke brought to your recollection or inquired about Col. French?—At her house in Westbourne-place.

Was it at that time proposed to bring the subject forward in an inquiry?—I do not know about that.

Was any body present when this passed between Mrs. Clarke and you?—I believe not.

Have you forgotten that too?—Yes.

Cannot you now recollect any one fact or circumstance that passed three weeks ago, with Mrs. Clarke, or even who was present?—I do not think any

body was present, and I do not recollect any fact or circumstance.

How came Mrs. Clarke to be making any inquiry about this?—I did not ask her that.

Do you mean to state you do not know upon what occasion the conversation between Mrs. Clarke and yourself arose?

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

[The witness was again called in, and the question was proposed.]

I suppose something relating to this business; I did not think of it at the time.

Did not Mrs. Clarke inform you at the time why she was making this inquiry?—I do not recollect that she did.

Will you positively say that she did not?—No, I will not, because I am not sure.

Had any body been in your presence with Mrs. Clarke prior to the inquiry, asking questions upon the same subject?—No, I believe not.

Cannot you remember that?—I cannot remember it, if it was the case.

Cannot you remember, whether three weeks ago any body had, in your presence, been inquiring of Mrs. Clarke on the subject of military promotions by the Duke of York, or any thing which is now the subject of inquiry?—They did not inquire in my presence.

When you were here before, you stated that your father and mother were living, and of the name of Taylor?—Yes, I did.

Is that true?—Yes.

Does not your father go by the name of Chance?—He never told me that he did.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.

[The witness was again called in.]

Did your father ever go by the name of Chance?—He never told me that he did.

Do you mean to state that you never heard any body call him by the name of Chance?—No, I do not think that I ever did.

Have you a doubt about it?—None, I believe.

Then do you mean to state that he has always passed by the name of Taylor?—To the best of my knowledge.

Recollect yourself, whether you mean to persevere in that, that throughout the whole time you have known your father, you never knew him called by any other

name than the name of Taylor?—Never throughout the whole time I have known him.

Do I understand you to say, that during all the time you have known him, you never yourself, or in your presence, heard any body call him by the name of Chance?—No, never.

Do you know Mrs. Favery?—As far as she was a servant to Mrs. Clarke.

How long have you known her?—Nearly as long as I have known Mrs. Clarke.

How long is that?—Some eight or nine years, I suppose.

Did Mrs. Favery, all the time you have known her, go by the name of Favery, or by any other, and what name?—When first I knew Mrs. Clarke, she went by the name of Martha, but I did not know her surname.

Do you mean that Mrs. Favery went by the name of Martha?—Yes.

Did you never hear Mrs. Favery go by any other name than that of Favery, or Martha?—I do not recollect that I did.

Did you visit Mrs. Favery when she lived with Mr. Ellis?—I called upon her once; not as a visitor.

Whom did you inquire for at Mr. Ellis?—It was Mrs. Clarke's sister went with me: I was not the inquirer.

Did you not hear Mrs. Clarke's sister inquire for her as Mrs. Favery, or by some other name?—I believe Mrs. Favery opened the door.

How long were you together?—I cannot say.

By what name did you or your companion address that woman?—By the name of Martha.

And no other name?—No other name.

Do you mean to state (recollect yourself before you answer that question) that that person never went by the name of Farquhar?—Never to my knowledge.

You have known her nine years?—Yes, about that time.

And in no part of that time did she ever go by the name of Farquhar?—I never heard her called by that name.

Were you well acquainted with her while she lived with Mr. Ellis?—Yes, she had lived with Mrs. Clarke, previous to that.

You had known her when she lived with Mrs. Clarke, previous to her living with Mr. Ellis?—Yes.

Do not you remember, that when she went to live with Mr. Ellis, she took the

name of Farquhar?—I never heard that circumstance.

Do you mean to say, that she continued to go by the name either of Martha or Favery, after she quitted Mrs. Clarke, and went to live with Mr. Ellis?—I never knew her by any other name.

Do you remember Mrs. Favery being married?—There was some talk of it in the house, but it was scarcely believed.

Did you know any of the relations of Mrs. Favery?—Not one.

You never saw her husband, or the person to whom there was a talk of her being married?—No, never.

You never saw a person of the name of Walmesley?—No, I never saw him.

Do you recollect your father's father?—No, he was dead many years before I was born.

What was his name?—I do not know what his name was; I never talked to any body about him.

Might not your father, from distress, to avoid his creditors, have taken the name of Chance, or any other name, without your knowledge?—Then how should I know it.

Have you had a niece of Mrs. Hovenden's under your care at any time?—Yes, more than two years ago; she staid with me only a few weeks on a visit.

Is your father now alive?—Yes, he is.

Do you know whether your mother has been in custody for debt, within a short time?—I cannot answer that.

Do you not know that your mother has been in execution for debt?—My mother has nothing to do with the present subject.

[The chairman informed the witness she must answer the question.]

Do you not know that your mother has been in execution for debt?—I must appeal to the indulgence of the chairman; I cannot answer it.

[The chairman informed the witness that, in his opinion, she must answer the question.]

Do you know that your mother has been in custody for debt?—Yes.

How long?—Nearly two years.

[The witness was directed to withdraw. Mr. DEDERICK SMITH was called in, and examined by the committee, as follows:]

What are you?—A brazier and tinman.

Do you know Miss Mary Ann Taylor, of China-row, Chelsea?—Yes.

How long have you known her?—I cannot exactly say, but I think about fifteen years; I am not certain exactly to the time.

Do you know her mother?—Yes, I do.

How long may you have known her mother?—About the same time.

Do you know her father?—Yes, I do.

Do you know what his name is?—His name is Thomas Chance.

Do you know his profession?—His profession was formerly a stock-broker, but he failed, I believe.

Did he ever do any business for you in that profession?—Yes, he has.

Did you ever make a purchase of land of him?—Yes, I did.

In what name did he convey it?—In the name of Chance.

Did he ever tell you he had a wife?—His wife was Mrs. Taylor, she passed as his wife.

Did he ever tell you that he had another wife?—No, he never told me so.

Did you ever apply for him at the stock exchange under the name of Taylor?—Yes, I have.

Could you find him by that name?—No.

Under what name did you find him?—The name of Thomas Chance.

How long has he ceased to be a broker?—To the best of my knowledge, two years; but I will not be certain.

Did he do business publicly at the stock exchange every day as Thomas Chance?—Yes, he did.

Was he known by any other name than that of Chance?—He was not.

Did you ever see him with his daughter, Mary Ann Taylor?—Yes, I have.

Did he go by the name of Chance at that time?—No; he went by the name of Taylor.

What was your reason for inquiring for him by the name of Taylor, at the stock exchange?—Because at that time I did not know but what his name was Taylor.

How came you to apprehend that the name of a man was Taylor, whom you knew by the name of Chance?—I found out then that his name was Chance; before, I always thought his name was Taylor; I found out when I began to deal with him, and not before.

At what time did you find out that the name of this person was Chance?—I cannot exactly say the time, but it was that

time when I wanted him to do business for me at the stock exchange.

By what name did the person of whom you are speaking, go, when you were first acquainted with him?—He went by the name of Thomas Taylor.

How long ago was that?—O, that is a good many years ago, ever since I knew him.

How long did he continue to go by that name, to the best of your knowledge and belief?—He has gone by that name till I found out that his name was Chance; when he began to do business for me at the stock exchange.

About how long ago may that be, that you apprehended that the true name of this party was Chance?—My memory will not furnish me with that; but it is several years ago, that is all I can say; I could find it out by papers, but my memory is very bad, and therefore I cannot go any further.

In what neighbourhood did the party of whom you speak live, when you knew him by the name of Taylor?—He lived in Norman-street, and he lived at Bayswater, and all that time I knew him but by no other name than that of Thomas Taylor; nor my family, never any of them knew him by any other name.

To the best of your knowledge and belief, was the party universally known, in all that neighbourhood, by the name of Taylor, and no other name?—Yes, he was.

Do you recollect Mrs. Taylor and Miss Mary Ann Taylor calling at your house one day with a bill, or an instrument of that kind, to get cash for it?—They called at my house, and Mrs. Taylor wanted to borrow some money of me; she said she had a paper to give me as a security, which she would not trust with any body else.

Did you state to them, that Mr. Chance was coming to your house on that day?—I did.

Did they know him to be the person that you knew as Mr. Taylor?—Yes.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

[The witness was again called in.] Did Mary Ann Taylor make any observation, upon your stating that Mr. Chance was coming?—She laughed, and said to the mother, we will say we only paid Mr. Smith a morning visit.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

[The witness was again called in.] What did Mrs. and Miss Taylor, or either of them, say or do in consequence

of your telling them Mr. Chance would be there that morning?—Miss Taylor said to the mother, we will tell my father (I think, I will not be positive) if he comes, that we only paid Mr. Smith a morning visit; they stopped a bit, and then they went away.

Are you quite sure that when you told Mrs. Taylor and her daughter this person was coming, you made use of the name of Chance; are you quite sure you did not say, Mr. Taylor is coming?—I am not quite sure; I think I said Mr. Taylor, by way of a compliment.

Have you any means of knowing, that Miss Mary Ann Taylor knew her father by the name of Chance; and if you have, what are those means?—I have no means of knowing that she did.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.]

General the honourable CHAPPLE NORTON, attending in his place, was examined by the committee, as follows:

Do you recollect the state in which the army was, when his Royal Highness took the command of it, in regard particularly to the mode in which the promotions and commissions of the army were carried on?—I believe in former days, those officers who had great weight of interest, might have got promoted very rapidly, much sooner perhaps than was right or proper; his Royal Highness made, in my opinion, very salutary regulations to prevent that. I could, if it was not trespassing too much upon the time of the committee, speak very fully to what I believe, and what has come to my knowledge, to have been the conduct of the Commander in Chief since he has been at the head of the army.

State any particular circumstances that are within your own knowledge, with reference to this particular part of the subject.—Perhaps of all others, this is a subject I am least able to speak to; but the conduct of his Royal Highness, with respect to the army in general, I can speak to at large. That he has done more service to the army than all his predecessors the Commanders in Chief; and I will state in what manner: in the first place, and what is very material, I recollect very well, that his Royal Highness, I believe, was the instrument and the means, through the medium of this House, of giving bread to the soldier when he had little or nothing to eat;

and I will exemplify that by a conversation I had with a lieutenant colonel of one of the best regiments in his Majesty's service, the late lord Cornwallis', colonel York. I was very sensible of the very scanty pittance the soldier had to subsist on in this country, and I endeavoured to do what I could to assist in the measure; and colonel York supplied me with a very strong instance, which was, when the 33d regiment was about to return home from a foreign station. According to the articles of war, the commanding officer of each regiment so returning is to make known to his men, that any soldier who wishes to remain behind upon that station is at liberty so to do; the men of the 33d regiment informed colonel York that it was their intention all to remain behind, and to continue abroad, because where they were they had sufficient to eat, and if they came to this country they should not have a dinner.

His Royal Highness first got an allowance of bread to the soldiers, and afterwards of beer, and then their pay increased, and upon which the soldiers are very comfortable. If it was not wearying the time of the committee, I could mention another very singular instance. After the American war, I recollect a soldier in my own company (I was in the Coldstream regiment of guards) that came home, and had been very severely wounded; he was discharged from the regiment, the regiment had nothing further then to do with him; he was recommended to Chelsea, but Chelsea had no means of taking care of him; and the man would have been left to perish, if it had not been for the quarter-master of the Coldstream, who went to the officers at Chelsea, and the officers at Chelsea did get the man taken care of. Since that, (I take for granted his Royal Highness was very much the means of doing it) the York Hospital was instituted, so that the men have not been left in that distressed situation since the American war.

In your opinion have the condition and discipline of the army, upon the whole, declined or improved, since his Royal Highness took the command?—I am one of those, unfortunately, who think there was a very good system in the army, with regard to discipline, before his Royal Highness came to the head of it.

Referring to the time when his Royal

Highness took the command of the army, and the latter part of Lord Amherst's time, has the state of the army improved since his Royal Highness took the command?—There was a very good system then, or else our regiments would not have gained those advantages which they did; and I really do not know that it is better now than it was then, if I am to speak my opinion.

The Right Honourable General FITZPATRICK, attending in his place, was examined by the Committee, as follows:

Do you recollect the state in which the army was, when his Royal Highness took the command of it, in regard, particularly, to the mode in which the promotions and commissions in the army were carried on?—I am persuaded that there is no officer of long standing in the service can recollect the state of the army previous to his Royal Highness taking the command, who will not be ready to testify the very great improvement which the army has derived, in every respect, from his Royal Highness' management of it; I do not presume to give this opinion on my own experience merely, having no pretensions myself but that of long standing in the army; I consider myself as a competent judge of the question, I really believe the notoriety of this fact to every officer who has any knowledge or experience upon the subject, is such, as in my humble opinion, to have made any such reference to general officers wholly unnecessary; and all I have to say upon this subject is, that there is no officer in the army who will contradict the fact.

The Right Honourable the SECRETARY AT WAR, attending in his place, was examined as follows:

Do you recollect the state in which the army was when his Royal Highness took the command of it, in regard, particularly, to the mode in which the promotions and commissions in the army were carried on?—I can only say, that I concur entirely in every syllable which was delivered by my right honourable friend over against me, (General Fitzpatrick) with regard to the manner in which promotions were carried on before the present Commander in Chief assumed the command of the army; particularly in the period immediately preceding his appointment, there was certainly great

abuse, and such as, if continued, must have proved highly detrimental to the service. It is notorious that rank in commissions, and rank in the army, were got entirely by money, or, what was the same thing, by raising a certain number of men, indeed more generally by paying for it; there were many instances of officers who attained their rank of major, I believe of lieutenant colonel, in the space of one or two years. His Royal Highness soon after he assumed the command, established a regulation, in consequence of which no officer could attain the rank of captain before he had served two years, nor that of field officer before he had served six; and I believe those regulations have been rigidly adhered to, and have been of infinite service to the army.

State whether in your opinion, upon the whole, the condition and discipline of the army have declined or improved during the time his Royal Highness has been Commander in Chief?—In expressing my concurrence with what had fallen from my right honourable friend, I have answered that question. I certainly conceive that the condition of the army is very considerably improved, and I am certain that its discipline particularly (meaning the discipline in the field) has improved to a very great degree. I recollect when it was a matter of difficulty to place five or six regiments upon the ground, so, I mean, as to be enabled to act against an enemy; that operation is now performed with as much facility as that of placing a company; when those five or six regiments were so placed, it was a matter of great difficulty to make them move in an uniform line, that is now done with the utmost precision and facility; I therefore conceive without going further, that the discipline of the army, and their power of action, have very considerably improved by the uniform system which has been produced under the auspices of the present Commander in Chief, and that to that great part of our military glory is owing.

The Right Honourable Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY, K. B. attending in his place, was examined as follows:

Do you recollect the state in which the army was, when his Royal Highness took the command of it, in regard particularly to the mode in which promotions and commissions in the army were

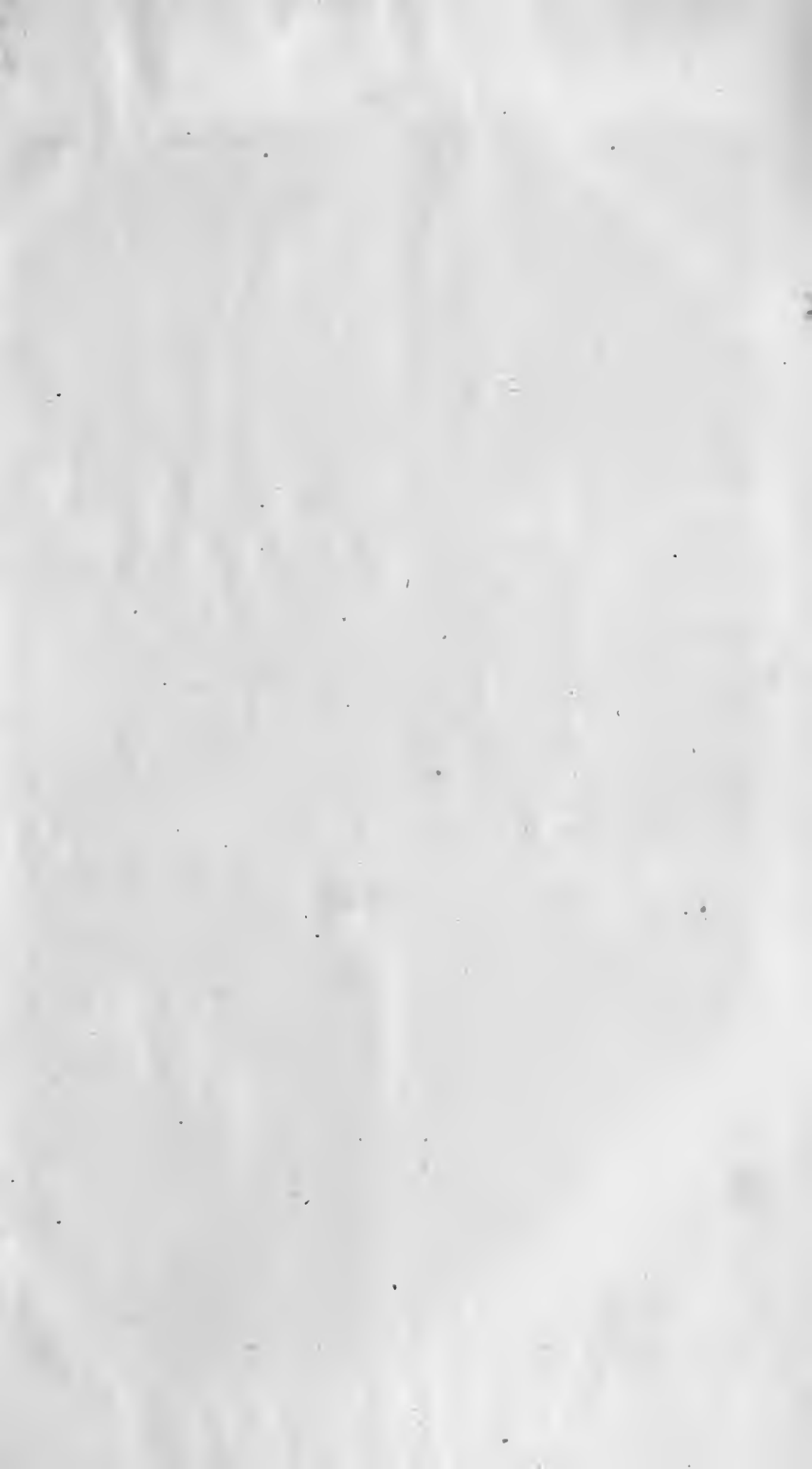
carried on?—With respect to the manner of conducting promotions in the army, I cannot say that I knew much about it before the present Commander in Chief was appointed; I rather believe, however, from all I have heard, that it was very irregularly conducted; that a regulation which existed at that time, that no officer should be made a captain till he had served two years, was frequently broken through, and that much injustice was done to many old officers in the army; I know that since his Royal Highness has had the command of the army, the regulations framed by him for managing the promotion of the army have been strictly adhered to, and that the mode in which the promotion is conducted has given general satisfaction. I must also state that besides my knowledge, as a general officer of the army, of the mode in which the promotions of the army are conducted, I have some knowledge of it from my official situation; and having had frequently to apply to his Royal Highness for promotion for different officers, in consequence of applications which have been made to me, I have never found in any one instance, that his Royal Highness has departed from the regulations laid down for the promotion of the army, or that he has done injustice to any individual. I must also state, that in applying to his Royal Highness, which I frequently do, for ensigncies, I have found his Royal Highness invariably ready to attend to my applications, and I also know that many persons have got commissions from his Royal Highness, by applying direct to him, without coming through me. In respect of the state of the army, I can say from my own knowledge, as having been a lieutenant colonel in the army when his Royal Highness was appointed

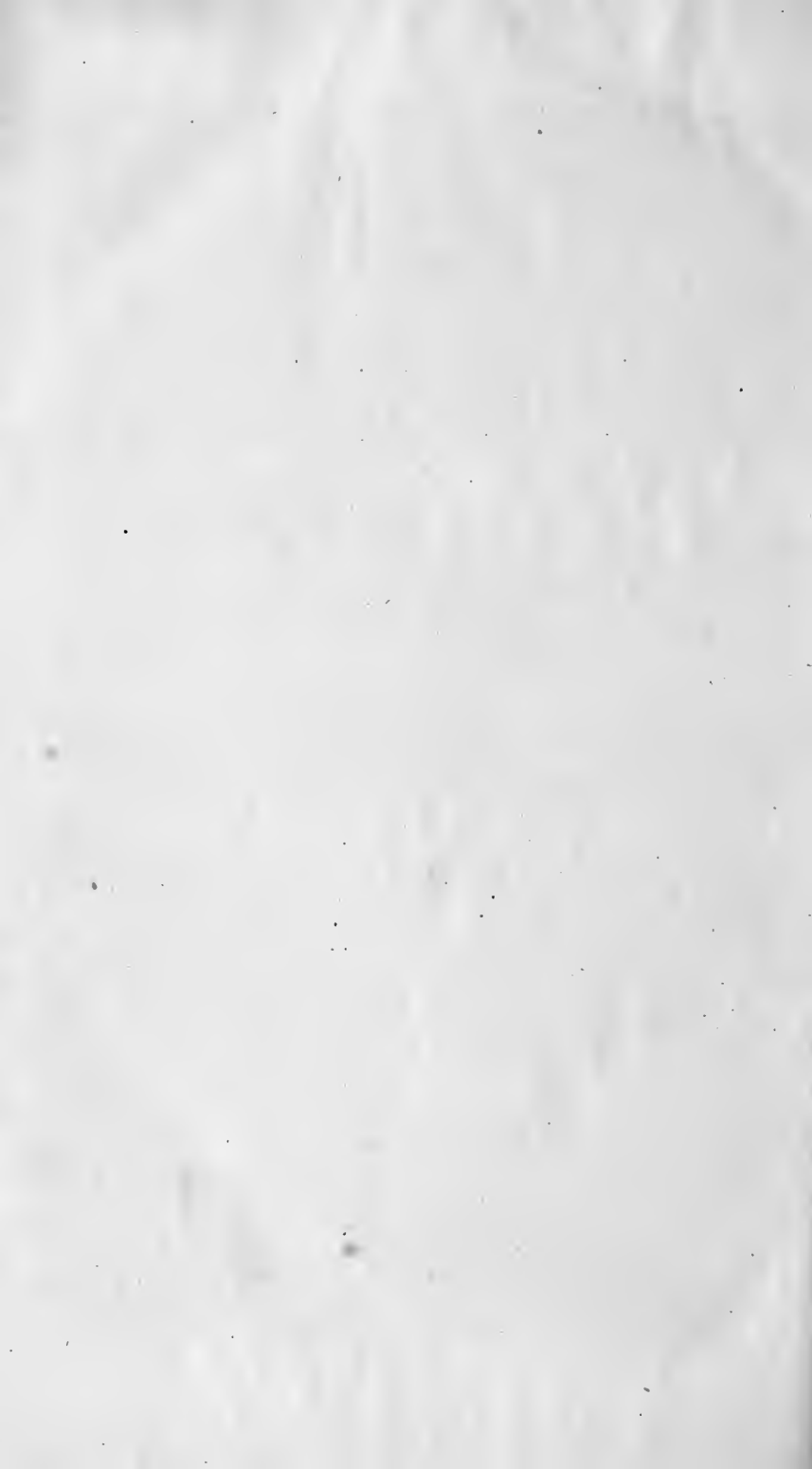
to command it, and having a very intimate knowledge of it since, that it is materially improved in every respect; that the discipline of the soldiers is improved; that, owing to the establishments formed under the directions of his Royal Highness, the officers are improved in knowledge; that the staff of the army is much better than it was, and much more complete than it was; that the cavalry is improved; that the officers of the cavalry are better than they were; that the army is more complete in officers; that the system of subordination among the officers of the army is better than it was; and that the whole system of the management of the clothing of the army, and the interior economy of the regiments, and every thing that relates to the military discipline of the soldiers, and the military efficiency of the army has been greatly improved since his Royal Highness was appointed commander in chief.

Do you consider the improvement you have specified to be owing to the personal superintendence and personal exertions of his Royal Highness the commander in chief?—The improvements to which I have adverted, have been owing to the regulations of his Royal Highness, and to his personal superintendence, and his personal exertions over the general officers and others who were to see those regulations carried into execution.

General GROSVENOR, attending in his place, made the following statement:

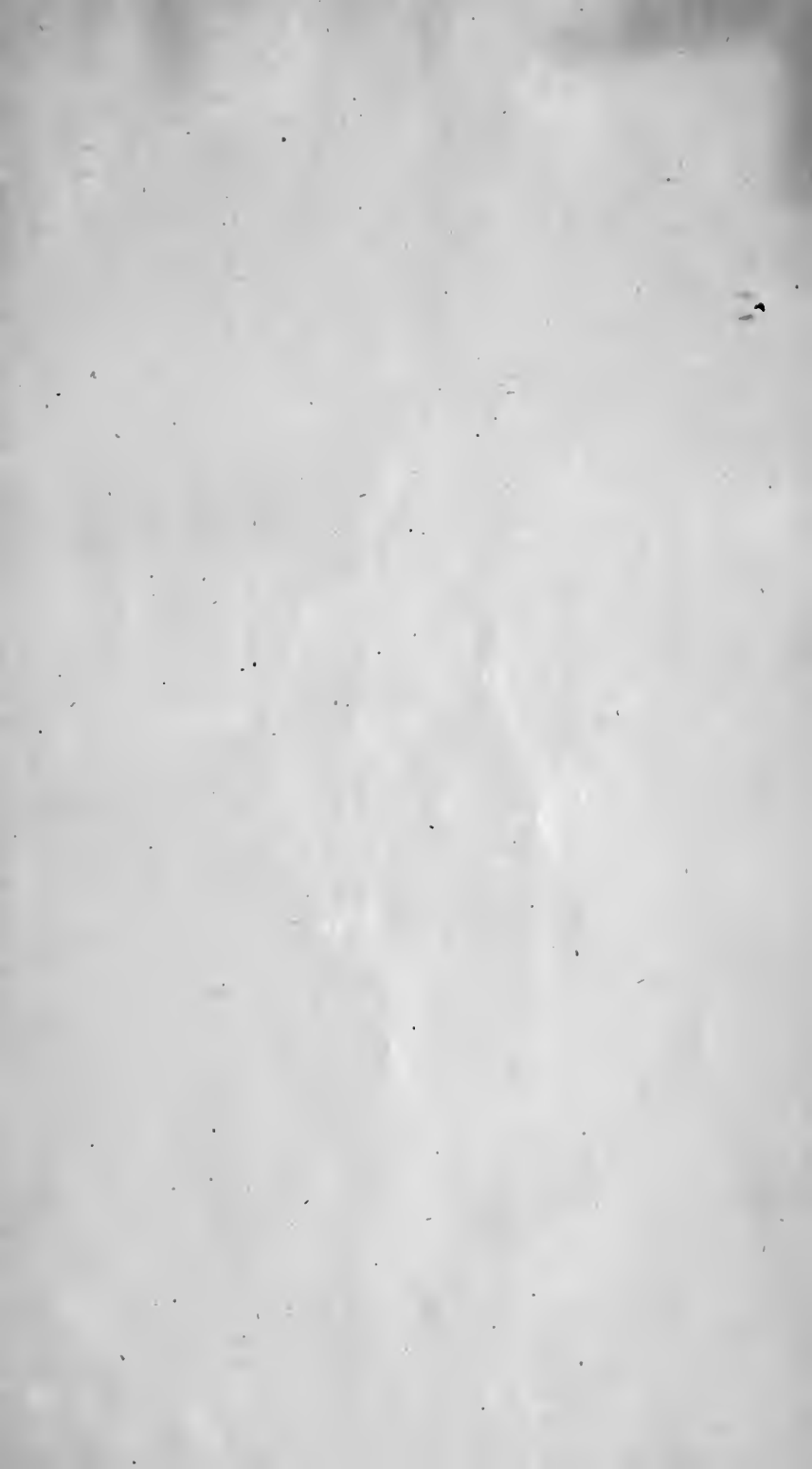
I wish to state my humble testimony of the high sense I entertain of the advantages the army has derived from the zeal, attention, and care, of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

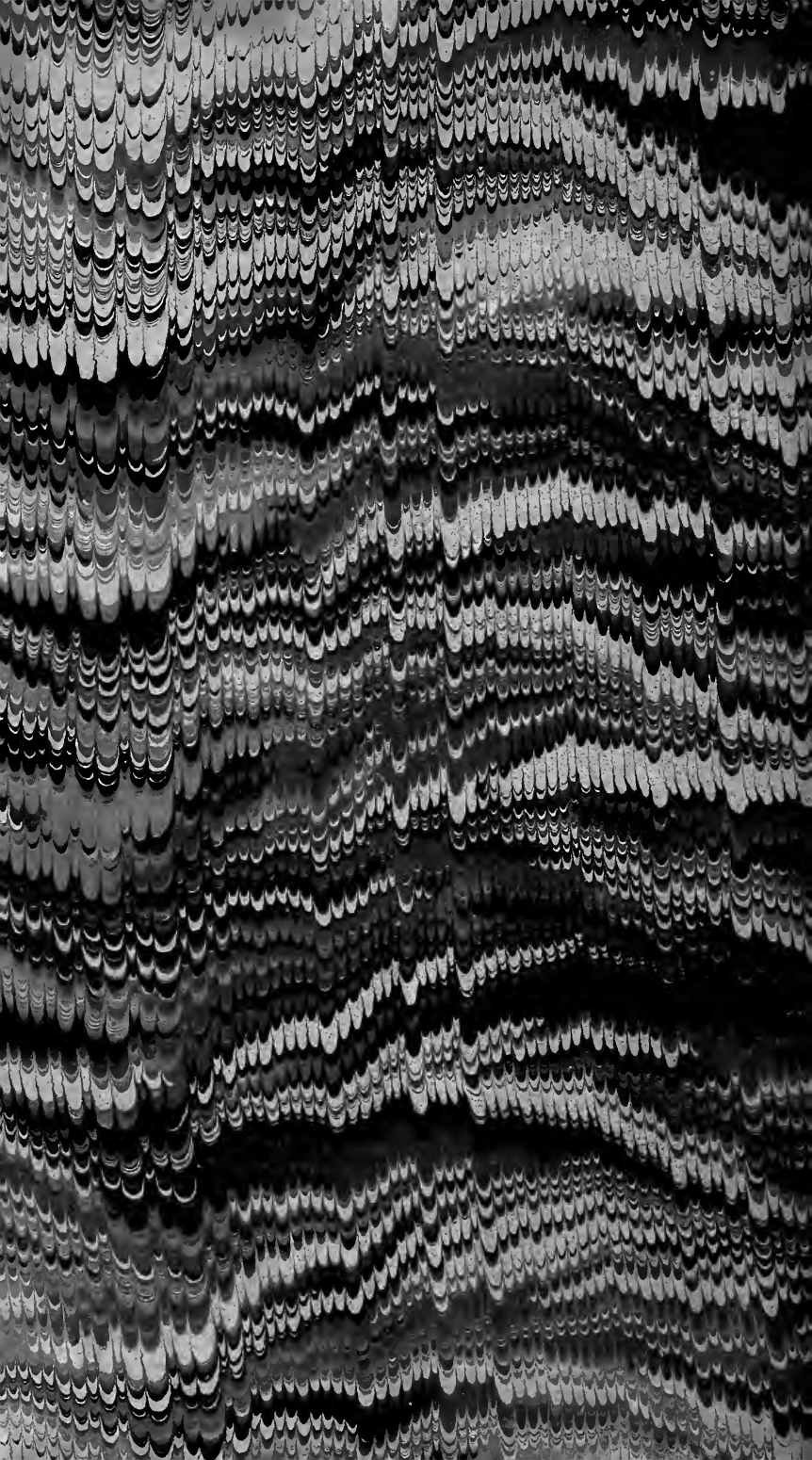


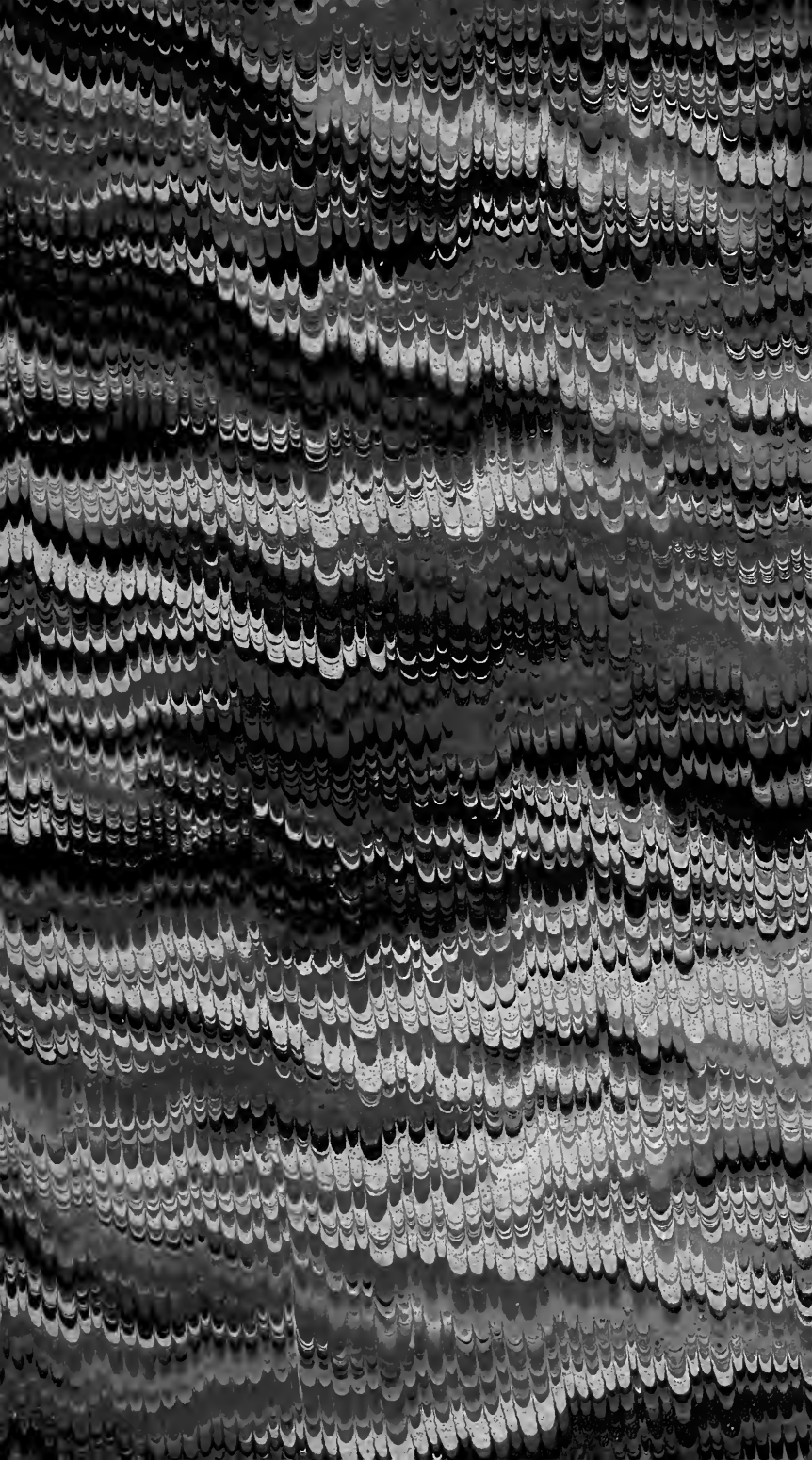












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